

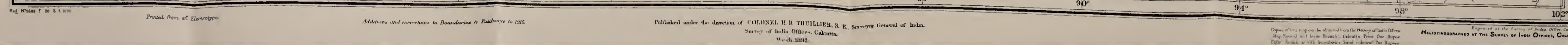
ALICE





TO ILLUSTRATE  
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY  
COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1918.  
**MORTALITY FROM INFLUENZA DURING 1918.**

Scale 1 Inch = 90 Miles or  $\frac{1}{8000000}$





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR  
1918

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG  
EUROPEAN TROOPS, INDIAN TROOPS, AND PRISONERS  
IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR.



CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1920

Price, Two Rupees Eight Annas.







### **Errata for the report for 1917.**

Page 23—*First table*—

Average strength, Indian Troops, 1916, *read* 139,076 *for* 39,076.

*Second table*—

Admissions for all causes, 1910-14, *read* 544·6 *for* 546·7.







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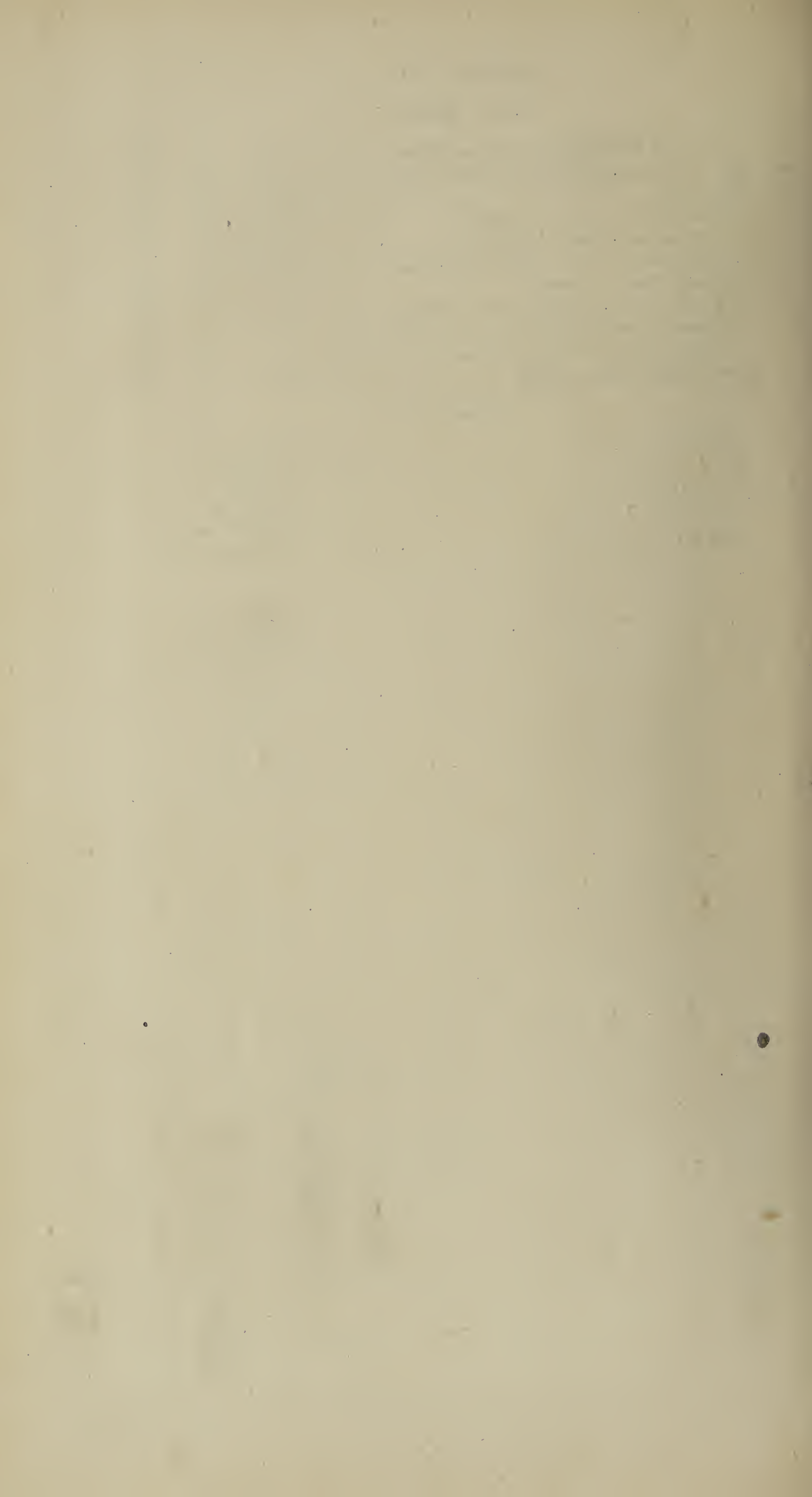
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# Key to Graphs—British Troops.

Period.	All Causes.	Air-borne	Food and Water borne.	Insect-borne.		Infectious diseases Organism Unknown.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Diseases of Direct Contagion.	Food Deficiency Diseases.
		Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tubercle of lung, All other Respiratory diseases, Whooping cough, Diphtheria, Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Influenza.	Gastritis, Diarrhoea, Colitis, Enteritis, Dysentery, Hepatitis, Hepatic abscess, Enterica, Cholera.	Winged.	Wingless	Variola, Varicella, Scarletina, Morbilli, Rubella, Mumps Rheumatic fever.		Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Soft chancre, Leprosy.	Scurvy, Beri-beri.
1875-79	1,475'4	62'6	156'0	570'7	†2'4	44'3	...	206'1	0'3
1880-84	1,500'3	56'3	126'6	581'5	†2'6	36'7	...	228'3	1'1
1885-89	1,446'3	38'1	112'2	429'5	9'3	31'8	...	374'5	1'4
1890-94	1,468'3	49'9	90'0	435'1	7'5	31'5	...	436'3	0'3
1895-99	1,383'7	41'9	94'0	360'0	7'3	30'7	...	446'5	0'4
1900-04	1,045'9	34'2	63'5	279'5	9'2	19'9	...	258'7	0'5
1905-09	802'5	34'8	54'9	209'8	11'2	11'8	‡67'4	100'0	0'5
1910-14	567'2	20'7	38'1	145'0	8'1	5'6	22'8	55'1	0'3
1915	823'1	34'0	61'9	211'8	10'2	17'4	9'4	29'1	0'5
1916	772'0	36'5	70'1	238'7	13'5	12'5	7'4	36'8	0'6
1917	771'7	36'1	67'8	263'5	17'7	8'7	4'2	52'0	0'1
1918	1,030'2	‡252'7	75'4	304'1	9'0	6'6	1'2	62'5	0'1

\*Skin affections have been included under this heading for convenience, as the grouping is made from the Public Health point of view.

†Records incomplete.

‡Two years average only. Diagnosis introduced 1908.

§Influenza, 219'5.

||Malaria 269'2.



# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

BRITISH TROOPS.

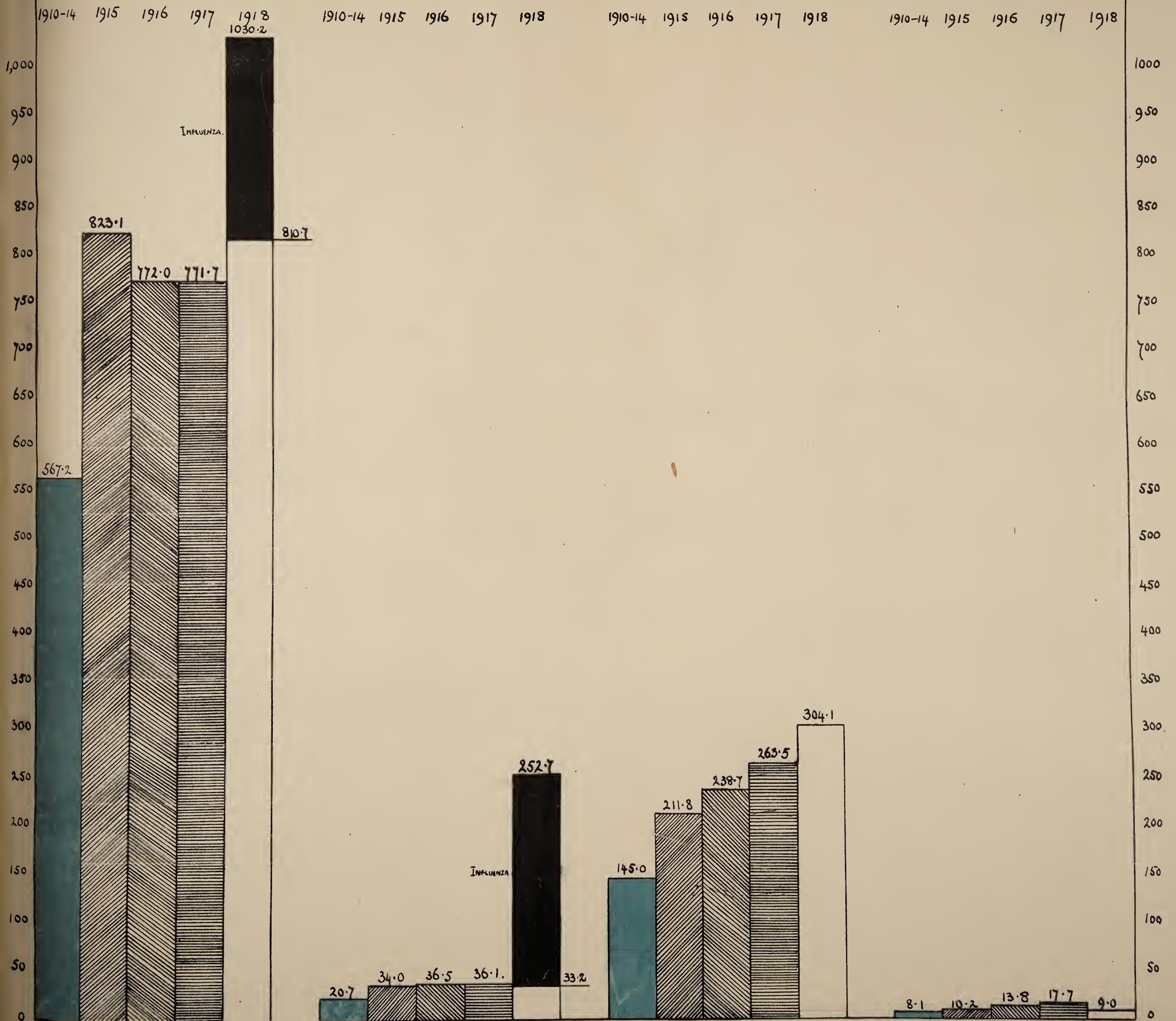
ALL CAUSES.

AIR BORNE.

INSECT BORNE.

WINGED.

WINGLESS.









# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

BRITISH TROOPS

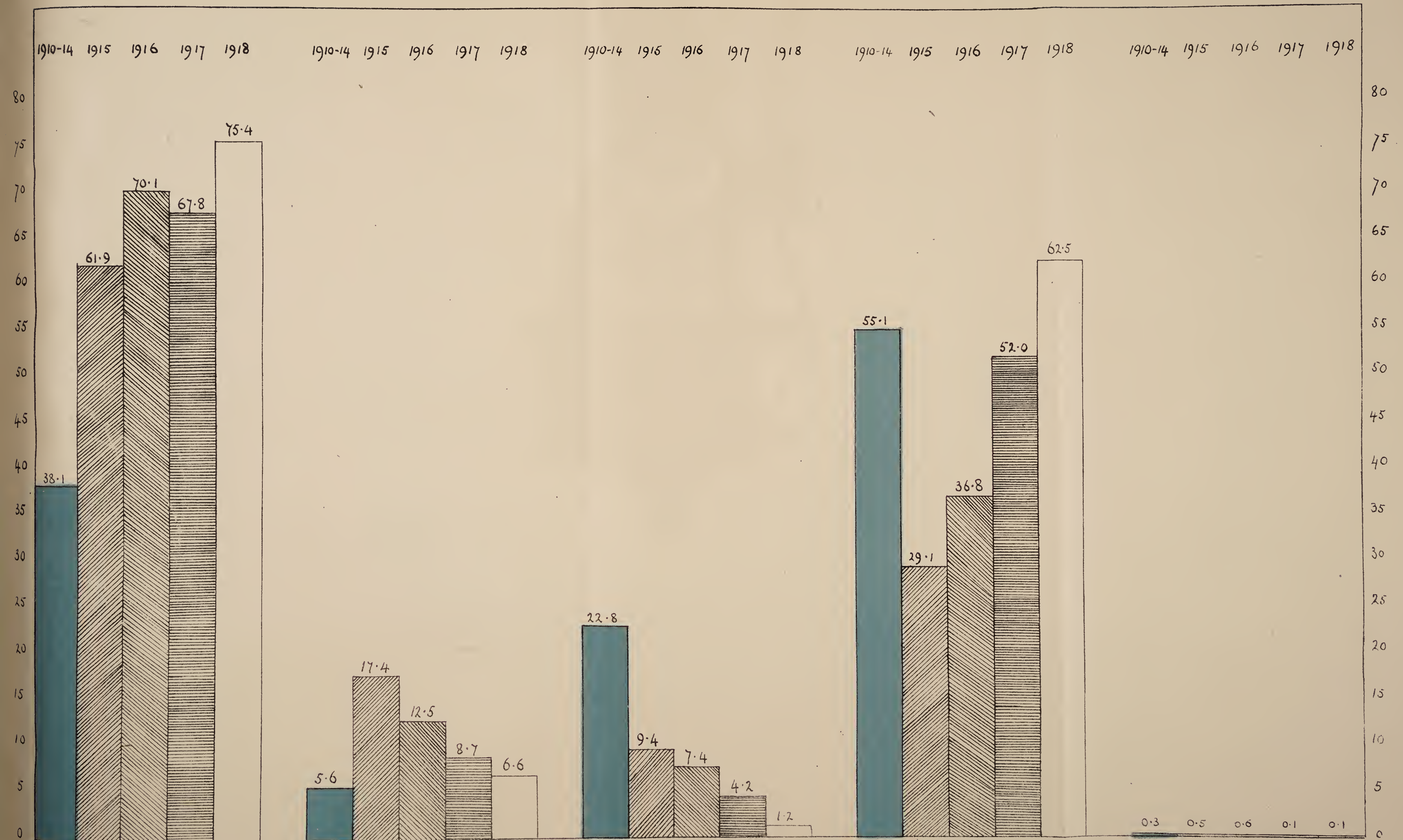
FOOD AND WATER  
BORNE.

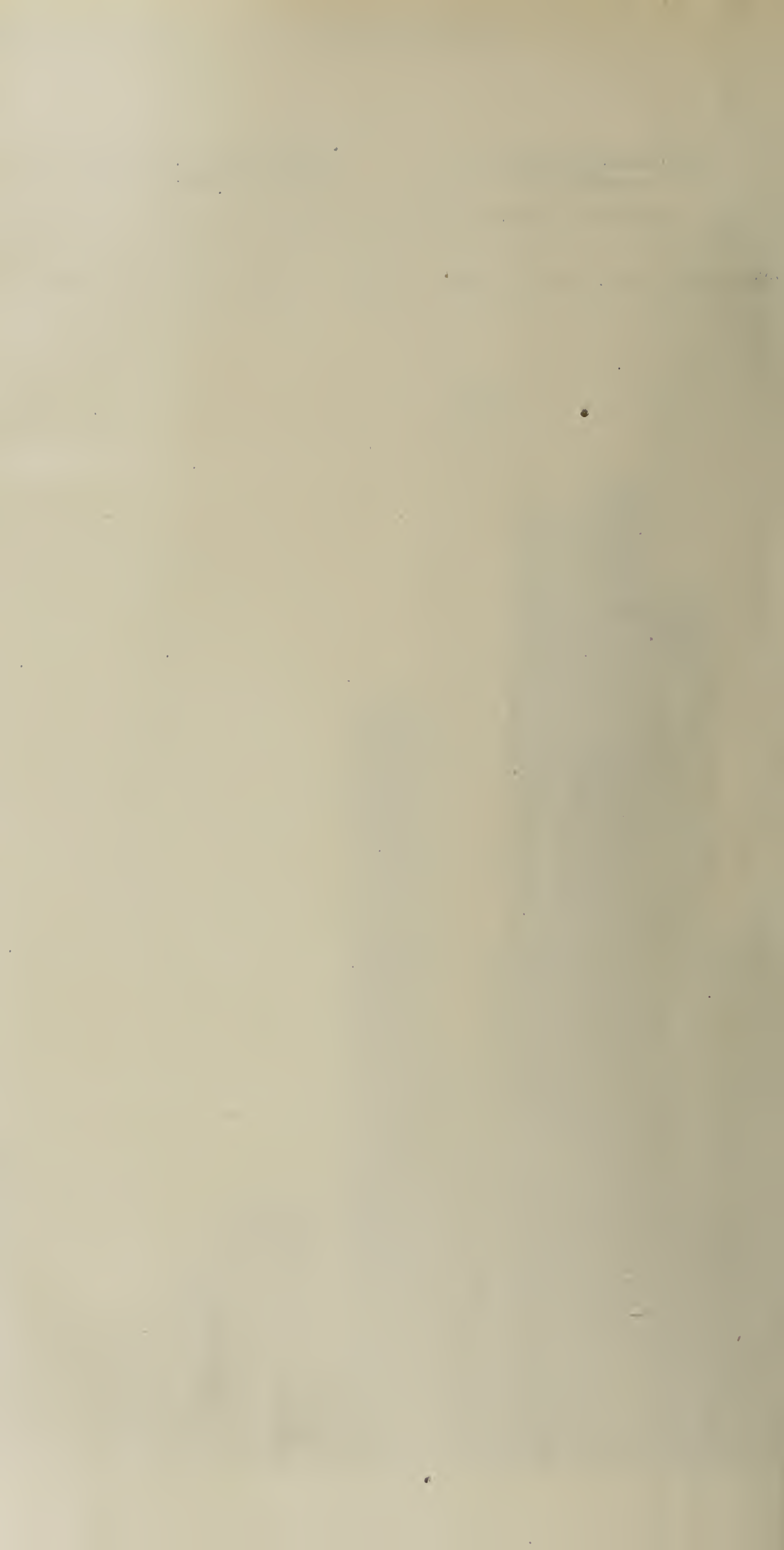
INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
ORGANISM UNKNOWN.

PYREXIA  
OF UNCERTAIN  
ORIGIN.

DISEASES OF  
DIRECT CONTAGION.

FOOD DEFICIENCY  
DISEASES







# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

BRITISH TROOPS.

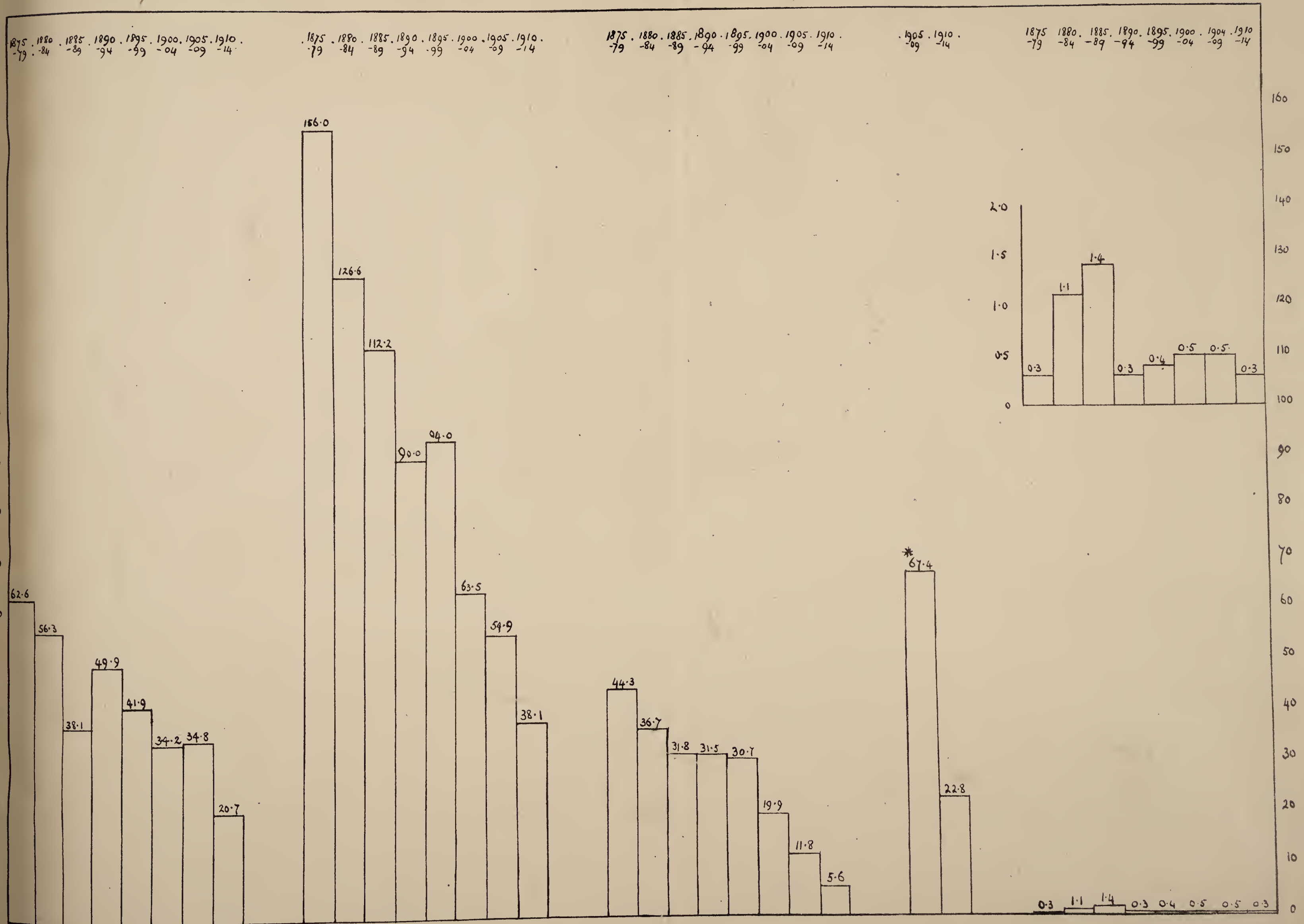
AIR BORNE.

FOOD AND WATER  
BORNE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
ORGANISM UNKNOWN.

PYREXIA  
OF UNCERTAIN  
ORIGIN.

FOOD DEFICIENCY  
DISEASES.



\* Two years' average only. Diagnosis introduced 1908.





# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH BRITISH TROOPS.

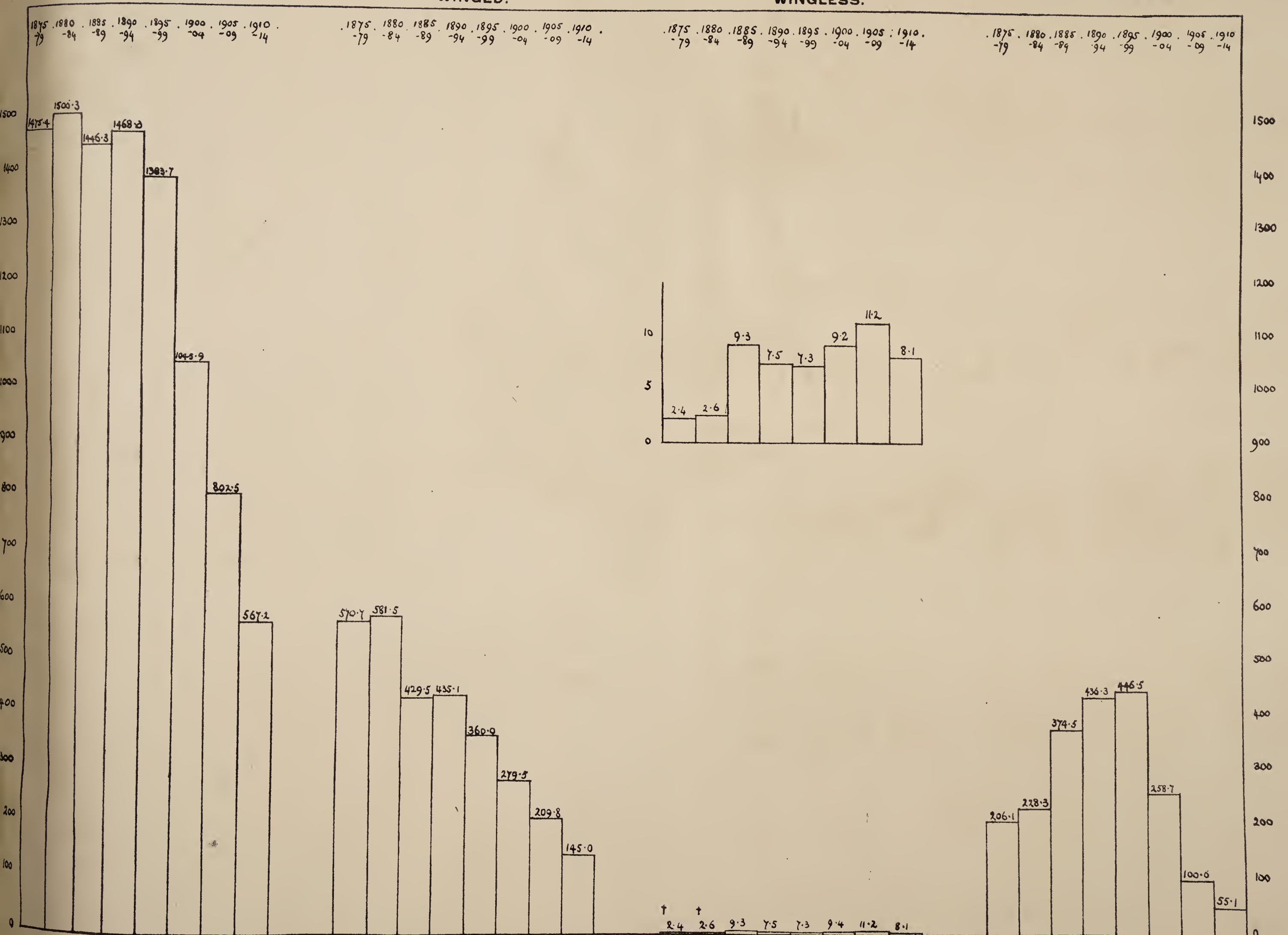
ALL CAUSES.

WINGED.

INSECT BORNE.

WINGLESS.

DISEASES OF  
DIRECT CONTAGION.

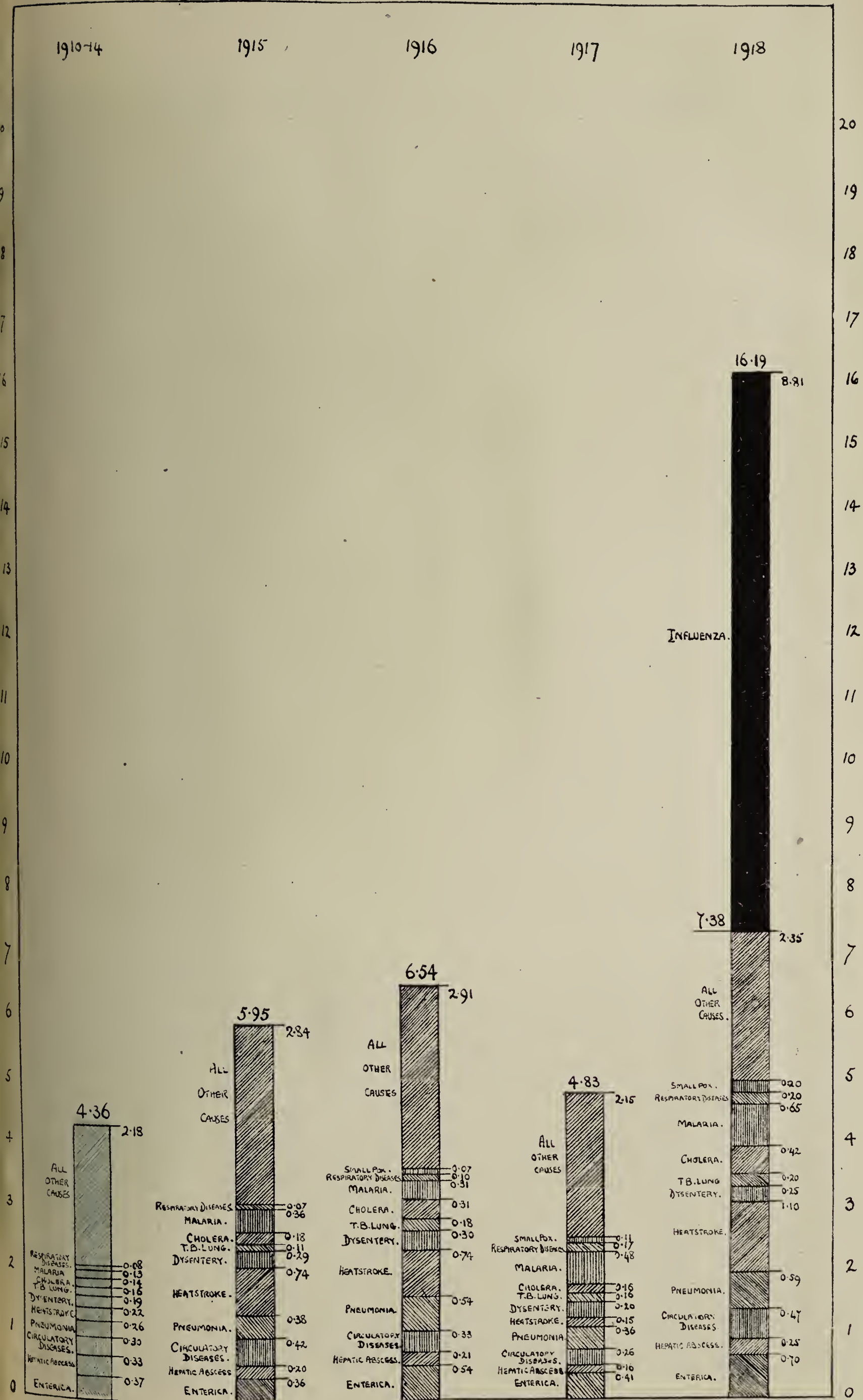


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DEATH-RATE PER 1000 OF STRENGTH  
BRITISH TROOPS.







# SECTION I.

## EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.

(From the Director, Medical Services in India.)

1. The average strength of European Troops, Regulars and Territorials, in India during 1918 was 87,982 as compared with 80,825 in 1917. The following table shows the main facts as regards the health :—

Period.		Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				Average period of illness of each soldier calculated on average strength.	Average duration of each case of sickness.
							Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.		
1910-14.	Average	69,440	39,389	303	488	2094.57	567.2	4.51	7.03	30.13	*10.00	*19.39
1915	...	44,891	35,952	267	889	1754.19	823.1	5.95	19.80	39.08	14.26	17.33
1916	...	63,737	46,892	397	1,343	2414.56	772.0	6.54	22.11	39.75	14.55	18.85
1917	...	80,825	62,372	390	1,337	3685.45	771.7	4.83	16.54	45.60	16.65	21.57
1918	...	87,982	90,637	1,424	2,007	5286.61	1,030.2	16.19	22.81	60.00	21.93	21.29

\* Worked out on quinquennium aggregates.

The high admission and death ratios were in great measure contributed to by the pandemic of influenza the admission and death ratios for which alone were 219.5 and 8.81. Heatstroke caused ratios of 10.4 and 1.10, respectively, which were considerably above the normal, whilst venereal diseases again showed an increased incidence.

In considering the figures in the above table it is necessary to bear in mind the manner in which war conditions have affected the British Garrison in India. These conditions have had cumulative results. Since in the first place the standard of recruitment has been lower, when as each year went by the tendency has been for the fitter men to pass on to Expeditionary Forces, leaving the debilitated behind. Further, invaliding has necessarily been delayed owing to shipping difficulties created by the war.

The admission ratios for the principal diseases are set out in the table below in comparison with those of 1915, 1916 and 1917 and of the quinquennium, 1910-14 :—

Period.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Malaria.	Sandy fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever.	Heatstroke.	Circulatory diseases.	Tubercle of lung.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic abscess.	Hepatic congestion and inflammation.	Venereal diseases.	All causes.	Constantly sick.
1910-14. "Average"	3.3	0.3	0.1	3.3	117.2	21.9	22.8	4.5	1.2	7.4	1.1	2.4	12.6	6.5	21.9	0.7	7.6	55.1	567.2	30.16
1915	7.4	0.4	0.1	3.7	154.5	41.1	9.8	11.5	4.6	14.7	1.1	2.7	21.3	5.6	26.5	0.5	8.5	29.1	823.1	39.08
1916	6.6	0.8	0.4	5.2	186.0	45.9	7.4	7.5	5.8	18.5	1.9	2.9	23.9	8.2	26.5	0.7	6.3	36.8	772.0	39.70
1917	7.3	0.2	0.4	3.4	227.9	22.9	4.2	4.7	1.5	14.3	1.5	2.8	23.7	11.1	25.7	0.6	4.9	52.0	771.7	45.66
1918	219.5	1.0	1.3	7.5	269.2	30.0	1.2	3.6	10.4	18.7	1.8	3.1	27.4	13.8	24.4	0.7	4.1	62.5	1,030.2	60.09



The diseases are discussed under their various headings. It will be seen that with the exception of pyrexia of uncertain origin, rheumatic fever, diarrhoea, and hepatic congestion there have been increases in the incidences of diseases compared with 1917. Compared with the quinquennium 1910-14, pyrexia of uncertain origin shows a marked decrease, and there are smaller decreases in rheumatic fever and hepatic congestion and inflammation. The incidence of diarrhoea is the same.

The admission ratio for all other causes, *i.e.*, diseases not shown in the above table, was 329.9 for 1918 as against 362.6 in 1917.

The following table shows the death ratios for the diseases mentioned above :—

Period.		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Malaria.	Sandy fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever.	Heatstroke.	Circulatory diseases.	Tubercle of lung.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic abscess.	Hepatic congestion and inflammation.	Venereal diseases.	All causes.
1910-14	...	...	0.14	0.01	0.37	0.13	...	0.02	0.31	0.22	0.00	0.16	0.26	0.08	0.19	...	0.33	0.02	0.05	4.36
1915	...	...	0.18	...	0.36	0.36	...	...	0.07	0.74	0.42	0.11	0.38	0.07	1.39	...	0.20	0.02	0.02	5.95
1916	...	...	0.31	0.07	0.54	0.31	...	0.10	0.02	0.74	0.33	0.18	0.54	0.10	0.30	...	0.21	0.03	0.03	6.54
1917	...	...	0.16	0.11	0.41	0.48	...	0.01	...	0.15	0.26	0.16	0.36	0.17	0.36	...	0.16	0.01	0.04	4.83
1918	...	8.81	0.42	0.20	0.70	0.65	...	0.01	0.02	1.10	0.47	0.20	0.59	0.20	0.25	...	0.25	0.02	0.03	16.19

Of the 18 groups, 13 show an increased death rate, whilst only two give a diminished death rate, when compared with 1917, *viz.*, dysentery and venereal diseases.

### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES.

2. The Northern Army showed a higher admission and a higher death rate than the Southern Army, but a less constantly sick rate. This reverses the conditions which obtained during 1917. The following table allows of comparisons :—

Period.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever.	Heatstroke.	Circulatory diseases.	Tubercle of lung.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic abscess.	Hepatic congestion and inflammation.	Venereal diseases.	All causes, admissions.	All causes, deaths.	Constantly sick.
Northern Army	255.2	0.5	1.5	8.0	260.0	67.5	1.2	3.3	21.9	15.4	1.9	3.1	28.6	5.2	28.8	1.0	5.7	43.2	1,100.1	20.90	52.68
Southern Army	193.7	1.5	1.3	7.4	274.1	1.0	0.8	3.8	1.4	21.7	1.7	3.0	26.8	21.1	20.7	0.6	3.0	79.5	981.2	12.94	68.06

### STATIONS.

3. The following table gives the principal stations arranged in order according to their admission ratios for 1918; the ratios for deaths and constantly sick are also

shown, together with the corresponding figures for 1917 :--

Stations.			Average strength, 1918.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Average constantly sick.	
				1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Colaba	...	...	2,306	2,022'5	1,598'7	16'91	11'89	105'6	84'6
Lahore	...	...	1,725	1,815'7	937'6	43'48	12'24	80'6	40'9
Secunderabad	...	...	3,106	1,677'4	1,066'7	6'76	3'58	103'3	53'8
Dalhousie	...	...	1,146	1,580'3	745'9	20'07	4'89	51'1	40'1
Meerut	...	...	1,829	1,397'5	1,002'2	31'16	5'61	84'7	59'5
Nowshera	...	...	1,875	1,353'1	971'1	23'47	4'44	50'2	47'6
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,368	1,288'7	808'2	16'81	4'99	67'5	41'6
Peshawar	...	...	2,716	1,270'3	1,059'1	34'61	7'15	45'2	42'9
Rawalpindi	...	...	3,937	1,236'0	842'4	20'07	6'37	56'5	56'8
Ferozepore	...	...	1,171	1,083'7	874'8	31'60	5'31	49'6	34'2
Quetta	...	...	3,805	1,048'6	756'1	19'71	4'71	41'9	32'6
Rangoon	...	...	1,022	1,036'2	1,098'8	5'87	5'91	62'4	51'2
Poona	...	...	3,036	1,914'2	588'3	16'47	5'09	88'5	74'6
Ambala	...	...	1,192	1,001'7	641'7	13'42	3'45	56'4	50'2
Wellington	...	...	2,190	980'8	356'0	10'50	1'75	78'0	45'7
Lucknow	...	...	1,638	959'7	719'4	7'94	5'48	66'7	63'5

DIVISIONS.

4. The table comparing the admission and death rates by divisions for 1915, 1916 and 1917 is as follows :—

Divisions.			1910-14.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
			Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Northern Army.	1st (Peshawar) Division	...	1,008'0	4'72	1,016'3	9'74	1,130'0	6'44	957'0	5'72	1,187'7	27'35
	2nd (Rawalpindi) Division	...	644'3	3'81	725'8	3'88	813'3	7'70	724'1	4'93	1,083'5	20'17
	3rd (Lahore) Division	...	621'5	4'84	348'4	5'86	837'5	6'59	731'0	5'91	1,265'7	24'50
	7th (Meerut) Division	...	477'4	4'27	783'2	4'75	772'0	7'16	750'5	5'16	997'9	19'51
	8th (Lucknow) Division	...	541'2	5'97	840'4	8'69	720'8	9'21	718'0	3'97	926'8	12'49
Southern Army.	4th (Quetta) Division	...	552'3	3'71	799'1	4'19	780'0	7'25	830'7	5'00	1,028'2	17'04
	5th (Mhow) Division	...	602'8	4'09	797'9	8'83	691'0	5'40	705'5	5'44	945'1	15'05
	6th (Poona) Division	...	501'7	3'79	805'1	3'42	762'8	6'85	844'7	5'18	1,033'7	13'55
	5th (Secunderabad) Division	...	469'2	3'92	902'1	5'58	517'6	4'37	752'5	3'07	962'8	10'38
	Burma Division	...	591'3	4'89	882'3	3'35	795'9	4'41	765'0	4'93	829'6	10'25

INFLUENZA.

5. The admissions were 19,308 with 775 deaths giving ratios of 219'5 and 8'81. In the Northern Army the admissions totalled 9,792 and deaths 436, giving ratios of 265'2 and 11'36 and in the Southern Army 9,268 with 336 deaths, or ratios of 193'7 and 7'02. The following stations with an average annual strength of over



1,000 returned the largest numbers of admissions :—

Stations strength over 1,000.			Strength.	ACTUALS.		RATIO PER 1,000.		Case mortality per 100.
				Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,368	629	16	459.8	11.70	2.54
Meerut	...	...	1,829	718	31	392.6	16.95	4.32
Lahore	...	...	1,725	677	32	392.5	18.55	4.73
Colaba	...	...	2,306	868	10	376.4	4.34	1.15
Nowshera	...	...	1,875	676	36	360.5	19.20	5.33
Rawalpindi	...	...	3,937	1,265	40	321.3	10.16	3.16
Peshawar	...	...	2,716	850	52	313.0	19.15	6.12
Lucknow	...	...	1,638	457	5	279.0	3.05	1.09
Jubbulpore	...	...	2,019	543	12	268.9	5.94	2.21
Delhi	...	...	1,268	335	24	264.2	18.93	7.16
Ferozepore	...	...	1,171	308	14	263.0	11.96	4.55
Poona	...	...	3,036	789	21	259.9	6.92	2.66
Deolali	...	...	2,441	604	27	247.4	11.06	4.47
Mhow	...	...	2,339	554	32	236.9	13.68	5.78
Ambala	...	...	1,192	277	11	232.4	9.23	3.97
Dalhousie	...	...	1,146	263	22	229.5	19.20	8.37
Risalpur	...	...	1,103	208	11	188.6	9.97	5.29
Secunderabad	...	...	3,106	570	14	183.5	4.51	2.46
Wellington	...	...	2,190	368	8	168.0	3.65	2.17
Karachi	...	...	1,424	239	14	167.8	9.83	5.86
Kirkee	...	...	6,246	1,036	33	165.9	5.28	3.19
Quetta	...	...	3,805	580	5	152.4	13.67	8.97
Belgaum	...	...	2,365	339	5	143.3	2.11	1.47
Bangalore	...	...	8,815	987	71	112.0	8.05	7.19
Rangoon	...	...	1,022	74	1	72.4	0.98	1.35

From the above figures it will be observed that the highest admission rate occurred at widely separated stations. The Northern Army suffered more severely than the Southern Army. The epidemic does not appear to have differed in any salient features from the pandemic which occurred throughout the world and which was fully recorded in current medical literature. It will be seen from the following figures that influenza existed in India prior to the outbreak of the pandemic.

Influenza admission ratio per 1,000.

Quinquennium 1910-1914	...	...	...	1915	1916	1917	1918
3.3				7.4	6.6	7.3	21.95

As regards the introduction of the disease into India the following remarks are quoted verbatim from a report by the D.A.D.M.S. (Sanitary) Bombay, Brigade.

"There can be little doubt that it entered by way of the Port through ships. The first appearance of the disease and dates of maximum incidence in Bombay

itself have some interest. Among the civilian population of the city of Bombay the disease appeared about the 19th June; by the 24th Bombay was in the throes of an epidemic (to quote the Health Officer) which reached the maximum incidence about the end of June and gradually declined. The reports submitted from the Military Hospitals in Bombay show the first admissions, from the fever on the 22nd both British and Indian. These cases were "Local" *i.e.* occurred amongst people who had been in Bombay for some time. On the 24th when Bombay city was already in the throes of an epidemic the total Indian admissions were 20, and of these 10 cases were in the 111th Mahars at Santa Cruz but these cases all occurred in the wing of the regiment which had returned from Bombay the previous day; the total British admissions were only 4 on the 24th. The maximum incidence occurred on the 29th. One may infer from these facts that the Military Garrison of Bombay very likely caught its infection mainly from the civilian population, the appearance and maximum intensity of the disease being later than that of Bombay city. Had the infection reached the Military population directly from cases off ships, one would have expected the infection to have appeared in the Military Camps before it appeared in the city. The truth probably is that the whole of Bombay, both civil and military, became infected at or about the same time. On the 3rd July the first epidemic may have been said to have abated, though after this cases occurred and carried over the infection to the second epidemic wave which started in September."

The second epidemic attained its height in Bombay in October and abated in November.

Although the disease appeared in an unaccountable manner at several distant stations, generally speaking, the outbreak spread from Bombay. Poona had a small rise in the incidence towards the end of June, and the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions towards the end of August or beginning of September.

As in other parts of the world the first wave was of a mild type and the second severe.

There are two points of interest. As the result of a conference of bacteriologists it was decided to omit the streptococcal element from the vaccine made in India as that organism was not recorded frequently in the bacteriological findings.

Secondly though the occurrence of hæmorrhages has been reported in other countries (*e.g.*, France), no mention is made of this in the reports received at Army Headquarters.

#### MALARIA.

6. This disease was as usual the greatest cause of sickness and inefficiency amongst British troops in India. For the year under report the admission ratio was 269·2 with a death ratio of 0·65 as compared with 227·9 and 0·48, respectively, in 1917. There has therefore been a considerable increase in the incidence of this disease. The actual admissions for 1918 were 23,687, whilst the admissions for all causes were 90,637, so that malaria accounts for 26·13 per cent. of the total admissions for the year. It must be borne in mind that the total admissions for malaria have probably been increased during each year of the war by the inclusion of relapse cases whose infections were contracted overseas and whose statistics should



more correctly be debited against the expeditionary forces. Every effort has been made to keep these statistics distinct ; but so long as practical means are not available to distinguish between relapses and fresh infections, a small error must occur which may be in part or whole counterbalanced by the cases which contracted their infection in India but did not exhibit the disease until they were absorbed into the expeditionary forces. There were 57 deaths from this cause.

The Northern Army admission ratio, 260·0, was less than that of the Southern Army, 274·1.

The following table shows the ratios of admissions for malaria by divisions for the years 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915 and the quinquennium 1910-14.

Division.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
				1910-14.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1st	Peshawar	...	...	300·2	309·2	459·4	430·3	255·9
2nd	Rawalpindi	...	...	170·4	276·8	290·3	261·5	281·2
3rd	Lahore	...	...	149·0	122·3	147·2	224·5	501·3
4th	Quetta	...	...	147·4	265·3	305·1	352·3	456·3
5th	Mhow	...	...	164·8	65·2	148·4	208·6	183·1
6th	Poona	...	...	100·7	202·2	218·5	196·3	226·4
7th	Meerut	...	...	93·2	114·1	97·4	136·4	120·2
8th	Lucknow	...	...	53·3	53·9	58·1	64·7	76·1
9th	Secunderabad	...	...	45·9	37·4	67·9	284·9	332·8
	Burma	...	...	73·5	196·1	119·9	95·9	132·1

The following table shows the principal stations with an average annual strength of over 1,000 arranged in descending order of their malaria admission rates. The second column gives the actual admissions:—

Station.		Ratios.	Actuals.	Station.		Ratios.	Actuals.
Secunderabad	...	965·2	2,998	Peshawar	...	264·4	718
Colaba	...	516·9	1,192	Ferozepore	...	245·9	288
Quetta	...	487·8	1,856	Rawalpindi	...	232·4	915
Lahore	...	486·0	828	Risalpur	...	206·7	228
Ambala	...	282·7	337	Deolali	...	202·8	495
Karachi	...	271·1	386	Jubbulpore	...	190·2	384
Poona	...	267·1	811	Nowshera	...	182·9	343

At Secunderabad, Colaba, Quetta and Lahore there has been a marked increase in the admission rate compared with 1917.

*Secunderabad.*—Certain major drainage measures in the vicinity of Gough Barracks initiated in 1917 continued to be carried out during 1918. The influence of these measures was not apparent until later in the year; as in the earlier part a large number of relapses continued to occur. The comparative absence of fresh



infections during the latter half of the year is promising, more particularly as the rainfall averaged 2·68 inches monthly during the latter 6 months as against 0·72 inches monthly during first 6 months.

*Colaba.*—Anopheline mosquitoes were found breeding in the station. There was no seasonal prevalence and no particular types were identified. Anti-malarial measures were carried out in conjunction with the Colaba Board of Health.

*Quetta.*—The high admission rate was to some extent contributed to the arrival of a heavily infected battery from Hyderabad (Sind). The malaria season in Quetta is from July to October inclusive.

*Lahore.*—Practically all the cases had suffered from previous attacks. Many had contracted the disease originally on service. Anophelines, chiefly *A. rossii* Giles and *culicifacies* were found in large numbers.

*Ambala.*—It is stated that Anophelines (*rossii*) were found between August and September but not in large numbers. Coolies and fatigue parties carried out miner drainage measures.

*Karachi.*—Anophelines were prevalent all the year round. The only type recognised was *A. rossii*.

*Poona.*—The principal breeding grounds were the Bhairobha and Moreodha nalas. These were trimmed and oiled but were difficult to deal with.

*Pashawar.*—The presence of a highly infected civil population and the existence of kutchra drains combined with irrigation is sufficient to account for the incidence of malaria.

Mosquito nets are authorized in the plains for all British troops and their families. The issue of quinine as a prophylactic is left to the discretion of the local medical authorities. During 1918 an attempt on an extensive scale was made to test the efficacy of quinine as a prophylactic, but the trial was nullified by the outbreak of influenza and also by the frequent moves of the men.

At 76 hospitals attempts were made to distinguish between fresh admission and relapses. In all 21,690 cases were analysed and of these 8,722 were classified as fresh admissions and 12,968 as relapses. Of the former there were 6,880 Benign Tertian, 812 Malignant Tertian and 53 Quartan, whilst 977 were diagnosed only on clinical grounds. Of the relapses, 11,299 were Benign Tertian, 753 Malignant Tertian, and 12 Quartan, 904 being diagnosed only on clinical grounds. Of the fresh admissions for Quartan, 29 occurred at Peshawar, 9 at Deolali and 8 at Delhi. The stations returning the highest numbers of Malignant Tertian were Hyderabad (Sind) 125, Peshawar 108, and Bombay 103.

Conditions which are incidental to a state of war and are unavoidable, *e.g.*, lower physique of garrison troops, large movements of troops, return of infected troops from war areas, etc., are important factors contributing to the high incidence of malaria.

#### SANDFLY FEVER.

7. There were 2,638 admissions with no death. The ratio per 1,000 was 30·0. It appears to be a disease chiefly of Northern India, for whereas the Northern Army



had 2,589 admissions giving a ratio of 67·5, the Southern Army only recorded 49 admissions or a ratio of 1·0 per 1,000. In the previous year the ratios were for the Northern Army 39·5 and for the Southern Army 7·2. Of the geographical groups, No. VI (Upper Sub-Himalayas) accounted for 1,349 cases; the following stations in this geographical group had the highest number of admissions :—

—				Lafore.	Ferozepore.	Rawalpindi.
Admissions	...	...		305	177	703
Ratio per 1,000	...	...		176·8	151·2	178·6

The geographical group next most affected was No. VII (North-West Frontier, Indus Valley and North-West Rajputana). Here 989 cases occurred, the bulk of these being distributed as below :—

—				Peshawar.	Risalpore.	Nowshera.
Admissions	...	...		830	37	110
Ratio per 1,000	...	...		305·6	33·5	58·7

#### PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

8. There were 109 admissions and one death reported under this head, giving ratios of 1·2 and 0·01, respectively. The admission rates for pyrexia of uncertain origin have steadily declined during the last few years, in the quinquennial period, 1910-14, it was 22·8; in 1915, 9·8; in 1916, 7·4; in 1917, 4·2.

The death occurred at Ferozepore. Bacteriological examinations for enterica proved negative, as also did blood examinations for malaria. At the *post mortem* examination no definite pathological feature could be discovered.

#### DENGUE.

9. The total admissions for 1918 were 377 with one death giving ratios of 4·3 and 0·01, respectively. In the Northern Army there were 128 admissions and one death, giving ratios of 3·3 and 0·03, and in the Southern Army 248 admissions, or a ratio of 5·4. The stations showing the highest actual admissions were Rangoon 157, Calcutta 108, Thayetmyo 30, Kirkee 17, Mandalay 17, Madras 16.

#### ENTERICA.

10. The number of admissions for enteric fevers during the year was 663 with 62 deaths giving ratios of 7·5 and 0·70, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1917 were actuals 276 and 33 and ratios 3·4 and 0·41.

The following table shews the figures together with those for 1915, 1916 and the quinquennium :—

Period.				ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
				Actuals.	Ratio per 1,000.	Actual.	Ratio per 1,000
1910-14 (Average)	...	...	...	227	3·3*	26	0·37*
1915	...	...	...	167	3·7	16	0·36
1916	...	...	...	318	5·2	33	0·54
1917	...	...	...	276	3·4	33	0·41
1918	...	...	...	663	7·5	62	0·70

\* Worked out on quinquennial aggregates.

The table given below shows the actual admissions and deaths against each component of this group of fevers during the same periods.

Period.	TYPHOID.		PARATYPHOID A.		PARATYPHOID B.		ENTERIC GROUP.		TOTALS.	
	A.	D.	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1910-14 (Average)	153	24	70	2	3	...	...	...	227	26
1915	83	16	78	0	6	...	...	...	167	16
1916	116	27	194	6	8	...	...	...	318	33
1917	163	27	102	6	11	...	...	...	276	33
1918	97	23	209	8	8	...	349	31	663	62

At first sight it would appear that there was a serious increase in the numbers of cases of enterica during 1918, but in previous years a large number of cases were returned under the heading of pyrexia of uncertain origin. To arrive at a more correct appreciation of the numbers of cases of enterica occurring in India, the sub-heading of enteric group was introduced. Under this heading are now included cases which formerly had to be relegated to the pyrexia of uncertain origin class, that is, cases from which the specific organism could not be recovered, may be diagnosed on clinical grounds or on a rising Widal re-action.

If the figures for enteric group are eliminated the actuals will read 320 admissions with 31 deaths, the equivalent ratios per 1,000 being 3.6 and 0.35 :—figures which do not compare unfavourably with those of previous years.

The largest numbers of cases occurred at the following stations :—

Stations.			Cases.	Deaths.	Stations.			Cases.	Deaths.
Bangalore	...	...	127	3	Quetta	...	...	25	3
Peshawar	...	...	47	6	Mhow	...	...	25	2
Kirkee	...	...	42	1	Allahabad	...	...	17	2
Poona	...	...	35	1	Rawalpindi	...	...	18	2
Lahore	...	...	33	11	Colaba	...	...	15	2
Meerut	...	...	27	2	Ranikhet	...	...	12	0

*Bangalore.*—Of the total number of cases, 23 were admitted to hospital at a sufficiently short interval after their arrival at Bangalore, to justify the conclusion that the infection had not been contracted in Bangalore itself. The majority of these cases were among furlough men. Of the units garrisoned at Bangalore the following were chiefly affected : 6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, 6th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Royal Engineers and R. A. S. C. Dépôt. The two former were stationed at Hebbal Camp the Royal Engineers at Camp Gaza, and the last named at Camp Maude. In addition to the above, cases were reported in the R. A. M. C. officers mess and R. A. S. C. officers mess.

The largest number of cases in any one unit was in the 6th Battalion South Lanes, 23 cases. Evidence accumulated pointing to one cookhouse as being the source of infection, and after a prolonged bacteriological investigation a soldier was found to be a carrier of B paratyphoid A and transferred to the Enteric Convalescent Dépôt, Wellington. The outbreak among the 6th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire



Regiment originated in a case among the British cooks, though the source from which this particular case contracted the infection was not traced. At camp Gaza no less than three Indian servants were found to be carriers of B. paratyphoid A.

During the bacteriological examinations of cooks at Camp Maude two British carriers at Camp Maude and one carrier at the furlough camp were detected. At the Royal Army Service Corps officers mess one Indian cook was found to be a carrier. At the Royal Army Medical Corps mess all the bacteriological examinations carried out on servants proved negative, but it subsequently transpired that one officer, who contracted paratyphoid A. had suffered from an attack two years previously. Three other officers who occupied the same bungalow developed the disease. Sporadic cases also occurred in nine other British units.

It will be seen that the disease was widely scattered and that carriers played a prominent part in the spread of the infection. The possibility of dissemination by milk and water was investigated but no evidence was forthcoming that either were involved. It seems probable that while many cases were caused by direct infection others were due to indirect infection through the agency of flies. Coincident with this outbreak the disease was reported to be present among the civil population. As regards the chief preventive measures adopted, reinoculation was carried out, restaurants were placed under strict medical supervision, and latrines were fly-proofed. In addition, standing orders already existed which forbid the employment in cookhouses of British soldiers who have at any time suffered from enterica. In the case of Indian employees, these are all periodically inoculated. The Indian cook, however, presents a problem more difficult to overcome, for apart from the known difficulty of detecting the chronic intermittent type of carrier, even if one is successfully traced and discharged from employment, he cannot afford to abandon his means of livelihood and so seeks a new situation in a locality where his record is unknown.

This outbreak is of interest in that so many carriers were detected. The symptoms exhibited clinically by the cases in hospital were so diverse and typical that 48 in the first instance were incorrectly diagnosed as malaria or other diseases.

*Peshawar.*—The actual source of infection was not traced, but suspicion fell upon a *khansama* employed at the Soldiers Home. There were large numbers of flies in the station at the time and steps were taken to deal, as far as possible, with all breeding places. The majority of cases occurred among men who had not been reinoculated within one year.

*Poona and Kirkee.*—The cases were sporadic and probably fly-borne. No definite source of infection was detected.

*Lahore.*—Enterica was reported to be very prevalent among the civil population. The actual source of infection in cantonments could not be traced. Of the fatal cases 7 had been inoculated in 1916, 2 in 1917, and for two there was no record.

*Meerut.*—Flies were prevalent in the station, but the actual source of infection was not discovered.

*Quetta.*—The majority of cases occurred in the 1-4 Queens Own Regiment. The disease here was sporadic and the source was not traced.

*Mhow.*—The D. A. D. M. S. (Sanitary) reported that the numbers represented an increase but that this increase was more apparent than real, in that cases formerly



classed as pyrexia of uncertain origin were diagnosed under enterica. One carrier was found in the Brecknockshire Regiment.

*Rawalpindi.*—The disease was sporadic. Of the 18 cases four had not been inoculated, one had been inoculated in 1917, and the others had not been inoculated since 1916.

*Colaba.*—The source could not be traced.

*Allahabad.*—Infection occurred among a draft from Benares which was definitely traced to certain cookhouse employees. 4 cases occurred at Benares in the same unit.

*Ranikhet.*—Of the 13 cases one was originally contracted at Delhi, transferred to Ranikhet as N. iY. D. and finally diagnosed at the Enteric Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal. It was the S. M. O.'s opinion that the remaining cases were contracted on the line of march from the plains.

The possibility of disease being contracted in railway refreshment rooms was not overlooked and the question of the sanitation of these places was represented to the Railway Board.

The state of inoculation of the British Army in India as shown by the last half-yearly census taken on December 31st 1918, was as follows:—

		Officers.		Men.	
		3,479 319		70,509 4,819	
Total number of troops present at census ..		Typh.		Typh.	
Number who had not been inoculated ...		T. A. B.		T. A. B.	
Number inoculated less than 12 months ...		56	1,362	933	24,881
Number inoculated more than 12 but less than 24 months.		56	920	1,475	21,156
Number inoculated more than 24 months ...		154	612	3,115	14,090
Number of primary inoculations during the previous half-year.		...	15	...	2,190
Number of re-inoculations during the previous half-year.		6	176	...	6,147

The following table gives an analysis of 821 cases and 82 deaths. The cases which occurred during 1917 have been re-examined and more fully analysed and have been included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF 821 CASES AND 82 DEATHS FROM ENTERICA.  
*Cases.* (Abstracted from the annual reports of medical transactions.)

Disease.	Vaccine.	Time in months intervening between last inoculation, and attack.								Age period in years during which disease occurred.								Complications.			
		Under 1.	2-3.	4-6.	7-12.	13-18.	19-24.	25-36.	36.	Under 15.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40.	Total cases.	Hæmorrhage.	Epistaxes.	Thrombosis.	Perforation.
Typhoid fever ...	T. A. B.	0	4	2	7	5	7	3	2	0	2	10	9	4	2	3	30	3	1	0	0
	2 T. A. B.	0	3	3	6	5	3	1	0	0	1	6	6	3	3	2	21	0	0	0	1
	1 T. A. B.	1	7	13	25	14	4	4	1	0	0	21	15	19	12	2	69	2	0	0	3
	? T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	0	0	5	3	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
	Uninoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	4	5	2	20	1	0	1	0
Totals ...	...	1	14	18	38	25	17	11	7	1	4	44	38	34	22	9	152	6	1	1	4

Disease.	Vaccine.	Time in months intervening between last inoculation, and attack.								Age period in years during which disease occurred.								Total cases.	Complications.			
		Under 1.	2-3.	4-6.	7-12.	13-18.	19-24.	25-36.	36.	Under 15.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40.	Hæmorrhage.		Epistaxis.	Thrombosis.	Perforation.	
Paratyphoid A.	T. A. B. 2	2	4	6	15	11	11	6	1	0	1	23	12	9	10	1	56	1	0	2	0	
	T. A. B. 1	2	7	13	45	25	11	9	1	0	0	34	29	30	14	6	113	0	0	1	0	
	T. A. B. ?	0	2	4	16	13	9	6	1	0	0	18	11	12	2	8	51	0	0	3	0	
	T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	
	Uninoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	
Totals ...	...	4	13	23	76	49	31	21	10	0	2	79	57	52	28	18	236	1	0	6	0	
Paratyphoid B.	T. A. B. 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	
	T. A. B. 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	T. A. B. ?	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Uninoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals ...	...	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	
Enteric group ...	T. A. B. 2	3	7	15	42	43	25	26	2	0	5	43	43	26	26	20	163	3	0	1	0	
	T. A. B. 1	4	1	3	18	18	15	8	0	0	0	22	17	13	9	6	67	1	0	0	2	
	T. A. B. ?	7	6	16	36	33	30	6	1	0	2	45	40	19	19	10	135	8	0	1	0	
	T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	3	7	8	11	0	0	8	10	1	5	5	29	0	0	2	0	
	Uninoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	5	6	9	33	3	0	0	0	
Totals ...	...	14	14	34	96	97	77	48	14	2	8	120	118	64	65	50	427	15	0	4	2	
DEATHS.																						
Typhoid fever	T. A. B. 2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	
	T. A. B. 1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	
	T. A. B. ?	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	0	12	1	0	0	3	
	T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	Uninoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	
Totals ...	...	0	2	3	7	6	0	3	1	0	0	6	7	11	3	1	28	3	0	0	4	
Paratyphoid A.	T. A. B. 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	T. A. B. 1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
	T. A. B. ?	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Uninoculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Totals ...	...	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	
Paratyphoid B. Nil.																						
Enteric group ...	T. A. B. 2	0	1	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	0	12	1	0	0	0	
	T. A. B. 1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	
	T. A. B. ?	0	0	0	3	6	6	1	1	0	0	9	2	3	3	0	17	6	0	0	0	
	T. V. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Uninoculated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	9	1	0	0	0	
Totals ...	...	1	1	4	6	0	9	3	1	2	1	13	9	9	7	3	44	9	0	0	2	



*Enteric Convalescent Depots.*—The work of these Depots has been continued during the year.

*Naini Tal.*—The following table gives the total numbers admitted during the year :—

				Inland.	Overseas.	Total.
1917	...	...	...	339	14	353
1918	...	...	...	338	10	348

The following table shows the totals by diseases admitted during this and the previous year.

				Typhoid.	Para-typhoid A.	Para-typhoid B.	Enteric group.	Other diseases.	Total.
1917	...	...	...	48	64	4	220	17	353
1918	...	...	...	26	57	3	222	40	348

*Carriers.*—There were 12 carriers found during the year giving a ratio of 3·4 per cent of the admissions. Of these the faecal carriers were: *B. typhosus* 1, *B. Paratyphosus A.*-6, *B. Paratyphosus B.* 1, the urinary carriers were *B. Typhosus* 2, *B. Paratyphosus A.*-2. One officer was found to be a chronic carrier of *B. Paratyphosus B.*

*Wellington.*—The following table gives the total admissions during the year :—

				Inland.	Overseas.	Total.
1917	...	...	...	163	926	1,089
1918	...	...	...	266	...	266

The following table shows the totals by diseases admitted during this and the previous year :—

				Typhoid.	Para-typhoid A.	Para-typhoid B.	Enteric group.	Other diseases.	Total.
1917	...	...	...	415	463	90	...	121	1,089
1918	...	...	...	52	151	3	50	10	266

*Carriers.*—Thirty-six carriers were detected during the year giving a ratio of 13·5 per cent of the total admissions. This high ratio is probably accounted for by the earlier arrival of convalescents at the Depot after the actual attack, than during the previous years. No chronic carriers were invalided during the year.

Of the total of 36 carriers, 4 were urinary and 30 were faecal. The types of the urinary carriers were *B. typhosus* 2, and *B. paratyphosus* A.-2, whilst of the faecal carriers, 10 excreted *B. typhosus*, and 20 *B. paratyphosus* A. One case was a urinary carrier of *B. typhosus* and a faecal carrier of *B. paratyphosus* A. Another case was a faecal carrier of both *B. typhosus* and *B. paratyphosus* A.

The following table shows the distribution of the varieties of typhoid carriers among cases in the two Enteric Convalescent Depots during the last 5 years, is of interest.

*Relationship between cases and carriers, based on the figures submitted by the Enteric Convalescent Depots, Naini Tal and Wellington, from 1914 to 1918. The figures of previous years do not allow of this analysis.*

Year.	Enteric Convalescent Depot.	CASES ADMITTED.						CARRIERS DETECTED.							
		Typhoid.	Para. A.	Para. B.	Enteric group.	Other diag- noses (chiefly P.U.O.)	Total.	B. Typhosus.		A. Paratyphosus.		B. Paratyphosus.		Total.	
								Faecal.	Urinary.	Faecal.	Urinary.	Faecal.	Urinary.		
1918 ...	Naini Tal ...	26	57	3	222	40	348	1	2	6	2	1	0	12*	
	Wellington ...	52	151	3	50	10	266	10	2	20	2	0	0	36†	
1917 ...	Naini Tal ...	44	60	4	...	231	339	3	1	9	0	0	0	13	
	Wellington ...	415	463	90	...	121	1,089	13	4	34	2	1	0	55*	
1916 ...	Naini Tal ...	34	96	4	...	278	412	1	1	28	4	4	1	39	
	Wellington ...	670	482	75	...	253	1,480	1	2	38	7	5	0	53	
1915 ...	Naini Tal ...	45	60	5	...	75	185	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	
	Wellington ...	77	33	1	...	13	124	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	
1914 ...	Naini Tal ...	49	60	6	...	80	195	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	
	Wellington ...	53	14	2	...	22	92	0	3	1	0	1	0	6†	
Total ...		1,465	1,476	193	272	1,124	4,530	31	15	144	18	14	1	277‡	

\*One faecal carrier of both *B. typhosus* and *B. paratyphosus* A. was recorded.

†One faecal carrier *B. paratyphosus* A. was also a urinary *B. typhosus* carrier.

‡Mixed infections have been included in the total.

Percentage of carriers to cases (excluding the double infections).

Enteric. 3.13 per cent. (Faecal 2.11, Urinary 1.02).

Para. A. 10.96 per cent. ( „ 9.75, „ 1.21).

Para. B. 7.77 per cent. ( „ 7.25, „ 0.52).

#### DYSENTERY, COLITIS AND DIARRHŒA.

##### *Dysentery.*

11. There were 1,217 admissions and 22 deaths under this heading giving ratios of 13.8 and 0.25, respectively.

##### *Colitis.*

The admissions were 966 with 4 deaths giving ratios of 11.0 and 0.05, respectively.

##### *Diarrhœa.*

The admissions were 2,150 giving a ratio of 24.4. There was no death.

The differential diagnosis of dysentery, colitis and diarrhœa of necessity was made in most cases purely on clinical manifestations and therefore depends upon



the personal factor of the clinician. Where laboratories exist, efforts were made to classify the dysenteries into protozoal and bacillary. Until, however, a definite standard has been laid down whereby the protozoa can be clearly differentiated it will not be possible to adopt a scientific classification based on laboratory findings. For these reasons it will give a better indication of the prevalence of the dysenteries to group together dysentery, colitis and diarrhoea. The following table gives the ratios for these three diseases for the quinquennium 1910-14 and succeeding years :—

Period.	DYSENTERY.		COLITIS.		DIARRHOEA.		COMBINED RATE.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1910-14 ..	6·5	0·19	4·9	0·03	13·0	...	24·3	0·22
1915 ...	5·6	0·29	12·5	0·04	26·5	...	44·6	0·33
1916 ...	8·2	0·30	13·8	0·25	26·5	...	48·4	0·54
1917 ...	11·1	0·26	13·3	0·06	25·7	...	50·0	0·32
1918 ...	13·8	0·25	11·0	0·05	24·4	...	49·2	0·30

The following stations showed the highest admission rates :—

Stations.						Ratios.	Admissions.
<i>For Dysentery.</i>							
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	64·7	201
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	46·3	408
Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	26
<i>For Diarrhoea.</i>							
Colaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	68·1	157
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	56·2	97
Nowshera ...	...	...	...	...	...	48·0	90
Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	46·5	85
Deolali ...	...	...	...	...	...	36·5	89
<i>For Colitis.</i>							
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	46
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	54
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	60
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	32
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	18·5	73

During the year the question of the supply of pure drinking water at railway stations was thoroughly considered. The supplies at stations, important from the military point of view, were investigated by local committees on which were represented the Civil, Military and Railway authorities.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

12. There were 5,498 admissions with 3 deaths under this heading. The ratios are 62·5 and 0·03, respectively. In the Northern Army the admissions were 1,658

with no death giving a ratio of 43·2; and in the Southern Army 3,804 admissions and 3 deaths giving ratios of 79·5 and 0·06.

				Syphilis.	Soft chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Total.
Northern Army	...	...	...	7·7	7·9	27·5	43·2
Southern Army	...	...	...	14·4	23·4	41·7	49·5
Army of India	...	...	...	11·2	16·3	35·0	62·5

The following table gives the ratio per 1,000 for all venereal diseases by divisions for the years 1914-18 :—

Divisions.				1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1st (Peshawar)	...	...	...	21·4	30·8	24·5	17·8	20·5
2nd (Rawalpindi)	...	...	...	37·9	32·3	35·7	25·7	32·8
3rd (Lahore)	...	...	...	43·3	10·1	16·9	27·4	28·8
4th (Quetta)	...	...	...	43·1	33·0	35·0	36·4	34·4
5th (Mhow)	...	...	...	58·6	33·1	47·1	44·2	56·1
6th Poona	...	...	...	74·7	32·9	58·7	85·2	99·9
7th Meerut	...	...	...	51·3	36·7	32·6	41·7	58·8
8th (Lucknow)	...	...	...	65·7	22·3	56·8	71·4	81·5
9th (Secunderabad)	...	...	...	59·1	34·9	26·1	81·1	81·6
Burma	...	...	...	103·7	44·5	57·7	58·0	79·1

The following of the larger stations showed the highest admission rates :—

Stations.					Average strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
Colaba	...	...	...	...	2,306	491	212·9
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	1,368	168	122·8
Deolali	...	...	...	...	2,441	264	108·2
Kirkee	...	...	...	...	6,246	592	94·8
Meerut	...	...	...	...	1,829	169	92·4
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	1,022	93	91·0
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	3,106	227	73·1
Poona	...	...	...	...	3,036	206	67·9
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	1,638	109	66·5
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	2,019	127	62·9
Mhow	...	...	...	...	2,339	147	62·8
Delhi	...	...	...	...	1,268	79	62·3

Many stations reported that a considerable number of the cases were contracted outside the station when the men were on leave.



The incidence of venereal diseases for the past 10 years is shown in the following table :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Ratio, per 1,000 of strength	67·8	58·9	53·1	55·5	52·5	55·2	29·1	36·8	52·0	62·5

This year there has been another noticeable increase in the admission rates for venereal diseases as compared with the previous years 1915, 1916 and 1917. All stations reported much activity in the measures directed towards counteracting the temptations to which the men are liable.

Numerous lectures were delivered and sports, pastimes, etc., were provided.

Preventive measures in the form of placing cities or localities with evil reputations out of bounds ; policing of waysides, etc., were carried out. Special attention was also given to the early detection of the disease by the regular inspection of new arrivals and surprise inspections, whilst every encouragement was given to men to seek the earliest and best treatment. A considerable amount of the incidence was due to disease contracted by troops, whilst on furlough in India from overseas. At one station (Ahmednagar) it was suggested that famine conditions drove more women to wayside prostitution. One death occurred in a debilitated man of 2 years' service who had an old syphilitic history and suffered from pyelitis. In another case suffering from chronic syphilitic meningitis, broncho pneumonia supervened and the patient died.

#### PLAGUE.

13. There were 8 cases of plague with 4 deaths giving ratios of 0·1 and 0·05, respectively. The cases occurred at Hyderabad, Kirkee and Colaba and were concurrent with epidemics among the local civil populations.

#### CHOLERA.

14. There were 91 admissions for cholera during 1918 with 37 deaths giving ratios of 1·0 and 0·42, respectively. In 1917 the admission ratio was 0·2 and for the quinquennium (1910-14) 0·3.

Epidemics occurred at the following stations:—Poona 32 cases, 10 deaths; Kirkee 18 cases, 10 deaths; Attock 14 cases, 8 deaths and Colaba 13 cases, 4 deaths.

The epidemics at Poona and Kirkee may be considered together.

The first two cases occurred at Kirkee on the 7th and 10th of July, respectively, but were not at first recognized as cholera. The water supply of Kirkee at this time was obtained from Pashan lake and Pashan village was reported to be infected. The water was chlorinated at the water works and in the case of British troops was re-chlorinated in the lines. Since the majority of cases were British the drinking water was not looked upon as the source of infection. On July 19th, fourteen cases occurred among patients in the Station Hospital and King George's War Hospital at Poona, and a further nine cases on July 20th. At these hospitals milk was obtained from the Government Dairy at Kirkee, reliance being placed upon pasteurization at the Dairy. This process consisted in keeping the milk at a temperature of 160°-180°F. for one minute. It was found by experiment in the laboratory that this was sufficient to kill the cholera vibrio. A certain amount of handling occurred, however, subsequent to the pasteurizing process and it



was also found that the methods of distribution were unsatisfactory. A careful examination for carriers among the employees of the Dairy proved negative, and moreover no particular circle of distribution was involved in this epidemic. However, the following facts were elucidated which pointed to milk infection :—

- (a) The cases at the Station and King George's Hospitals, Poona were among those on milk diet or plain milk. The milk was not boiled.
- (b) Two clerks at the Field Disbursing Officer's office who drank unboiled Government Dairy milk contracted the disease.
- (c) An orderly at No. 2 Section Hospital who drank this milk unboiled contracted the disease.
- (d) A few men in barracks who also drank unboiled milk contracted cholera. No cases occurred in Barracks after this practice was stopped.
- (e) No cases occurred at the Lady Wellington War or Sassoon Hospitals where Government Dairy milk was boiled before use.

The sources of milk supplied by the Government Dairy were investigated. In addition to the Kirkee Farm these sources were the Government Dairies at Bombay and Belgaum. No cholera was reported at Belgaum and this source of infection was negatived. The milk at Bombay was pasteurized by the "holding" process before being despatched to Kirkee where it was re-pasteurized before issue. Again there had been no cases of cholera among the troops at Bombay about this time whilst the civil population at Bombay was almost free. It has been already remarked that no carriers were found among the employees at the Kirkee Dairy. No cases were reported at this time among the civil populations of Poona or Kirkee. The actual source of infection therefore remains unknown, and the charge against the milk from the Kirkee Government Dairy "not proven".

The outbreak at Attock was presumed to be due to the presence of cholera in bazar.

The outbreak at Bombay occurred in the Cumballa War Hospital. On October 30th, 1918, six cases occurred, and by the bacteriological examination of the stools of patients who were suffering from diarrhoea, other cases were detected. With the exception of two cases, all were either working in or were patients in one ward. Among a draft of patients sent to Deolali on the same date six cases occurred, and these patients too had occupied the same ward in the Cumballa Hospital. No cholera was reported among the civil population in Bombay at this time, and a thorough investigation into the histories of the patients and attendants revealed nothing. The milk was boiled in the main kitchen, distributed in buckets and usually ladled out to the patients at once. Any milk left over was kept in the ice chest. Bacteriological examinations for possible carriers proved negative.

The source of the epidemic could not therefore be traced.

#### BERI-BERI.

15. There were 11 admissions for beri-beri with no death, compared with 11 cases and no death in 1917. The cases occurred at the following stations :—Bangalore 3, Colaba, Deolali and Rangoon 2 each, and Amritsar and Jubbulpore 1 each.



## HEAT-STROKE.

16. There were 911 admissions and 97 deaths under this heading giving ratios of 10·4 and 1·10, respectively. In the Northern Army, there were 839 admissions with 92 deaths and in the Southern Army 66 admissions and 5 deaths. These ratios are a considerable increase on the previous year's figures which were 1·5 and 0·15. The quinquennial (1910-14) ratios were 1·9 and 0·22. At the time of the occurrence of the greater number of cases the temperatures ruled abnormally high and were accompanied by excessive humidity.

*Nowshera.*—The cases occurred during June, July and August when abnormal dry and wet bulb temperatures were recorded. The cases exhibited all degrees of severity from simple exhaustion to the major type with cerebral symptoms and hyperpyrexia.

The following stations with average strength over 1,000 showed the highest ratios:—

Stations.			Admis- sions.	Ratios.	Stations.			Admis- sions.	Ratios.
Nowshera	...	...	435	232·0	Rawalpindi	...	...	52	13·2
Lahore	...	...	62	35·9	Meerut	...	...	16	8·7
Ferozepore	...	...	26	22·2	Ambala	...	...	10	8·4
Peshawar	...	...	40	14·7	Delhi	...	...	10	7·9

## PNEUMONIA.

17. There were 273 admissions for pneumonia and 52 deaths giving ratios of 3·1 and 0·59, respectively. In 1917 these ratios were 2·8 and 0·36 and in 1916 they were 2·9 and 0·54, respectively, whilst for the quinquennium (1910-14) the ratios were 2·4 and 0·26. The admission and death ratios for the two armies were for the Northern Army 3·1 and 0·63, and for the Southern Army 3·0 and 0·59. The following stations reported the highest number of admissions:—Peshawar 22 with 6 deaths, Quetta 20 with 3 deaths, Colaba 16 with 1 death, Poona 15 with 3 deaths, Wellington 14 with 4 deaths, Deolali 14 with 1 death, Rawalpindi 12 with 2 deaths, Mhow 11 with 4 deaths and Kirkee 11 with 1 death.

It is probable that many influenza cases were unavoidably included under this head.

## TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.

18. There were 154 admissions with 18 deaths giving ratios of 1·8 and 0·20, respectively. In 1917 the ratios were 1·5 and 0·16 and in 1916, 1·9 and 0·18. For the quinquennium 1910-14, the ratios were 1·1 and 0·16. For the Northern Army for 1918 the ratios were 1·9 and 0·23 and for the Southern Army 1·7 and 0·19. It will be seen that there has been no appreciable increase in the incidence of this disease during recent years. The cases were scattered throughout the country except at Colaba where 16 occurred.

## SCARLET FEVER.

19. There were 23 admissions for this disease, giving a ratio of 0·3, compared with 16 cases in 1917. There was no death. Eight of the cases occurred at Bangalore.

## DIPHTHERIA.

20. The admissions were 95 with 2 deaths. In 1917 there were 64 admissions. The stations at which they principally occurred were:—Quetta 41, Bangalore 13, Kirkee 11, Purandhar 9 and Meerut 3.

*Quetta*.—The disease occurred among a newly arrived draft. The Officer Commanding British Station Hospital pointed out that this disease usually occurs in Quetta during February.

## RABIES.

21. At Kasauli, 263 men, 23 women and 20 children were treated for dog-bite. Seventy-one cases were returned as not requiring treatment. At Coonoor 50 men and 2 children received treatment and 14 cases were returned as not requiring treatment.

## MEASLES.

22. The admissions for measles totalled 31 as against 70 admissions in 1917. No deaths occurred in either year.

## OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

23. The admissions under this head totalled 2,407 with 18 deaths, giving ratios of 27·4 and 0·20, respectively. The ratios for 1917 were 23·7 and 0·17. For the Southern Army the ratios were 26·8 and 0·17 and for the Northern 28·6 and 0·26, respectively. The increased incidence was probably due to influenza.

## SMALL-POX.

24. There were 117 admissions with 18 deaths giving ratios of 1·3 and 0·20, respectively. There were 57 cases with 7 deaths in the Northern Army and 60 cases and 11 deaths in the Southern Army. In 1917 there were 35 admissions with 9 deaths.

The stations chiefly affected were:—

Stations.			Admissions.	Deaths.	Stations.			Admissions.	Deaths.
Delhi	...	...	12	2	Colaba	...	...	11	4
Lahore	...	...	12	1	Bangalore	...	...	11	3

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

25. There was one case of cerebro-spinal fever at Meerut, which proved fatal. In 1917 there were 6 cases and 2 deaths.

## POISONING.

26. There were 52 cases of poisoning with 10 deaths. Last year there were 84 cases with 2 deaths. The following table gives the particulars for 1918:—

—			Admissions.	Deaths.	—			Admissions.	Deaths.
Arsenic	...	...	1	1	Fish	...	...	1	...
Ammonia	...	...	1	...	Food or Ptomaine	...	...	23	3
Oxalic acid	...	...	1	...	Poison not defined	...	...	9	...
Snake bite	...	...	2	2	Chloroform	...	...	...	4
Scorpion	...	...	1	...	Quinine	...	...	1	...
Stinging insects	...	...	6	...	Ice Cream	...	...	5	...
Wasp	...	...	1	...					



An Inquest was held in the case of the death from arsenical poisoning but it could not be ascertained how the arsenic was obtained or administered.

The deaths from snake bite were probably due to Krait. In the deaths due to ptomaine poisoning the food was obtained from sources outside barracks.

The deaths from chloroform poisoning occurred during operations which were in themselves not of a serious character. Post mortem findings pointed to the condition of status lymphaticus.

### INVALIDING.

27. The total number of men invalided during 1918 was 2,007, as compared with 1,337 during 1917. The following table shows the most important causes of invaliding in each of the years 1913 to 1918:—

Diseases.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Syphilis ... ..	13	7	6	5	10	8
Malaria ... ..	5	5	9	20	62	147
Valvular diseases of the heart and disordered action of heart.	54	55	181	257	206	288
Debility ... ..	9	9	39	85	86	114
Tuberculosis of the lung ... ..	49	27	48	86	94	126
Dysentery ... ..	7	3	3	2	25	49
Insanity ... ..	44	34	4	42	103	136
Local injuries ... ..	35	25	36	78	59	86
Rheumatic fever including gout and osteoarthritis.	17	5	39	52	44	59
Enteric fever ... ..	2	...	...	5	11	8
Diseases of the nervous system other than epilepsy and mental.	37	14	52	71	91	139
Diseases of the ear ... ..	74	60	80	68	79	115
Diseases of the circulatory system other than valvular diseases of the heart and disordered action of the heart.	6	9	11	32	27	66
Diseases of the respiratory system ...	9	4	12	54	75	123
Epilepsy ... ..	26	30	31	41	41	55
Diseases of the liver ... ..	10	13	8	13	12	18
Diseases of the eye ... ..	35	10	87	90	70	71
Hernia ... ..	3	1	30	21	6	12
Gonorrhœa ... ..	9	12	3	...	3	3
Varix ... ..	...	...	21	45	4	8
Caries of the teeth ... ..	1	1	17	28	3	6
Diseases of the digestive system other than hepatitis, abscess of the liver, hernia and caries of the teeth.	11	7	40	68	62	133
All causes ... ..	530	364	889	1,343	1,337	2,007

### OFFICERS.

28. The average strength of officers with British Units in 1918 was 4,524 against 3,273 in 1917. There were 6,083 admissions with 72 deaths, compared with 3,160 and 23 in 1917. The corresponding ratios are for 1918, 1,344·6 and 15·92 and for 1917, 965·5 and 7·03.

The chief diseases and their admission ratios were:—influenza 318·7, malaria 151·6, diarrhœa 73·8, sandfly fever 55·7, tonsillitis 34·5, debility 30·3, colitis 29·0, bronchitis 28·7, gastritis 26·7, jaundice 20·8.

The admission ratio for all causes for officers was higher than that for none-commissioned officers and men, being 1,344·6 against 1,030·2. The following table:

contrasts the health of officers with that of non-commissioned officers and men for the years 1915-18 and the quinquennium 1910-14:—

Period.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
			ADMISSIONS.		INVALIDS SENT HOME.		DEATHS.	
			Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.
1910-14	...	...	567·5	567·2	16·30	7·03	5·14	4·51
1915	...	...	694·2	823·1	20·19	19·80	7·31	5·95
1916	...	...	921·4	772·0	36·08	22·11	7·30	6·54
1917	...	...	965·5	771·7	26·89	16·54	7·03	4·83
1918	...	...	1344·6	1,030·2	48·85	22·81	15·92	16·19

The incidence of enterica among the four groups, officers, non-commissioned officers and men, women, and children for 1918 is shown in the following table :—

		Officers.		Women.		Children.		Non-commissioned officers and men.	
		A.	D.	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Actuals	...	59	1	10	2	7	2	663	62
Ratios	...	13·0	0·22	6·8	1·35	2·7	0·76	7·5	0·70

Causes of deaths and invaliding amongst officers.

(ACTUALS.)

Disease.			Invalided.	Died.	Disease.			Invalided.	Died.
Typhoid fever	...	...	1	1	Pneumonia	...	...	5	8
Paratyphoid	...	...	1	...	Rheumatic fever	...	...	1	...
Influenza	...	...	6	30	Tubercle of lung	...	...	6	2
Small-pox	...	...	...	2	Tubercle of larynx	...	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	1	...	Gonorrhœa	...	...	1	...
Dysentery	...	...	24	...	Alcoholism	...	...	4	1
Mediterranean fever	...	...	1	...	Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	1	Epithelioma	...	...	1	...
Malaria	...	...	15	1	Cyst	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of lymphatic glands.			1	...	Debility	...	...	15	...
Inflammation of connective tissue.			1	...	Neuritis	...	...	3	...
Boils	...	...	1	...	Degeneration of spinal cord	...	...	1	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	1	Monoplegia	...	...	1	...
					Epilepsy	...	...	1	1



Disease. .			Invalided.	Died.	Disease.			Invalided.	Died.
Headache	...	...	1	...	Colitis	...	...	8	...
Nervasthænia	...	...	29	...	Sprue	...	...	1	...
N. Y. D. Mental	...	...	4	...	Gastrectasis	...	...	1	...
Melancholia	...	...	1	...	Diarrhœa	...	...	4	...
Delusional insanity	...	...	1	...	Piles	...	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis granular	...	...	1	...	Hepatitis	...	...	4	1
Ulcerative keratitis	...	...	1	...	Hepatitis suppurative	...	...	1	2
Lenticular cataract	...	...	1	...	Jaundice	...	...	...	1
Myopia	...	...	3	...	Acute nephritis	...	...	2	...
Diplopia	...	...	1	...	Renal colic	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage in the retinal-layers.	...	...	1	...	Cystitis	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of external ear	...	...	1	...	Calculus in bladder	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of middle ear	...	...	1	...	Hæmaturia	...	...	1	...
Deafness	...	...	1	...	Calculus	...	...	1	...
Endocarditis	...	...	1	1	Urethritis	...	...	1	...
Valvular disease of heart	...	...	6	2	Pericondritis	...	...	1	...
Fatty degeneration of heart	...	...	1	1	Myalgia	...	...	1	...
Arterial sclerosis	...	...	1	...	Eczema	...	...	1	...
Angina pectoris	...	...	2	...	Psoriasis	...	...	1	...
Disordered action of heart	...	...	6	...	Effects of heat	...	...	2	...
Phlebitis	...	...	1	...	Heat-stroke	...	...	1	1
Dilatation of the heart	...	...	1	...	Wounds	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	2	...	Wounds, guns, hot	...	...	4	1
Bronchitis	...	...	5	...	Fracture	...	...	4	3
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	2	Fracture of base of skull	...	...	1	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1	Contusion of abdomen with rupture of viscera.	...	...	...	1
Suppuration of gums	...	...	1	...	Traumatic meningeal hæmorrhage.	...	...	1	...
Gastritis	...	...	4	...	Merphia	...	...	...	1
Indigestion	...	...	1	...	Ptomaine	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	1	...					
Appendicitis	...	...	2	7	Total	...	...	221	72

## WOMEN.

29. The average strength of women during the year was 1,481 as against 1,463 in 1917. There were 893 admissions and 37 deaths giving ratios of 603.0 and 24.98, as compared with ratios of 456.6 and 8.20 for 1917.

The following are the principal causes of admissions with the actual numbers:—Debility 184, influenza 122, malaria 66, abortion 40, bronchitis 24, indigestion 19, inflammation connective tissue 19, diarrhœa 17.

The following table shows the admission and death rates for the quinquennium (1910-14) and the succeeding years :—

								RATIO PER MILLR.	
								Admissions.	Deaths.
1910-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504·5	7·09
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466·9	6·73
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421·5	5·79
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456·6	8·20
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603·0	24·98

CHILDREN.

30. The average strength of European soldiers' children in 1918 was 2,624 as against 2,629 in 1917. There were 1,136 admissions and 53 deaths giving ratios of 432·9 and 20·20, respectively. In 1917, the admissions were 935 and deaths 32 giving ratios of 355·6 and 12·17 respectively.

The admission and death rates per 1,000 of strength for the principal diseases are shown below :—

Year.	Measles.		Bronchitis.		Malaria.		Diarrhœa.		Debility.		Influenza.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1917 ...	35·0	0·38	38·4	...	35·8	...	23·6	1·14	17·1	...	1·9	...
1918 ...	20·4	...	48·0	0·38	51·4	0·38	24·0	1·14	30·5	...	53·4	1·52

There was an admission ratio of 17·5 per 1,000 for both chicken-pox and whooping cough.

The following table shows the mortality ratios per 1,000 children for the quinquennium 1910-14 and the following years :—

Period.						Under 6 months.	Between 6 and 12 months.	From 1 to 5 years.
1910-14	...	...	...	...	...	127·9	55·3	14·6
1915	...	...	...	...	...	98·8	52·1	25·2
1916	...	...	...	...	...	117·6	32·6	15·4
1917	...	...	...	...	...	74·8	10·0	7·3
1918	...	...	...	...	...	76·3	30·1	11·4



## Causes of deaths and invaliding amongst children.

(ACTUALS.)

Diseases.				Invalided.	Died.	Diseases.				Invalided.	Died.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3	Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	4	Broncho pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	2	Disorders of dentition	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	1	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	7
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	2	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	Hepatitis suppurative	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1	Bright's disease	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	5
Tubercle meningis	...	...	...	...	1	Pariostitis	...	...	...	...	1
Foramen oval persistent	...	...	...	...	1	Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	4						
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1					...	53

# Key to Graphs—Indian Troops.

Period.	All causes.	Air-Borne. Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia, Tubercle of lung, and all other respiratory diseases, Whooping cough, Diphtheria, Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Influenza.	Food and Water-Borne. Gastritis, Diarrhoea, Colitis, Enteritis, Dysentery, Hepatitis, Hepatic-abscess, Enterica, Cholera.	Insect-Borne.		Infectious Diseases Organism unknown. Variola, Varicella, Scarlatina, Morbilli, Rubella, Mumps, Rheumatic fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Diseases of Direct contagion. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Soft chancre, Leprosy.	Food Deficiency Diseases. Scurvy, Beri-beri.
				Winged. Malaria, Sandfly fever, Dengue, Oriental sore.	Wingless. Plague, Relapsing fever, Typhus, Kala-azar, *Skin affections, i.e., Scabies, Tinea, Ring-worm, Favus, (Trench fever).				
1875-79	... 1322·3	57·1	121·5	716·2	†12·4	49·4	...	27·6	4·6
1880-84	... 1073·8	59·0	87·8	514·8	†15·2	45·7	...	25·1	5·9
1885-89	... 936·6	42·4	85·1	442·1	16·2	35·4	...	26·0	3·4
1890-94	... 874·3	67·4	66·8	407·5	18·9	30·4	...	29·3	3·1
1895-99	... 777·2	56·1	56·7	322·9	18·3	31·8	...	37·3	4·1
1900-04	... 711·8	46·2	53·5	293·1	13·1	25·9	...	29·5	3·7
1905-09	... 633·6	42·4	46·4	236·3	14·6	19·3	†19·3	16·5	2·0
1910-14	... 544·6	38·8	38·5	124·7	19·9	15·8	34·6	14·9	0·9
1915	... 744·4	59·7	56·7	160·9	49·6	31·4	22·3	31·4	2·5
1916	... 757·4	59·7	55·8	211·9	54·6	46·3	12·4	40·3	2·6
1917	... 741·4	71·2	51·6	196·6	68·1	40·7	7·5	45·2	1·0
1918	... 856·4	‡217·3	63·8	145·6	62·1	*49·7	3·0	53·3	0·8

‡ Two years' average only. Diagnosis introduced 1908.

† Records incomplete.

\$ Influe za 136·8.

\* Mumps 37·5.

† Skin affections have been included under this heading for convenience, as the grouping is made from the Public Health point of view.



# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

INDIAN TROOPS.

ALL CAUSES.

AIR BORNE.

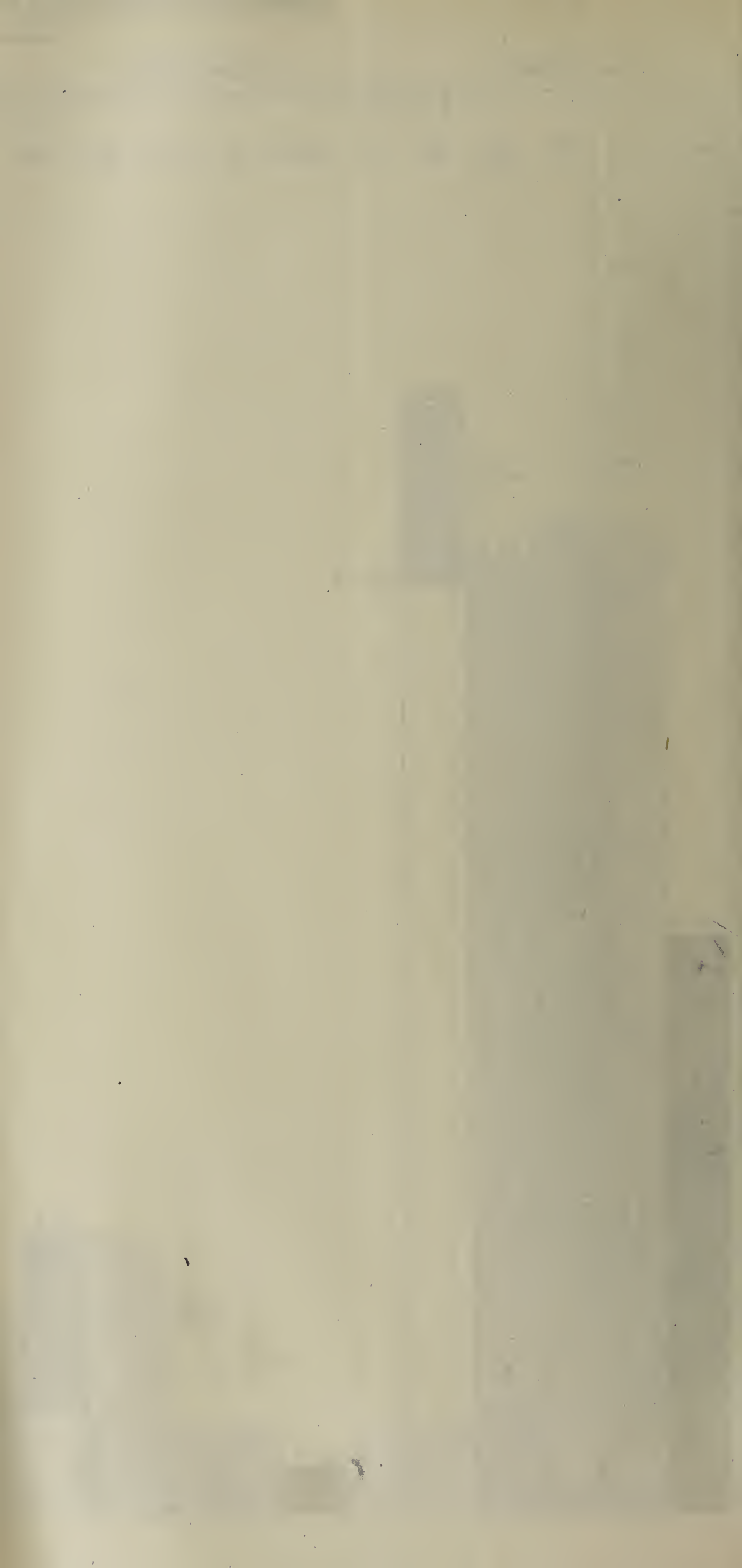
INSECT BORNE.

WINGED

WINGLESS.









# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

INDIAN TROOPS.

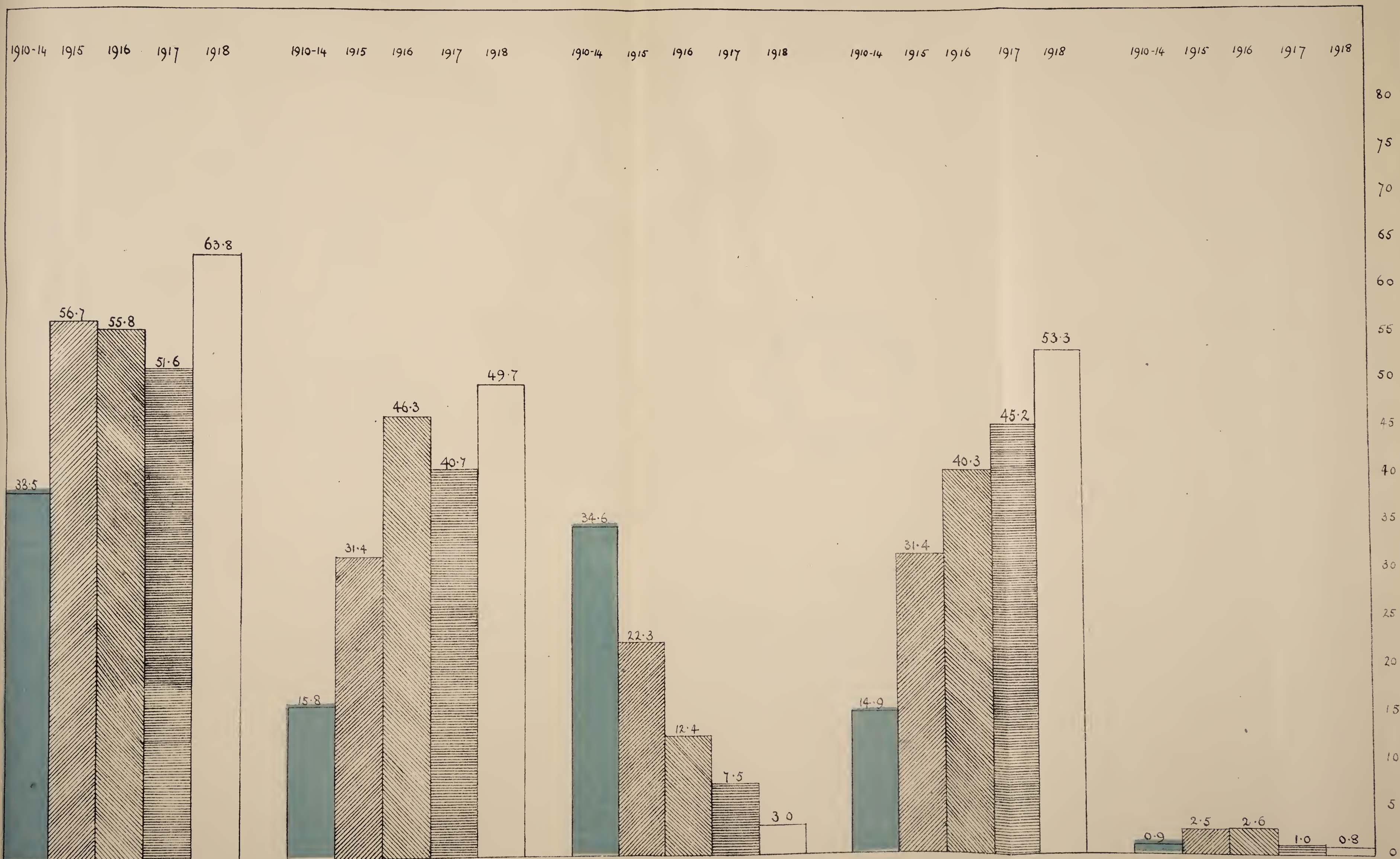
FOOD AND WATER  
BORNE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
ORGANISM UNKNOWN.

PYREXIA  
OF UNCERTAIN  
ORIGIN

DISEASES OF  
DIRECT CONTAGION

FOOD DEFICIENCY  
DISEASES



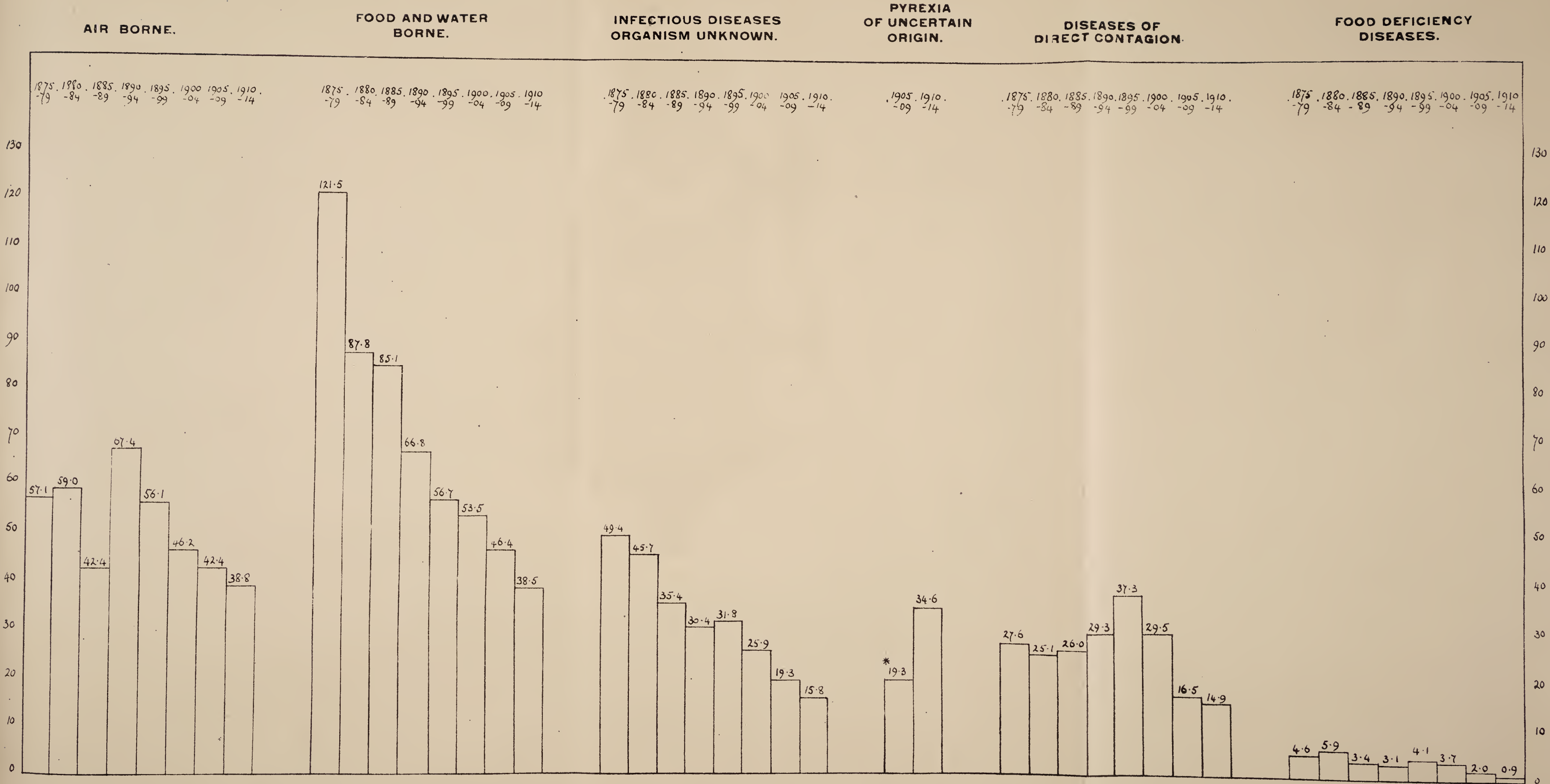






# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

INDIAN TROOPS.



\* Two years' average only. Diagnosis introduced 1908



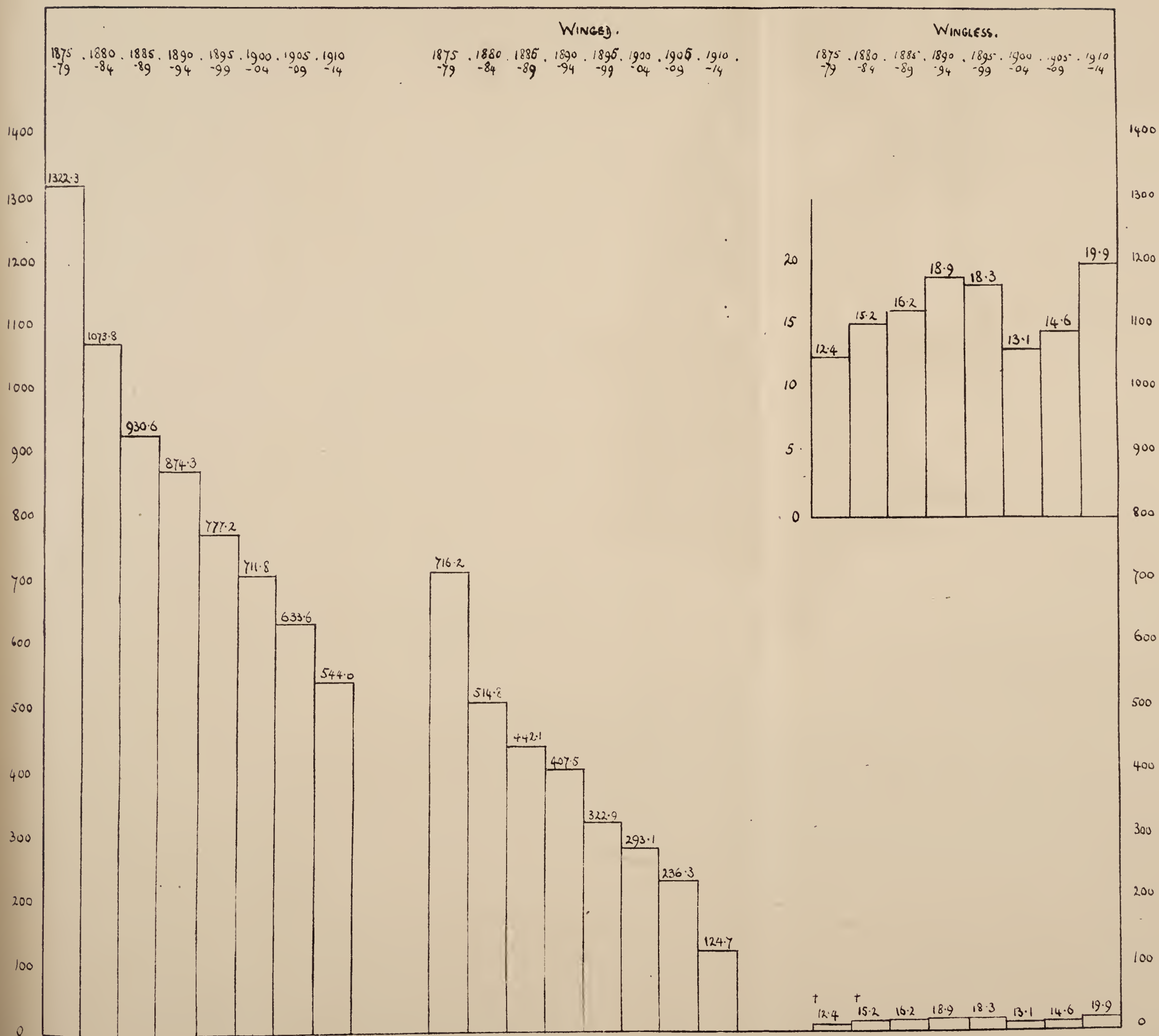


# ADMISSION RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

## INDIAN TROOPS.

ALL CAUSES.

INSECT BORNE.



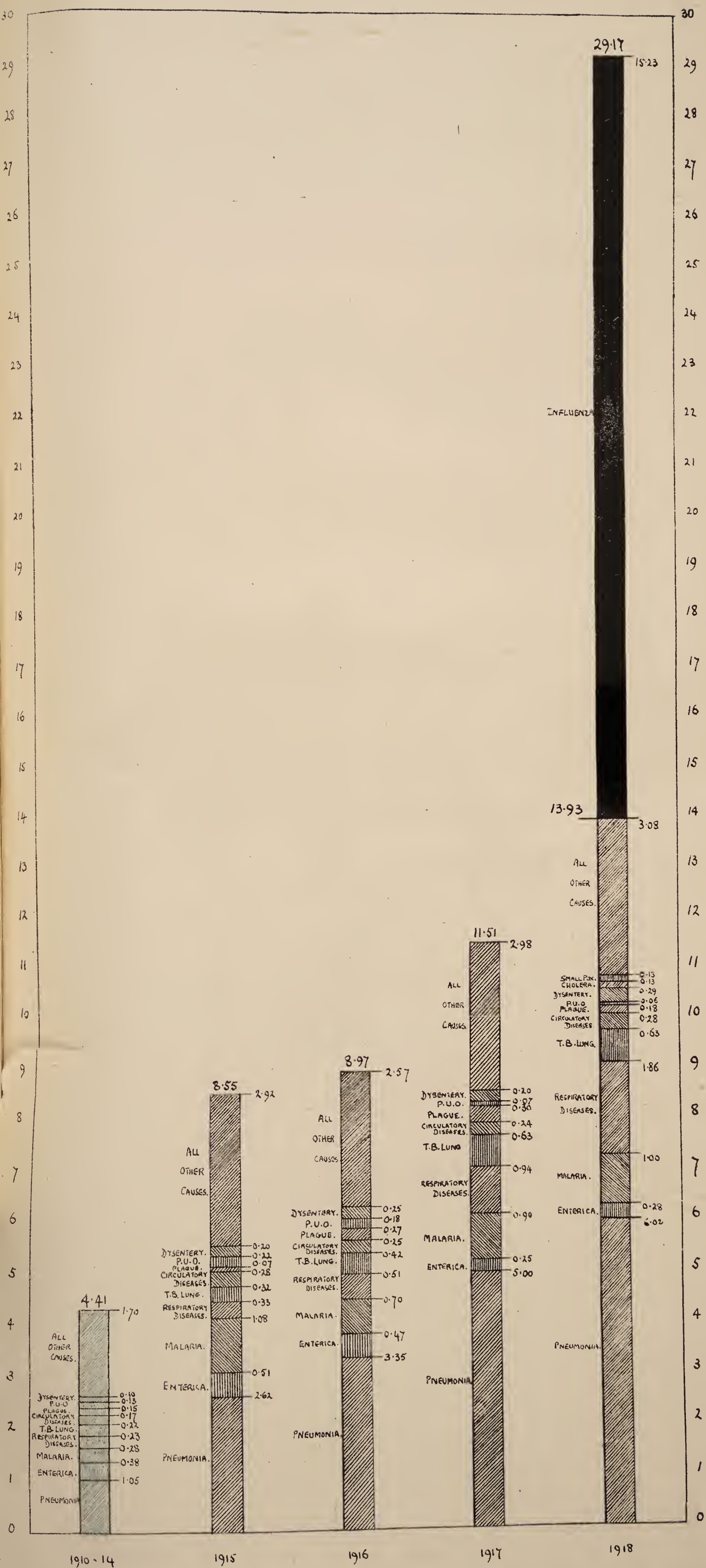
† Records incomplete.





# DEATH-RATE PER 1000 OF STRENGTH

## INDIAN TROOPS.







# SECTION II.

## INDIAN ARMY.

(From the Director, Medical Services in India.)

31. The average strength of Indian troops including those on duty in China and other stations outside India, but excluding those under field service conditions, was 341,458 in 1918 as compared with 191,242 in 1917.

The following table gives the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the years 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915 and the averages for the quinquennial period 1910-14.

Period.		Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
							Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 (average).	...	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544·6*	4·39*	5·4*	20·7*
1915	...	119,985	89,315	1,026	5,415	4,065	744·4	8·55	45·1	33·9
1916	...	139,076	105,333	1,248	3,745	5,250	757·4	8·97	26·9	37·7
1917	...	191,242	141,787	2,201	3,421	6,556	741·4	11·51	17·9	34·3
1918	...	341,458	292,393	9,959	6,539	13,897	856·3	29·17	19·2	40·7

\* Worked out on quinquennial aggregates.

### ADMISSIONS.

32. There were 292,393 admissions for all causes as compared with 141,787 in 1917, the corresponding ratios being 856·3 and 741·4. This great increase in the admission rate is accounted for by the pandemic of Influenza which occurred during 1918. The admission ratio for Influenza alone was 136·8 as compared with 1·8 for 1917. Venereal diseases, respiratory diseases, diarrhœa and sandfly fever also show increased ratios. Against these increases there has been a considerable reduction in the admission ratios for malaria and pyrexia of uncertain origin, compared with 1917 and 1916. The following table gives the admission ratios of the principal diseases for the years 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915 and the quinquennial period 1910-1914.

Period.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory diseases.	Tubercle of lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic abscess.	Hepatic congestion and inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal diseases.	All causes.
1910-14 ...	2·4	0·3	0·4	2·0	113·3	8·2	34·9	0·3	1·8	2·1	7·7	27·1	18·4	11·7	0·1	1·0	0·8	11·3	14·8	544·6
1915 ...	2·2	0·7	0·3	2·2	148·5	13·9	22·3	0·2	4·6	2·8	12·9	42·2	22·6	18·2	0·1	1·2	2·0	20·8	31·3	744·4
1916 ...	3·0	0·4	0·4	2·4	200·7	6·8	12·4	0·6	4·1	2·8	16·9	36·8	26·0	13·7	0·0	1·1	2·5	19·6	40·1	757·4
1917 ...	1·8	0·7	0·3	1·0	184·6	8·2	7·5	0·6	3·3	2·9	21·8	44·4	13·8	13·7	0·1	1·0	0·7	15·7	45·0	741·4
1918 ...	136·8	0·2	1·0	0·8	129·7	12·7	3·0	0·4	2·7	2·5	19·6	58·1	12·7	22·6	0·1	0·9	0·7	14·6	53·1	856·3

### DEATHS.

33. There were 9,959 deaths in 1918 as against 2,201 in 1917, the corresponding ratios being 29·17, and 11·51, respectively. The following table gives the death



rates for the same diseases and for the same periods as in the former table.

Period,		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Malaria.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory diseases.	Tubercle of lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic abscess.	Hepatic congestion and inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal diseases.	All causes.
1910-14	...	...	0'18	0'01	0'38	0'28	0'13	0'15	0'17	0'22	1'05	0'22	0'10	0'03	0'03	0'01	0'01	0'06	0'04	4'40
1915	...	0'01	0'38	...	0'51	1'08	0'22	0'07	0'28	0'32	2'62	0'33	0'20	0'23	0'04	0'03	0'04	0'11	0'03	8'55
1916	...	...	0'24	0'06	0'47	0'70	0'18	0'27	0'25	0'42	3'35	0'51	0'25	0'07	0'03	0'02	0'04	0'09	0'05	8'97
1917	...	...	0'29	0'03	0'25	0'90	0'07	0'30	0'24	0'63	5'00	0'94	0'20	0'06	...	0'02	0'01	0'08	0'04	11'51
1918	...	15'23	0'13	0'13	0'28	1'00	0'06	0'18	0'28	0'63	6'02	1'86	0'29	0'04	0'02	0'02	0'02	0'02	0'04	29'17

The great increase in the death rate is primarily due to Influenza. The death rates for pneumonia and respiratory diseases are also high by comparison with the quinquennial figures. Efforts were made to differentiate between deaths from pneumonia as a complication of influenza and primary pneumonia. Nevertheless, it is probable that many of the deaths shown under pneumonia and respiratory diseases were primarily due to influenza. It is also probable that the debility following an attack of influenza affected the death rate in other diseases, *e.g.*, malaria.

One death from an unusual cause occurred at Saugor. Ulceration of the left side of the nasal septum led to perforation of a blood vessel which gave rise to a severe and fatal hæmorrhage. The post mortem examination revealed no other pathological feature.

In China the average strength of troops serving was 1,228, the admission and death rates being 385'2 and 7'33 per 1,000, respectively, as compared with 215'0 and 3'03 for 1917. The actual admissions in 1918 numbered 473 and the deaths 9.

The principal causes of admissions, given in order of frequency beginning with the highest, were influenza, venereal diseases, anæmia and debility, and respiratory diseases. The deaths were due to tubercle of lungs 1, pneumonia 2, respiratory diseases 2, influenza 1, malaria and other causes 2.

In Nepal there was an average annual strength of 61 with 46 admissions and one death. The ratios were 754'1 for admissions and 16'39 for deaths. The diseases in order of frequency were—influenza and malaria.

In Berbera there was an average annual strength of 13 with 6 admissions and 1 death, giving ratios of 461'5 and 76'92, respectively.

#### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES, DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES.

34. The Northern Army had lower sick and death ratios than the Southern Army. The ratios for admissions and deaths, respectively, were 827'1 and 29'14 in the Northern Army, and 906'3 and 29'88 in the Southern Army.

The Frontier Brigades (Kohat, Bannu and Derajat) had a higher admission rate (1,239'7) than any of the Divisions. Of the latter, the 1st (Peshawar) and the



Poona Divisions ratios were the highest, being 1,003·3 and 1,084·1, respectively, the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division furnished the lowest ratio, *i.e.*, 682·7.

## STATIONS.

35. Of stations having an average strength of 1,000 or over, the following table shows the twelve which had the highest admission rates :—

Station.				Strength.	Admission rate.	Death rate.
Tank	...	...	...	2,766	2,236·1	45·91
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	3,323	1,873·9	34·91
Bannu	...	...	...	3,619	1,526·4	44·49
Miranshah	...	...	...	2,257	1,467·9	32·79
Baroda	...	...	...	1,686	1,377·2	33·80
Anandi	...	...	...	2,182	1,347·4	29·33
Arangaon	...	...	...	3,021	1,301·6	35·75
Maymyo	...	...	...	1,678	1,288·4	32·18
Bombay	...	...	...	1,840	1,285·9	35·33
Ahmednagar	...	..	...	3,398	1,236·6	35·90
Belgaum	...	...	...	3,827	1,220·3	41·c2
Mhow	...	...	...	5,317	1,042·5	43·26

## INFLUENZA.

36. The actual numbers of admissions and deaths were 46,715 and 5,200, respectively, the ratios being 136·8 for admissions and 15·23 for deaths, as against 1·8 and 0·00, respectively in 1917. The Northern Army ratio for admissions was 141·0 and for deaths 14·96; and those of the Southern Army 133·1 and 16·01, respectively. The following table shows the admissions and deaths at stations the average strength of which was over 2,000 :—

Stations with strength of over 2,000.				ACTUALS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		Case mortality ratio per 100.
				Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	3,323	1,474	23	443·6	6·92	1·56
Anandi	...	...	2,182	702	48	321·7	20·00	6·84
Ahmedabad	...	...	3,387	1,077	47	318·0	13·88	4·36
Delhi	...	...	4,482	1,160	40	258·8	8·92	3·45
Nowshera	...	...	6,829	1,681	132	246·2	19·33	7·85
Arangaon	...	...	3,021	743	66	245·9	21·85	8·88
Risalpur	...	...	2,747	645	106	234·8	38·59	16·43
Lansdowne	...	...	3,534	783	15	221·6	4·24	1·92
Almora	...	...	2,014	423	14	210·0	6·95	3·31

Stations with strength of over 2,000.	Average strength.	ACTUALS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		Case mortality ratio per 100.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
Tank ... ..	2,766	551	66	199·2	23·86	11·98
Dehra Dun ... ..	3,702	710	24	191·8	6·48	3·38
Nasirabad ... ..	3,680	673	49	182·9	13·32	7·28
Lahore cantonment ... ..	6,791	1,172	111	172·6	16·35	9·47
Ahmednagar ... ..	3,398	550	77	161·9	22·66	14·00
Mardan ... ..	2,804	445	47	158·7	16·76	10·56
Peshawar ... ..	7,603	1,160	152	152·6	19·99	13·10
Quetta ... ..	12,078	1,827	292	151·3	24·18	15·98
Mhow ... ..	5,317	771	151	145·0	28·40	19·58
Saugor ... ..	5,398	730	92	135·2	17·04	12·60
Bangalore ... ..	9,148	1,108	124	121·1	13·55	11·19
Jhelum ... ..	9,575	1,147	114	119·8	11·91	9·94
Ambala ... ..	8,468	1,003	31	118·4	3·66	3·09
Jhansi ... ..	7,397	854	83	115·5	11·22	9·72
Aurangabad... ..	2,057	233	16	113·3	7·78	6·87
Agra ... ..	4,338	483	49	111·3	11·30	10·14
Karachi ... ..	7,649	827	94	108·0	12·29	11·37
Sialkot ... ..	10,029	1,081	190	107·8	18·96	17·58
Barrackpore ... ..	2,386	256	35	107·2	14·67	13·67
Allahabad ... ..	2,268	240	29	105·8	12·79	12·08
Dinapore ... ..	3,670	383	68	105·7	18·53	17·53
Secunderabad and Bolarum ... ..	6,272	637	77	101·6	12·28	12·09
Poona ... ..	6,892	678	69	98·4	10·01	10·18
Meerut ... ..	7,900	764	118	96·7	14·94	15·45
Hyderabad (Sindh) ... ..	3,358	324	34	96·5	10·12	10·49
Rawalpindi ... ..	11,657	1,120	154	96·1	13·21	13·75
Kohat ... ..	5,121	491	50	95·9	9·76	10·18
Multan ... ..	5,926	556	99	93·8	16·71	17·81
Jubbulpore ... ..	8,323	623	164	74·9	19·70	26·32
Bélgaum ... ..	3,827	281	88	73·4	22·99	31·32
Sitapur ... ..	3,177	230	28	72·4	8·81	12·17
Kirkee ... ..	4,512	309	147	68·5	32·58	47·57
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount ... ..	2,246	148	33	65·9	14·69	22·30
Jullundur ... ..	7,971	490	90	61·5	11·29	18·37
Lucknow ... ..	6,310	384	28	60·9	4·44	7·29
Rurki ... ..	5,915	350	111	59·2	18·77	31·71
Bareilly ... ..	7,897	438	68	55·5	8·61	15·52
Bannu ... ..	3,619	195	26	53·9	7·18	13·33
Trichinopoly ... ..	2,057	101	9	49·1	4·36	8·91
Ferozepore ... ..	4,872	217	45	44·5	9·24	20·74
Abbottabad ... ..	4,486	134	32	29·9	7·13	23·88



The above death rates must be accepted as only approximate as it is probable that a certain number of deaths caused by influenza have been included under respiratory diseases and pneumonia, although a special effort was made to obtain correct diagnoses.

CHOLERA.

37. The actual number of admissions for Cholera was 85 with 45 deaths, giving ratios of 0·2 and 0·13 per 1,000 respectively, compared with 0·7 and 0·29 in 1917. The case mortality was 52·94. The stations with an average annual strength of over 1,000 showing the highest admission ratios were:—Aurangabad (7·8), Abbottabad (2·9), Manmad (2·2) and Bombay (2·2). At Aurangabad, Manmad and Bombay the infection was present also amongst the local civil population. At Abbottabad the milk obtained locally was suspected but was not proved to be the source of infection.

Nathnagar, with an average annual strength of 252 had 11 cases with 8 deaths. The source of infection was ascribed to water in which a sweeper had washed latrine pans.

SMALL-POX.

38. There were 329 cases with 46 deaths, giving ratios of 1·0 and 0·13, respectively, as against ratios of 0·3 and 0·03 in 1917. No noticeable outbreaks occurred and the state of vaccination was satisfactorily maintained. Bombay (5·4 and 0·0) and St. Thomas Mount (3·1 and 2·23) had high ratios for admissions and deaths, respectively. Small-pox was prevalent among the civil population in Bombay and in the bazar at St. Thomas Mount.

Cases also occurred at the following stations:—

Stations.	RATIO PER 1,000.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
Arangaon ... ..	4·0	0·0
Trichinopoly ... ..	3·9	0·97
Bangalore ... ..	3·8	0·98
Sialkot ... ..	3·8	0·20
Cawnpore ... ..	3·8	0·0
Multan ... ..	2·9	0·17
Poona ... ..	2·5	0·14
Kirkee ... ..	2·2	0·56

In all the above stations the infection was contracted from the civil population.

ENTERICA.

39. The statistics for enteric diseases for 1918 among Indian troops have been satisfactory. The total number of admissions was 282 and of deaths 96, yielding

ratios of 0·8 and 0·28, respectively, against 1·0 and 0·25 for 1917, and 2·0 and 0·38 for the quinquennial period 1910-14. The Northern Army reported rather higher ratios (0·8 and 0·26) than did the Southern Army (0·9 and 0·32).

The following are the ten stations with a strength of over 1,000 which showed the highest admission ratios :—

Fort Sandeman 22·2, Chaman 11·8, Bombay 6·0, Mardan 4·6, Bannu 4·1, Fyzabad 3·1, Dera Ismail Khan 3·0, Miranshah 3·1, Tank 2·2, and Saugor 2·2.

The following table shows the admissions and deaths for enterica among Indian troops for the last 4 years and the previous quinquennium :—

Period.	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
	Actuals.	Ratio per mille.	Actuals.	Ratio per mille.
1910-14 (average) ... ..	257	2·0*	49	0·38*
1915 ... ..	258	2·2	61	0·51
1916 ... ..	339	2·4	66	0·47
1917 ... ..	200	1·0	48	0·25
1918 ... ..	282	0·8	96	0·28

\* Worked out on quinquennial aggregates.

There were two epidemics of importance, *viz.*, at Fort Sandeman and at Chaman where the admission and death ratios were 22·2 and 8·55, and 11·8 and 7·10, respectively. At neither place was the source of infection traced, though at Fort Sandeman milk was suspected which was brought from the neighbourhood of Adazai village.

Out of 11 cases at Bombay 8 were infected locally, but the source of infection could not be traced. The 3 remaining cases were stated to have contracted the infection prior to arrival at Bombay. At Mardan the disease attacked recruits none of whom had been inoculated and again the source of infection was not traced.

At both Bannu and Fyzabad the water-supply was suspected, though at the latter station the cases were sporadic only.

At none of the other stations mentioned was the source of infection traced.

#### MALARIA.

40. The admission rate for 1918 was 129·7 per 1,000 with a death rate of 1·00, compared with 184·6 and 0·9 for 1917. This constitutes an appreciable reduction, though compared with the ratio 113·3 for the quinquennial period 1910-14, the incidence is still high. Excluding influenza, malaria continues to be by far the most frequent cause of admissions to hospital. The actual admissions for the year were 44,274 with 341 deaths against 35,298 with 173 deaths in 1917.



The following table gives the rainfall in certain districts during 1918 and 1917 and the mean for all India :—

District.	ANNUAL RAINFALL.			District.	ANNUAL RAINFALL.		
	Actual, 1918.	Actual, 1917.	Normal.		Actual, 1918.	Actual, 1917.	Normal.
Burma ...	86·31	80·21	79·83	Bihar and Orissa ...	48·83	61·65	51·13
Bengal... ..	82·22	80·61	74·98	Punjab ...	11·57	36·76	19·80
United Provinces ...	21·09	48·82	38·28	Sind ...	1·57	14·12	6·48
North-West Frontier Province.	14·19	20·21	16·96	Bombay ...	25·53	58·98	45·36
Rajputana ...	8·40	46·80	20·44	Central Provinces...	38·40	56·72	44·77
Central India ...	20·42	52·96	34·48	Mysore ...	27·96	41·37	36·08
Hyderabad ...	22·72	44·50	32·54				
Madras ...	40·07	49·52	43·77				
Assam ...	110·44	95·01	99·26				
				Mean of India ...	38·25	55·40	44·67

Table showing the ten stations, with average strength of over 1,000, having the highest malaria admission rates.

Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280·2
Fort Sandeman ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127·4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	592·8
Loralai ...	...	...	...	...	...	513·6
Miranshah ...	...	...	...	...	...	475·9
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	409·8
Pishin ...	...	...	...	...	...	391·1
Chaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	306·2
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	274·4
Dharmasala ...	...	...	...	...	...	232·2

Tank again gives the highest ratio of admissions. The Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary), Frontier Brigade, states that this is peculiar as remarkably few anopheline mosquitoes or larvæ were found; he considered that most of the cases were relapses.

At Fort Sandeman anopheline breeding places were found within cantonments, but no special area was incriminated. The anopheline species were not determined.

At Dera Ismail Khan the breeding places being principally on the banks of the river, proved difficult to deal with.

At Bannu a malaria survey was being carried out.

It will be observed that Secunderabad does not figure among the ten worst stations this year. This is ascribed to the effect of drainage measures which were commenced in 1917 and consisted briefly in the drainage of the Picket and other tanks and the substitution of dry for wet cultivation. The admission ratio per 1,000 for 1918 was 141·4 compared with 518·4 for 1917.

At 53 stations efforts were made to distinguish between primary attacks and relapses. At these 53 stations there were altogether 16,356 admissions to hospital, and of these 12,041 were classified as primary attacks and 4,315 as relapses. Of the primary attacks 6,071 were diagnosed benign tertian, 774 as malignant tertian, 216 as quartan, while 4,980 were diagnosed only on clinical grounds. Of the 4,315 cases classified as relapses 2,151 were diagnosed as benign tertian, 310 as malignant tertian, 28 as quartan; while 1,826 were diagnosed on clinical grounds. The combined average annual strength of these 53 stations was 164,970.

#### SANDFLY FEVER.

41. The total admissions for the year were 4,322 with one death giving ratios of 12·7 and 0·003 as against 8·2 and 0·00 for 1917. The following stations returned the highest rates :—

Mardan 309·2, Kohat 160·9, Peshawar 115·2, Bannu 85·1, Thal 84·5, Hangu 83·0.

#### PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

42. There were 1,018 admissions with 19 deaths giving ratios of 3·0 and 0·06, respectively. This is less than in 1917 when the figures were 1,442 admissions with 13 deaths, and ratios 7·5 and 0·07, respectively. The reduction is even greater when compared with the quinquennial period 1910-14 when the ratios were 34·9 and 0·13, respectively. For the two Armies the ratios in 1918 were :—Northern Army 4·2 and 0·06 and Southern Army 1·2 and 0·05. The steady and marked reduction recorded under this head is gratifying, though a death rate from this cause must always be regarded as unsatisfactory.

#### DENGUE.

43. There were 241 admissions with no deaths giving a ratio of 0·70. No special outbreaks occurred. The following stations contributed the bulk of admissions :—Rangoon 126, Alipore 35, Cawnpore 35, Fort William 32.

#### MEDITERRANEAN FEVER.

44. There were no admissions during 1918.

#### KALA-AZAR.

45. There were two admissions and one death against nine cases and four deaths in 1917. Both cases occurred at Dehra Dun.

#### ORIENTAL SORE.

46. 875 men were admitted. The stations at which the highest number of admissions occurred were Tank 221, Ferozepore 196, Nowshera 156, and Allahabad 72.



## RELAPSING FEVER.

47. There were 632 admissions with 69 deaths giving ratios per 1,000 of 1.9 and 0.20, respectively, against 36 cases and 5 deaths in 1917. 169 cases with 23 deaths occurred at Meerut. These cases were among recruits who had arrived from endemic areas. On this account it was found necessary to segregate all recruits on arrival for 14 days, and steps were taken to delouse the men and their clothing. Intramuscular injections of arseno-benzol were found to be of value. In a large number of the cases the deaths were due to pneumonia.

58 admissions and 7 deaths occurred at Agra. The cases were imported. Here again all new arrivals were segregated for 14 days, during which period delousing measures were carried out. The Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary) states that relapsing fever is endemic in several cities in the Meerut Division.

At Ambala there were 45 admissions with 4 deaths. The outbreak was ascribed to infected recruits. Stringent preventive precautions were taken and the patients were treated with salvarsan or other similar preparations.

At Ahmednagar there were 41 admissions with no deaths. The disease is stated by the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary) to have been sporadic and introduced by recruits. The Officer Commanding, Indian Station Hospital, states that a single dose of arseno-billon acted like magic.

At Mhow there were 36 admissions with 5 deaths; most of these cases were imported. Jaundice was a frequent complication.

At Baroda there were 33 admissions with 7 deaths. The earlier cases had severe jaundice and intestinal hæmorrhages. The later cases had no jaundice. The possibility of these cases being spirochaetosis ictero-hæmorrhagica was considered but negatived.

At Dera Ismail Khan there were 20 admissions with 1 death. The cases were sporadic and probably introduced by recruits. There was no evidence that the infection was acquired locally.

## JAUNDICE.

48. 1,851 cases with 11 deaths were returned under this head. At Saugor this occurred as an epidemic with its main incidence in January, the total number of cases being 369 with 1 death. The outbreak was thoroughly investigated but no conclusion as to the cause or the precise nature of the disease was arrived at. The cases exhibited the signs and symptoms of catarrhal jaundice.

## BERI-BERI.

49. There were 52 admissions with 7 deaths compared with 57 admissions and 5 deaths in 1917. During February and March 43 cases with 2 deaths occurred amongst the Chins, of the 1-70th Burma Rifles at Secunderabad. The diet and surroundings were identical for the whole regiment but no Burman developed the disease. The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Secunderabad Brigade, considered the disease to be latent among the Chins and to have been brought out by physical training. The addition of *dal* to the diet and the issue of fresh yeast appeared to control the disease. It was reported that no cases had occurred amongst the 2-70th Burmans who were stationed at Maymyo.

Army Department letter No. 7103, dated May 15th, 1917, empowered General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades, to issue for 30 days at a time extra rations to Indian troops in special circumstances, *e.g.*, hard work or exposure to severe weather.

#### SCURVY.

50. During the year there were 225 admissions and 6 deaths, giving ratios of 0·7 and 0·02, respectively. The same ratios for the quinquennial period 1910-14 were 0·8 and 0·01. Cases occurred as follows:—Campbellpore 53, Bombay 29, Santa Cruz 27, Quetta 19, Karachi 17, Ahmednagar 9, Nasirabad 9, Ahmedabad 6, Rajkot 4, Dharmsala 3.

The cases at Campbellpore were all mild and readily reacted when issued with extra vegetables and tonics. The cases at Bombay were men eliminated from drafts proceeding overseas. At Santa Cruz the issue of extra vegetables and limes, together with "teeth cleaning" parades, quickly affected an improvement. The Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary), Bombay Brigade, remarked that most of the cases were amongst men with over 6 months' service.

#### TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.

51. The admission rate for this disease for 1918 was 2·5 with a death rate of 0·63, the actual figures being 865 and 215, respectively. The ratios for 1917 were 2·9 and 0·63. The ratios for admissions in 1918 were for the Northern Army 2·5 and for the Southern Army 2·4. The following stations with strength over 1,000 showed the highest ratios:—Dehra Dun 11·1, Dharmsala 9·8, Shillong 8·1, Almora 7·0, Jubbulpore 6·6, Cawnpore 6·5, Chaman 6·3, Risalpur 5·8, Dera Ismail Khan 5·7, Rangoon 5·1, Miranshah 4·9, Lansdowne 4·2.

The admission rate among Gurkhas was 5·4 with a death rate of 1·90. The admission and death rates during 1917 were 6·7 and 2·28.

#### PNEUMONIA.

52. This disease was responsible for an admission rate of 19·6 and a death rate of 6·02, whilst the actuals were 6,678 and 2,054, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1917 were ratios of 21·8 and 5·0 and actuals of 4,161 and 956, whilst the ratios for the quinquennium 1910-14 were 7·7 and 1·05. Pneumonia accounted for 20·60 per cent of the total number of deaths during 1918. While the admission rate shows a slight improvement over 1917 the death rate is not so good. It has, however, to be noted that a number of deaths were ascribed to this cause which undoubtedly should have been returned under the head of influenza. The precise admission and death ratios cannot therefore be arrived at.

#### DYSENTERY, COLITIS AND DIARRHŒA.

53. There were 19,939 admissions for dysentery, colitis and diarrhœa with 155 deaths giving ratios of 58·4 and 0·45, respectively. The corresponding ratios for the previous year were 47·6 and 0·46. The actual admissions for each disease being dysentery 4,351, colitis 7,876, diarrhœa 7,712. The differential diagnosis



between dysentery, colitis and diarrhoea is probably still undetermined in a considerable proportion of cases and therefore for comparative purposes these may be grouped together as in the following table :—

Period.			DYSENTERY.		COLITIS.		DIARRHŒA.		COMBINED RATE.	
			Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
1910-14	...	...	18'4	0'10	3'4	0'01	11'7	0'03	33'5	0'14
1915	...	...	22'6	0'20	10'1	0'03	18'2	0'23	50'8	0'46
1916	...	...	26'0	0'25	10'4	0'08	13'7	0'07	50'1	0'40
1917	...	...	13'8	0'20	20'1	0'20	13'7	0'06	47'6	0'46
1918	...	...	12'7	0'29	23'1	0'13	22'6	0'04	68'4	0'45

It will be observed that while the ratio per 1,000 of admissions for dysentery has decreased the ratios for colitis and diarrhoea have increased. Little information is available as to the reasons for this rise, the increase involving many stations. At Jubbulpore there were 397 cases of colitis during 1918 compared with 57 during 1917. The Officer Commanding Indian Station Hospital ascribed these cases to the consumption of raw cucumber. At Manmad, Anandi and Dhond camps there were 1,017 admissions under this group. The Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 6th Division, was of opinion that the principal cause was the occupation of the camps before they were quite ready. The Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 5th Division suggested that the cause lay in dietetic errors; this is possible when one considers the larger proportion of recruits. An increase in the number of cases at certain frontier stations was ascribed to indifferent water supplies.

#### INFECTIVE ENTERITIS.

54. 49 cases with 13 deaths occurred at Bareilly. Bacteriological examinations proved negative and the cause was stated to be due to the eating of overripe fruits. In all India 59 cases and 25 deaths were recorded under this head.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

55. There were 18,125 admissions for these diseases with 15 deaths giving ratios of 53'1 and 0'04, respectively. The admissions show an increase on the figures for 1916 and 1917 when the ratios were 40'1 and 45'0, respectively. In the two armies the admission rates were 40'5 for the Northern and 71'3 for the Southern against corresponding rates of 40'4 and 53'2 in 1917. The factors contributing to this increase are very many. The following are advanced as being those which in all probability operated with greatest effect :—rapid recruitment and in places a misinterpretation that recruits found suffering from a disability likely to be cured in two months, might be enlisted if suffering from venereal disease; the inclusion amongst combatant troops of classes who formerly ranked as followers and therefore of lower caste.

Again, throughout the year, there was actually a larger number of troops than is conveyed by the figure for the average annual strength, owing to the exodus of

drafts to field forces. This factor, *i.e.*, that the liability of two men to contract a disease once is greater than that of one man to contract the same disease twice, is probably of considerable importance. Amongst other factors may be mentioned the increased facilities for contracting infection arising from the grant of leave prior to embarkation, whilst the more constant medical inspections to which troops are subjected during war-time tend to reveal disease which otherwise might be concealed.

The following stations show the highest admission ratios :—Deolali 361·8, Bombay 242·4, Mandalay (Fort Dufferin) 206·1, Maymyo 204·4, Meiktila 193·6, Poona 135·3, Belgaum 126·7, Santa Cruz 115·8.

Of the deaths from syphilis two died with symptoms of mercurial poisoning after intramuscular injections. Courts of Inquiry was held but no blame was attached to anyone. One case admitted with ulceration of the larynx developed acute œdema and died. One case was admitted with hemiplegia and died apparently from this but no *post mortem* examination was held. One case treated with salvarsan became progressively more debilitated and died; no *post mortem* was held and the exact cause of death was not determined. One case was admitted and died 3 days later. No previous history of syphilis was obtained from his medical history sheet but at the *post mortem* gummata were found in the liver, which also was cirrhotic. In one case two intravenous injections of 0·45 gramme salvarsan in 10 c.c. of distilled water were given at 7 days' interval and were both followed by moderately severe reaction. The patient died 3 days after the second injection. Cause of death unknown. Another case was under treatment in hospital for 4 months and died suddenly, no *post mortem* examination was held and the cause of death is unknown. One case developed acute cerebral symptoms, and another persistent diarrhœa. In neither case was an autopsy held. The cause of death in the remaining two cases is not known. Of the gonorrhœa cases two died from chronic cystitis and one from acute septicæmia.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

56. There were 95 cases with 64 deaths, the ratios per 1,000 being 0·3 for admissions and 0·19 for deaths. This disease occurred chiefly at the following stations :—

Karachi 10 admissions with 8 deaths, Multan 10 admissions with 4 deaths, Nowshera 9 admissions with 3 deaths, Jubbulpore 6 admissions with 5 deaths, Delhi 6 admissions with 5 deaths, Rurki 5 admissions with 4 deaths. In the majority of cases the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. In none was the source of infection traced.

#### PLAGUE.

57. There have been 121 admissions with 62 deaths giving ratios of 0·4 and 0·18, respectively. In 1917 the ratios were 0·6 and 0·30. In the Northern Army for 1918 the ratios were 0·3 and 0·11 and in the Southern Army 0·5 and 0·29.

The following stations reported the greatest number of cases :—Jhelum 27 admissions with 7 deaths, Kirkee 15 admissions with 8 deaths, Bangalore 15 admissions with 5 deaths, Poona 10 admissions with 5 deaths, Jullundur 7 admissions with 7 deaths, Erinpura 6 admissions with 5 deaths.



At Jhelum there were three distinct outbreaks. The first consisted of one imported case in January. The second commenced in April in the lines of the 37th and 38th Dogras and was concurrent with an epidemic in Jhelum city. In this epidemic, 8 cases occurred, and it is noteworthy that the rat mortality was severe. The third epidemic started in September and the source could not be traced. Troops and followers were inoculated and active measures were taken against rats.

The outbreaks at Poona and Kirkee coincided with an outbreak in Poona city, while the existence of similar epidemics in the cities in the vicinity of Bangalore, Jullundur and Erinpura probably accounted for the outbreaks among the troops at these stations.

#### MUMPS.

58. There were 12,825 admissions for mumps giving a ratio of 37·6 as compared with 5,413 and 28·3, respectively, during 1917. On account of the frequent moves of troops adequate segregation of contacts was not found to be practicable.

#### SCABIES.

59. There were 19,405 admissions during the year against 12,094 in 1917 giving ratios of 56·8 and 63·2, respectively.

#### SUICIDES.

60. There were 25 deaths under this heading in 1918, and the following were the causes :—

Opium poisoning 10, suffocation from submersion 5, suffocation from strangulation 4, gunshot wound 2, suspected poisoning 2, wound of the spinal cord 1 and cut throat 1.

#### GUINEA-WORM.

61. There were 7,208 admissions for this disease with 2 deaths compared with 596 cases in 1917, the ratios being 3·5 in 1918 and 3·1 in 1917. The stations showing the highest number of admissions were Poona 119, Jhansi 91, Karachi 75, Belgaum 71, Mhow 49, Bangalore 46, Lahore 40, Kohat 39.

The two deaths occurred at Bombay. The first case was a man aged 50. An acute arthritis of the knee joint occurred, followed by cellulitis. The case was operated upon and part of the worm removed. The cellulitis spread and amputation was advised but refused. The patient subsequently died.

The second occurred in a man aged 25 who was transferred from Santa Cruz and developed gangrenous cellulitis of the left foot and leg and a gangrenous cellulitis about the right ankle. The patient was operated upon but ultimately died of septicæmia.

#### INVALIDING.

62. The number of troops invalided from the Indian Army was 6,539 and the ratio 19·2. The principal causes were anæmia and debility 513, gonorrhœa 483, malaria 393, syphilis 377, tubercle of lung 368, nervous diseases 363, eye diseases 351, bronchitis 323, soft chancre 282, circulatory diseases 213. It will

be observed that no less than 1,142 were invalided for venereal diseases. With the improvement in treatment now taking place it is hoped that the number invalided for venereal diseases will decrease. Of the total number invalided for tubercle of the lung 48 were Gurkhas. The invaliding rate from this cause being 1·6 among Gurkhas compared with 1·02 for the remaining Indian troops.

#### BRITISH OFFICERS.

63. The average strength of the British Commissioned Officers with Indian troops during 1918 was 3,968 against 1,937 in 1917. The total number of admissions from all causes was 4,167 with 50 deaths compared with 1,412 and 11 deaths in 1917, giving ratios of 1,050·2 and 729·0 for admissions and 12·60 and 5·68 for deaths, respectively.

The principal causes of admissions were:—

Influenza 815 malaria 703, sandfly fever 254, diarrhoea 228, colitis 115, bronchitis 87, dysentery 76, enterica 26, heatstroke 25, pneumonia 22.

The causes of deaths were:—Influenza 16, pneumonia 6, heatstroke 5, malaria 2, dysentery 2, enterica 2.

#### NEPALESE CONTINGENT.

64. The average strength of troops was 8,441 as compared with 8,597 in 1917. The total number of admissions was 5,137 with 56 deaths as against 4,486 and 51 in the previous year. The ratios were 608·6 and 6·63 against 521·8 and 5·93 in 1917. The constantly sick rate was 30·0 in 1918 against 25·4 in 1917. The following table gives the totals and ratios in the two groups of stations.

Stations.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Constantly sick.
Hasan Abdal, Kakul, Cambellpore, Rawalpindi and Lahore.	5,087	3,213	32	136·22
Dehra Dun, Ambala and Mussoori ...	3,354	1,924	24	116·81
Total ...	8,441	5,137	56	253·03
Ratio ...	...	608·6	6·63	30·0

Disease.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Influenza ... ..	1,127	8
Cholera ... ..	10	9
Enteric fever ... ..	5	1
Malaria ... ..	1,434	5
Sandfly fever ... ..	5	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin ... ..	109	1
Circulatory diseases ... ..	24	1
Tubercle of lungs ... ..	32	10
Pneumonia ... ..	27	6



Disease.					Admissions.	Deaths.
Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	72	5
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	3	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	40	...
Hepatic congestion and inflammation			...	...	3	...
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	83	2
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anæmia and debility	...	...	...	...	118	...
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	165	1
All causes	...	...	...	...	5,137	56

Disease.					Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
Influenza	...	...	...	...	133'5	0'95
Malaria	...	...	...	...	169'9	0'59
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	19'5	0'12
Anæmia and debility	...	...	...	...	14'0	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin		...	...	...	12'9	0'12
Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	8'5	0'59
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	9'8	0'24
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1'2	1'07
Dysentery and diarrhœa		...	...	...	5'1	...
Tubercle of lungs	...	...	...	...	3'8	1'18
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3'2	0'71
Circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	2'8	0'12
All other causes	...	...	...	...	226'2	1'07

67 cases of beri-beri occurred at Kakul and 16 cases at Dehra Dun. The Nepalese contingent did not draw the Indian troops rations. The ration arranged for them by the Nepalese Durbar was generally deficient in vitamins. Milled rice was supplied. Recommendations were made and fresh meat and vegetables and *atta* were issued with beneficial results.

Regiments.					Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Constantly sick.
1st Rifle Regiment	...	...	...	...	829	972	5	41.68
Shamsher Dal Regiment	...	...	...	...	918	711	9	32.03
Purana Gorakh Regiment	...	...	...	...	743	360	3	14.48
Pasupati Prashad	...	...	...	...	908	308	...	14.15
Sher Regiment	...	...	...	...	894	550	7	19.29
Sirinath Regiment	...	...	...	...	795	312	8	14.59
Kalibahadur Regiment	...	...	...	...	919	411	8	26.05
2nd Nepalese Rifles	...	...	...	...	884	363	5	29.06
Mohindra Dal Regiment	...	...	...	...	707	738	7	40.84
Sabuz Regiment	...	...	...	...	844	412	4	20.86

Regiments.	Strength.	Influenza.		Malaria.		Venereal diseases.		Debility Anæmia.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Respiratory diseases.		Beri-beri.		Choler.
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.
1st Rifle Regiment	829	{ 230	...	{ 412	...	{ 11	...	{ 2	...	{ 28	...	{ 9	...	{ 10	1	...
		{ 277.4	...	{ 497.0	...	{ 13.3	...	{ 2.4	...	{ 33.8	...	{ 10.9	...	{ 12.1	1.21	...
Shamsher Regiment.	918	{ 162	3	{ 213	1	{ 11	...	{ 12	...	{ 20	...	{ 8	1	{ 27	...	...
		{ 176.5	3.27	{ 232.0	1.09	{ 12.0	...	{ 13.1	...	{ 21.8	...	{ 8.7	1.09	{ 29.4	...	...
Purana Gorakh Regiment.	743	{ 115	...	{ 61	...	{ 2	...	{ 3	...	{ 6	...	{ 5	...	{ 5	...	...
		{ 154.8	...	{ 82.1	...	{ 2.7	...	{ 4.0	...	{ 8.1	...	{ 6.7	...	{ 6.7	...	...
Pasupati Prashad	908	{ 49	...	{ 63	...	{ 3	...	{ 5	...	{ 2	...	{ 10	...	{ 21	...	...
		{ 54.0	...	{ 69.4	...	{ 3.3	...	{ 5.5	...	{ 2.2	...	{ 11.0	...	{ 23.1	...	...
Sher Regiment	894	{ 128	...	{ 171	1	{ 14	...	{ 12	...	{ 16	...	{ 8	...	{ 3	...	4
		{ 143.2	...	{ 191.3	1.12	{ 15.7	...	{ 13.4	...	{ 17.9	...	{ 8.9	...	{ 3.4	...	4.5
Sirinath Regiment	795	{ 64	...	{ 44	1	{ 12	...	{ 9	...	{ 18	...	{ 2	...	{ 1	...	6
		{ 80.5	...	{ 55.3	1.26	{ 15.1	...	{ 11.3	...	{ 22.6	...	{ 2.5	...	{ 1.3	...	7.5
Kalibahadur Regiment.	919	{ 20	1	{ 97	...	{ 15	...	{ 21	...	{ 8	1	{ 7	...	{ 1	1	...
		{ 21.8	1.09	{ 105.5	...	{ 16.3	...	{ 22.9	...	{ 8.7	1.09	{ 7.6	...	{ 1.1	10.9	...
2nd Nepalese Rifles	884	{ 19	1	{ 82	1	{ 37	...	{ 18	...	{ 2	...	{ 6	1	{ ...	...	...
		{ 21.5	1.13	{ 92.8	1.13	{ 41.9	...	{ 20.4	...	{ 2.3	...	{ 6.8	1.13	{ ...	...	...
Mohindra Dal Regiment.	707	{ 325	2	{ 179	1	{ 37	...	{ 20	...	{ 2	...	{ 10	1	{ 10	...	...
		{ 459.7	2.83	{ 253.2	1.41	{ 52.3	...	{ 28.3	...	{ 2.8	...	{ 14.1	1.41	{ 14.1	...	...
Sabuz Regiment	844	{ 15	1	{ 110	...	{ 19	...	{ 16	...	{ 7	...	{ 7	2	{ 5	...	...
		{ 17.8	1.18	{ 130.3	...	{ 22.5	...	{ 19.0	...	{ 8.3	...	{ 8.3	2.37	{ 5.9	...	...

## IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

65. The average strength of Imperial Service Troops serving during the year was 2,119 as against 1,359 in 1917. They were stationed in Ferozepore, Lahore, Miran-shah, Quetta, Campbellpore, Sibi, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Rawalpindi, Deolali, Karachi, Chaman and Aurangabad. The following table gives the



principal figures for the year :—

Average strength	...	...	...	...	...	2,119
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	1,625
Admission rate	...	...	...	...	...	766.9
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	40
Death rate	...	...	...	...	...	18.88
Average number constantly sick	...	...	...	...	...	62.44
Ratio per 1,000 constantly sick	...	...	...	...	...	29.5

The most prevalent diseases for 1918 among these troops were :—malaria 318, influenza 180, respiratory diseases 103, diarrhoea 91, venereal diseases 89, dysentery 55 and pneumonia 43. There were 18 deaths from influenza and 12 from penumonia.

Stations.	Strength.	Malaria.		Influenza.		Respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Venereal diseases.		Dysentery.		Pneumonia.		All causes.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Ismail Khan	281	{ 105	...	{ 88	...	{ 18	...	{ 10	...	{ 19	...	{ 7	1	{ 7	1	{ 419	3
		{ 373.7	...	{ 313.2	...	{ 64.1	...	{ 35.6	...	{ 67.6	...	{ 24.9	3.56	{ 24.9	3.56	{ 1,491.1	10.68
	169	{ 29	...	{ ...	...	{ 16	...	{ 12	...	{ 6	...	{ 14	...	{ 1	1	{ 212	1
		{ 171.6	...	{ ...	...	{ 97.7	...	{ 71.0	...	{ 35.5	...	{ 82.8	...	{ 5.9	5.92	{ 1,254.4	5.92
shah	154	{ 45	...	{ ...	...	{ 7	...	{ 37	...	{ 5	...	{ 5	...	{ 11	3	{ 170	4
		{ 292.2	...	{ ...	...	{ 45.5	...	{ 240.3	...	{ 32.5	...	{ 32.5	...	{ 71.4	19.48	{ 1,103.9	25.97
	48	{ 1	...	{ 4	4	{ 10	...	{ ...	...	{ 7	...	{ ...	...	{ 6	...	{ 46	4
		{ 20.8	...	{ 83.3	83.33	{ 208.3	...	{ ...	...	{ 145.8	...	{ ...	...	{ 125.0	...	{ 958.3	83.33
	14	{ 7	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ 1	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ 13	...
		{ 500.0	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ 71.4	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ 928.6	...
	152	{ 24	...	{ 18	2	{ 1	...	{ 12	...	{ 9	...	{ 3	...	{ 3	3	{ 122	6
		{ 157.9	...	{ 118.4	13.16	{ 6.6	...	{ 78.9	...	{ 59.2	...	{ 19.7	...	{ 19.7	19.74	{ 802.6	39.47
	35	{ 10	...	{ 2	...	{ ...	...	{ 1	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ 2	1	{ 21	1
		{ 285.7	...	{ 57.1	...	{ ...	...	{ 28.6	...	{ ...	...	{ ...	...	{ 57.1	28.57	{ 600.0	28.57
	97	{ 14	...	{ ...	...	{ 3	...	{ 3	...	{ 1	...	{ 3	...	{ ...	...	{ 56	...
		{ 144.3	...	{ ...	...	{ 30.9	...	{ 30.9	...	{ 10.3	...	{ 30.9	...	{ ...	...	{ 577.3	...
ngabad	243	{ 11	...	{ 20	2	{ 9	...	{ 5	...	{ 4	1	{ 1	...	{ 1	...	{ 130	7
		{ 45.3	...	{ 82.3	8.23	{ 37.0	...	{ 20.6	...	{ 16.5	4.12	{ 4.1	...	{ 4.1	...	{ 535.0	28.81
alpindi	391	{ 8	...	{ 44	10	{ 33	1	{ 4	...	{ 16	...	{ ...	...	{ 3	2	{ 189	13
		{ 20.5	...	{ 112.5	25.58	{ 84.4	2.56	{ 10.2	...	{ 40.9	...	{ ...	...	{ 7.7	5.12	{ 483.4	33.2
zepore	407	{ 49	...	{ ...	...	{ 1	...	{ 4	...	{ 19	...	{ 18	...	{ 7	...	{ 190	...
		{ 120.4	...	{ ...	...	{ 2.5	...	{ 9.8	...	{ 46.7	...	{ 44.2	...	{ 17.2	...	{ 466.8	...
chi	125	{ 15	...	{ 4	...	{ 5	...	{ 2	...	{ 3	...	{ 4	...	{ 2	1	{ 55	1
		{ 120.0	...	{ 32.0	...	{ 40.0	...	{ 16.0	...	{ 24.0	...	{ 32.0	...	{ 16.0	8.00	{ 440.0	8.00
Total	2,119	{ 318	...	{ 180	18	{ 103	1	{ 91	...	{ 89	1	{ 55	1	{ 43	12	{ 1,625	40
		{ 150.1	...	{ 84.9	8.49	{ 48.6	0.47	{ 42.9	...	{ 42.0	0.47	{ 26.0	0.47	{ 20.3	5.66	{ 766.9	18.88





## SECTION III.

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### GENERAL POPULATION.

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#### METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS DURING 1918.

66. *Rainfall.*—The Director General of Observatories has summarised the chief features of the rainfall as follows:—

- (i) During the cold weather (January and February) period rainfall was very scanty throughout northern and central India, and was abnormally heavy in Mysore and Madras excluding Malabar.
- (ii) The hot weather (March to May) rainfall was more or less in defect in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Madras southeast, but was in moderate to large extent over the rest of the country.
- (iii) The monsoon rains (June to September) began earlier than usual, but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and northeast India. The deficiency in the seasonal rainfall was as much as 81 per cent. in Sind, 75 per cent. in Rajputana West, 70 per cent. in Baluchistan, 63 per cent. in Guzerat, and about 50 per cent. in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Rajputana East, Central India East, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.
- (iv) The retreating monsoon period October to December was also unusually dry; Sind, Mysore and Madras being the only divisions where the seasonal rainfall equalled or exceeded the normal. The United Provinces obtained only 6 per cent. of its normal amount, Bihar and Orissa 9 per cent., Rajputana 14 per cent., Bengal 23 per cent., the Central Provinces 44 per cent. and Assam, the Punjab and Central India 50 per cent.
- (v) The total rainfall of the year fell short of the normal by 6·3" or 14 per cent. The defect occurred mainly in the area usually served by the Arabian Sea current and was most pronounced, over 40 per cent., in the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat, Central India East and the Bombay Deccan.

*Cloud, humidity and temperature.*—During the monsoon period the sky in most parts was less cloudy and the air somewhat drier than usual. Temperature did not differ appreciably from the normal.

## AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS DURING 1918.

67. The deficiency of rainfall during the monsoon period adversely affected the area and yield of the principal crops. Its effect on rice (harvested in December 1918—January 1919) and on sugarcane (harvested in November 1918—January 1919) was as follows:—

*Rice.*—The season was unfavourable, especially in Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the United Provinces. The total area under rice was close on 76 million acres, and the outturn nearly 24 million tons. The yield per acre was 703 lbs. against 1,010 lbs. in 1917.

*Sugarcane.*—The season was also unfavourable, especially in northern India. In parts of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay a portion of the crop has to be utilised as fodder owing to the scarcity of grass. The area under cultivation was nearly three million acres, and the outturn  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million tons. The yield per acre was 1,856 lbs. against 2,587 lbs. in 1917.

The unirrigated crop of wheat was affected by the failure of the winter rains. The irrigated crop was good. The crop of rape, mustard and linseed was also adversely influenced by the shortage in the winter rains.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

68. The births numbered 8,430,560, less by 948,789 than the number recorded in 1917. The birth rate was 35·35 as compared with a quinquennial mean of 38·65. The fall in the birth rate is due mainly to interference with registration caused by the widespread epidemic of influenza. The death of many expectant mothers was naturally a contributory cause, as may also have been the absence from India of many men on military service. The full effect of influenza on the birth rate, unless it be masked by more perfect registration, should be more apparent in subsequent years. All administrations, with the exception of Assam, shared in the reduced birth rate.

Every year in each part of India a great divergence is noted between the maximum and minimum birth rate for each registration unit. The discrepancy is so wide that it can only be explained by difference in the accuracy of registration. Speaking generally the inaccuracy is more apparent in municipal than in rural areas.

14,895,801 deaths were registered as compared with 7,803,832 in 1917; the excess therefore being 7,091,969. The death rate was 62·46 as compared with a quinquennial mean of 30·10. The rural death rates for India as a whole have always been below the urban, but in 1918 it was in excess by 6·28. The excess in the rural death rate was especially marked in Delhi Province (43·54), Punjab (11·73), North-West Frontier Province (17·11), Central Provinces (27·53) and Bombay (25·54). In Burma alone the urban death rate exceeded the rural. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam the rural death rates are usually in excess of the urban: the excess during 1918 was more marked than usual.



The principal facts relating to births and deaths are given in the following table :—

Province.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN DEATH RATE DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
	Total number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio during previous five years.	In municipalities and towns.	In districts excluding towns.	Total.	In municipalities and towns.	In districts excluding towns.	Total.	In municipalities and towns.	In districts excluding towns.	Total.
Delhi ... ..	19,968	47'92	...	16,930	22,017	38,947	73'88	117'42	93'47	...	...	...
Bengal ... ..	1,489,135	32'9	33'4	89,633	1,637,698	1,727,331	30'8	38'6	38'1	23'3	29'9	29'5
Bihar and Orissa ... ..	1,294,041	37'5	40'4	53,577	1,902,636	1,956,213	44'8	57'1	56'7	29'9	31'6	31'5
Assam ... ..	211,717	34'98	32'29	3,949	275,085	279,034	33'06	46'37	46'10	24'12	27'84	27'77
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,867,844	39'89	45'05	246,952	3,609,810	3,856,762	80'08	82'44	82'37	40'76	32'58	33'15
Punjab ... ..	765,468	39'6	45'2	124,289	1,441,271	1,565,560	70'30	82'03	80'96	36'74	33'06	33'42
North-West Frontier Province	62,421	30'6	33'3	10,483	133,033	143,506	54'80	71'91	70'30	30'04	26'48	26'81
Central Provinces and Berar ...	601,824	43'24	48'11	99,153	1,328,697	1,427,850	77'60	105'13	102'60	40'37	35'31	35'77
Madras Presidency ... ..	1,156,204	28'9	32'4	208,295	1,513,708	1,722,003	42'9	43'1	43'0	28'0	21'6	23'2
Coorg ... ..	5,192	29'67	27'34	421	7,041	7,462	42'18	42'67	42'65	42'68	30'23	30'94
Bombay Presidency ... ..	619,224	31'61	36'24	211,942	1,512,732	1,724,674	66'66	92'20	88'05	36'19	30'30	31'26
Barma {	Lower	...	31'62	39,698	199,527	239,225	49'95	37'59	39'20	33'82	22'26	23'73
	Upper	...	35'29	19,993	129,688	149,681	61'71	38'17	40'22	41'84	26'50	27'83
Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	13,214	26'35	39'40	Not available.		57,553	Not available.		114'78	Not available.		62'96
British India ... ..	8,430,560	35'35	38'65	1,125,315	13,712,933	14,895,801	56'59	62'87	62'46	33'01	29'80	30'10

Seasonal mortality.—The number of deaths recorded in January corresponded to an annual rate of 40'23: this high death rate was associated with the prevalence of plague, cholera, and “fevers.” The mortality fell in February and March, only to rise again in April and May. This rise was connected with a marked mortality from fevers and cholera. In June the death rate fell again and reached its minimum (29'95) in August. In September a second rise began and attained its maximum (193'69) in November. In December it fell to a figure corresponding with an annual rate of 109'71. This second rise was associated with the severe wave of influenza.

Age and sex mortality.—Up to 10 years of age and at all age periods over 30 the male death rate exceeded the female. The excess in the female death rate at the intervening age periods was in some parts of India very marked. Thus at the age period 20-30 it was 21'74 in Bombay; 15'24 in Coorg; 10'6 in Central Provinces and 14'63 in Punjab. At the age period 15—20 years it was 20'49 in Bombay; 12'87 in Central Provinces, and 19'76 in Punjab. This

heavy mortality among young adult women will receive further consideration under influenza, and is of importance with regard to the birth rate of the immediate future and possibly to the future welfare of the children of these young mothers.

*Infant mortality*:—The infant mortality rates calculated as a percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to total live births during the year are given in the following table:—

Delhi Province	...	...	...	...	...	31·8
Delhi city	...	...	...	...	...	32·3
Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	28·7
Bombay city	...	...	...	...	...	59·6
Bengal Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	22·8
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	28·0
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	27·1
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	32·9
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	23·4
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	39·9
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	30·3
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	25·4
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	23·1
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	21·6
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	23·0
Madras city	...	...	...	...	...	35·5

It appears that in India between one quarter and one-third of the infants born die before reaching the age of one year. An attempt will be made in future to classify the infant deaths according to the month in which they occur. In certain parts of India this has already been done. Thus in Madras city 37·6 per cent. of the infant mortality occurred in the first month: in Delhi city 50 per cent. died during the first month and 25 per cent. during the 1st week; in the Bombay Presidency, in Bombay city 27·18 per cent, in Belgaum district 37 per cent; in Dharwar district 36 per cent; in Bijapur district 33 per cent. and in Kanara district 60 per cent. of the infant mortality took place in the first month. In Burma it was found that in Moulmein 20 per cent. of infant deaths occurred in the first week of life, and 33 per cent. in the first month: for Bassein town the figures were the same and in Mandalay 28 per cent. of the deaths were in the first week, and 44 per cent. in the first month.

In the prevention of infant mortality some useful work has been done by official and voluntary agencies. In Burma societies have been established at Rangoon.



Mandalay, Moulmein and Thaton, and a Ladies Committee in connection with Sagaing maternity ward.

The Rangoon Society employs eight midwives who work under a medically qualified lady visitor. 1,349 confinements were attended during the year. A scheme for opening maternity wards in the poor quarters is under consideration. In Moulmein 487 confinements were attended, and in Mandalay 297. In the latter place four trained Burmese midwives are employed under the supervision of a skilled nurse midwife and a lady member of the Committee. In Thaton town midwives attended 165 confinements. In Sagaing 80 confinements took place in the maternity ward and 13 Burmese lady members of the Committee acted as health visitors.

In the United Provinces 38 dais were admitted to training: of these 11 passed the examination, 12 were dismissed and 15 remained under training. Six centres—Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares, Fyzabad, and Bareilly—for training indigenous dais have been formed. A scheme for the care of mothers and the prevention of infant mortality may be tried experimentally in one division of Lucknow city.

In the Central Provinces whole-time midwives, a visiting nurse, female sub-assistant surgeons or dispensary midwives are employed in many towns. The Crump hospital at Jubbulpore and the annual baby show at Nimar aim at educating the mothers and combating the infant death rate.

In Madras city the Medical Health Officer has formulated a scheme for six dispensary centres each with a staff of midwives and health visitors, all working under a Lady Superintendent. One centre is at present working, and during 1918 attended 681 confinements.

In Delhi two European ladies have during the last four years worked as Health Visitors: under their supervision is a Babies' Welfare and Clinic, which has been attended since its inception by nearly 6,000 women and children. The appointment of two Indian Health Visitors has been postponed pending the training of women.

In Bombay city definite work started in 1902 with the appointment of municipal nurses and midwives. The Sanitary Association in 1904 supplemented this work by the employment of two Health Visitors. Finally under the Lady Willingdon scheme 12 additional Health Visitors (qualified midwives) were appointed, and three maternity houses and training schools for dais were established. It has been decided to open infant welfare centres in different parts of the city. Each centre will be in charge of a Lady Doctor, and a qualified nurse will be in permanent attendance. Health Visitors will be attached to each centre. The first of these has been opened: it combines a crèche with free medical advice and treatment for mothers and babies.

The above should not be taken as a complete survey of infant welfare work in India. It includes only such information as is at hand at present; more work in the way of training dais and nurses is done but exact details are not available.



## CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

69. The number of deaths registered under each of the headings at present in use is given in the following table:—

Province.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAQUE.		FEVERS.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		ALL OTHER CAUSES.	
	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Delhi ... ..	3	007	116	27	185	44	29,148	69.95	398	95	7,297	17.51	1,799	4.32
Bengal ... ..	82,379	1.8	8,576	2	289	01	1,357,906	30.0	29,150	6	20,901	5	228,130	5.0
Bihar and Orissa ...	205,584	5.9	6,091	1	53,532	1.5	1,382,835	40.0	36,817	1.0	10,044	2	261,310	7.6
Assam ... ..	14,077	2.32	2,447	40	2	0003	158,892	26.25	12,560	2.07	48,833	8.06	42,223	6.98
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	119,746	2.56	2,908	06	174,805	3.73	3,217,673	68.72	21,266	45	32,010	68	288,349	6.16
Punjab ... ..	257	01	3,032	16	95,615	4.94	1,287,027	66.56	10,358	54	52,786	2.73	116,485	6.02
North-West Frontier Province.	31	01	81	04	334	16	134,176	65.74	285	14	1,377	67	7,222	3.54
Central Provinces and Berar.	3,351	24	2,185	16	11,093	80	1,146,770	82.41	42,053	4.33	60,288	3.02	162,109	11.65
Madras Presidency ...	122,263	3.0	58,752	1.5	12,859	3	896,088	22.4	79,841	2.0	63,199	1.6	489,001	12.2
Coorg ... ..	1	01	47	27	...	...	2,593	14.82	79	45	29	17	4,713	26.94
Bombay Presidency ...	8,834	45	8,063	41	79,478	4.06	1,284,013	65.55	32,058	1.64	119,680	6.11	192,543	9.83
Burma ... { Lower	3,713	61	708	12	5,185	85	126,173	20.67	8,430	1.38	8,987	1.47	86,029	14.10
	Upper	556	15	42	01	3,655	98	63,339	17.02	2,786	75	4,883	1.31	74,420
Ajmer-Merwara ...	7	01	27	05	3,719	7.42	47,803	95.34	567	1.13	621	1.24	4,809	9.59
British India { 1918 ...	560,802	2.35	93,076	39	440,752	1.85	11,134,441	46.69	276,648	1.16	439,935	1.81	1,959,147	8.21
	1917 ...	267,002	1.12	62,277	26	437,036	1.83	4,555,221	19.10	260,984	1.09	316,821	1.33	1,904,491

Two facts stand out prominently:—(a) the colossal death rate from “fevers” and (b) the liability of large tracts of India to epidemics of cholera, small-pox and plague. Other epidemic diseases prevail as well, but their general incidence is cloaked under the headings “fevers” and “all other causes.” The high death rate from fevers in 1918 was due to the unprecedented epidemic of influenza, and will be considered later.

The annually recurring liability of India to other diseases in epidemic form deserves the close attention of all interested in the future welfare of India; for, industrial expansion and improvement in agriculture, so far as crop out-turn depends on the ability of labourers for hard and consistent work, are intimately bound up with the health of the people. The liability to epidemics is a reliable index to insanitary surroundings, while insanitary surroundings mean public indifference and imperfect health administration. It is unnecessary to enter into detail with regard to the health organization employed by local authorities: it is sufficient to note that only in a small percentage of municipalities is there a proper health department, while in rural areas, apart from vaccination, a trained public health staff is the exception. The consequence of the absence of a trained and locally employed staff is that for India as a whole the task of coping with epidemics falls on Government agencies, which, with some exception, are organized after the emergency arises. Once a disease has assumed epidemic form it is more difficult to control. The Government agencies for the control of epidemics which now exist either in the form of travelling dispensaries or reserve cholera parties are handicapped in their work by delayed notification. Early notification is the key to efficient epidemic control, and no effort should be



spared in securing it. The Government agencies are too few for the work, and perhaps it is not too much to say that most if not all District Boards could afford to maintain a skeleton staff for the disinfection and protection of water supplies. With such an organization, which would be capable of absorption in the permanent public health staff of the future, cholera would cease to be the dread disease it is at present.

Arrangements for training a health staff are now well forward. It will soon be possible to train medical candidates for a diploma or degree in public health in various centres in India: but it should be remembered that so long as the principal cities which will be the seat of training are liable to epidemics, and the conditions of living in them are not as perfect as modern knowledge permits, local candidates will in their training be under a disadvantage as compared with those who can afford or have the opportunity to visit other countries in which sanitation has progressed to a high level. For minor appointments arrangements for training exist in several centres, while an Association for the provision and training of Health and Maternity Supervisors has been started at Delhi. It will be seen from the conclusions passed at the informal conference of Sanitary Commissioners, published in Section VIII of this report, that a proposal for the formation of State Faculties of Public Health is under consideration. The institution of such faculties is probably the simplest way of insuring the standard of qualification.

*Cholera.*—560,802 deaths were registered, or rather more than double the figure recorded in 1917 (267,002). 529,972 of the deaths occurred in the four provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and United Provinces. The death-rate from cholera for India was 2·35 against 1·12 in 1917. No part of India was absolutely free from the disease during the year, but in Delhi Province, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara the death rate was 0·01 or less.

Cholera is markedly seasonal and there are generally two waves each year. The major wave is between April and July, and the second or minor wave is in the autumn in October. The hot weather prevalence of cholera is probably due chiefly to two factors:—first, the comparative scarcity of water and the facility with which the water is polluted: secondly, the wide movements of the population due to this season being the favoured time in many parts of India for pilgrimages and marriages.

The sanitary condition of the main pilgrim centres has received the earnest consideration of Government and much has been done in the past and will be done in the future to improve the water supplies. The cost of introduction of water supplies in these centres as well as in many municipal areas is borne either wholly or in part by Government funds.

*Dysentery and Diarrhæa.*—A year in which cholera is prevalent means a rise in the number of deaths ascribed to these diseases. In 1918, 276,648 deaths were recorded as compared with 260,984 in 1917. The death rate was 1·16, against 1·09, the quinquennial mean. The highest death rates were returned by the Central Provinces and Assam.

*Small-pox* caused 93,076 deaths, of these 58,752 occurred in the Madras Presidency. The death rate was 0·39 as compared with a quinquennial mean of 0·32.

There is practically no opposition to primary vaccination on the part of the rural and uneducated population. As vaccination is over wide tracts entirely voluntary, the readiness with which parents bring their children for vaccination, is ample testimony to their belief in its efficacy. This belief is borne out by figures relating to the vaccinal state of persons attacked by small-pox. 2,049 cases were investigated in the Bombay Presidency: 850 of these had been vaccinated, and 38 died. Of the 1,199 unvaccinated 250 died. Thus, the case mortality among the vaccinated was 4·5 per cent, among the unvaccinated 20·8 per cent. The average age of vaccinated persons attacked was 12 against 5 for the unvaccinated. The average age of vaccinated persons fatally attacked was 15 against 4 for the unvaccinated.

The following table gives further details with regard to another series of 2,641 cases:

—				Attacks.	Deaths.	Case mortality.
<i>Vaccinated—</i>						
With 4 good marks...	...	...		321	6	1·8 per cent.
With 3 good marks...	...	...		121	2	1·6 „ „
With 2 good marks...	...	...		180	7	3·9 „ „
With 1 good mark ...	...	...		92	4	3·3 „ „
With indistinct marks	...	...		226	24	10·6 „ „
With no marks visible	...	...		92	20	21·7 „ „
Total			...	1,032	63	6·1 „ „
Unvaccinated	...	...	...	1,609	380	23·6 „ „

Revaccination is not regularly carried out in India: it is entirely voluntary all over the country, and people are only revaccinated when a serious outbreak has broken out. The number of revaccinations, even in the presence of small-pox, is, compared with the population, very small.

*Plague.*—440,752 deaths were registered against 437,036 in 1917. 414,170 of the deaths occurred in the first half of the year and 26,582 in the second half. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 241,757 and 195,279. The plague year does not correspond with the calendar year: it runs from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the next. The low mortality in the second half of 1918 corresponds with the first half of 1918-19 epidemic and is about one-fifth of the mean mortality from plague during the corresponding period of the past twenty years. It cannot be claimed that this reduction in mortality is due to plague preventive measures, although there are signs that popular appreciation of such measures is growing: the low incidence of plague was probably directly connected with the meteorological and agricultural conditions noted on in paras. 68 and 69 above.

The most satisfactory symptom of the growing public confidence in anti-plague measures is the increased demand for inoculation with anti-plague vaccine. The greatest reliance is placed on evacuation. Valuable as this measure undoubtedly is, it may spread infection. Refugees from a plague infected town or village in some



cases go with their goods and chattels to uninfected towns or villages, the epidemics in which are sometimes traceable to this immigration.

Rat destruction is not popular. There is no doubt that an efficiently conducted rat campaign is of great value, but the co-operation of the people is difficult to secure.

*Fevers.*—It is perhaps more difficult than usual to analyse the deaths ascribed to "fevers". 11,134,441 deaths, or 74·7 per cent. of the total deaths were included under this head. 7,402,076 fever deaths were registered during the last quarter of the year when influenza was prevalent, a figure in excess of the annual mortality from all causes recorded in six out of the previous ten years. The decennial mean for mortality from fevers is 4,308,356.

There is no method by which the incidence of and mortality from malaria can be calculated, but there is no evidence to show that 1918 was for malaria in any sense an exceptional year. In Sind during the early months malaria prevailed as a sequence of the severe epidemic during the latter part of 1917: in Bengal malaria prevailed during the influenza epidemic, and in Burma there appears to have been an unusual incidence of malaria in the Upper Chindwin district.

The paucity of medical officers due to military demands interfered naturally with investigations into the problems presented by malaria incidence, and also with the provision of itinerant dispensaries. Anti-malarial measures were continued and details will be found in subsequent paragraphs. The sale and free distribution of quinine was prosecuted so far as the supply and price of the drug permitted. Quinisation of school children appears in some parts of India to be gaining favour with local authorities. The rise in the market price of quinine tempted certain fraudulent vendors in Bengal to sell imitations of the Government quinine tablets, but containing little or no quinine.

It will be noted that during April and May there was a sharp rise in the mortality from fevers. This rise was due in the United Provinces and Punjab to the prevalence of relapsing fever. All provinces shared in this spring rise except Bombay, Burma and Ajmer-Merwara. The exact causes underlying this rise cannot be laid down definitely; but it can be stated that an excessive mortality during the early hot weather months is generally noticeable in years in which cholera is exceptionally prevalent. The majority of the mortality is between the age periods 1 to 5. During 1918 the possibility of an initial and unrecognised wave of influenza must be borne in mind.

*Respiratory diseases.*—430,935 deaths were registered under this head as compared with 316,821 and a decennial mean of 249,693. 179,038 deaths were recorded during the last three months of the year. The death rate was 1·81 against 1·33 in 1917 and 1·14 the quinquennial mean.

The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in individual provinces is perhaps indicated by the jail statistics, and by the reports of Medical Officers of Health of municipalities. Phthisis is a well known disease in India, and is included as a cause of death in the registers of many towns and villages. In the Bombay Presidency from the compilation of these figures it is seen that 12,907 deaths were recorded as due to this disease in the Presidency during 1918. The death rate for towns is high especially in the towns of Guzerat, where Ahmedabad, Broach, and Kapadvanj returned death rates of 5·93, 5·79 and 5·71, respectively. In addition



to these towns twelve other towns in the Presidency recorded death rates of over 3. In Bombay city the death rate, including all forms of tuberculosis, was 2.56. The Bombay city population is of the floating type: men from rural areas migrate to Bombay for work, and when too ill for work return to their homes to die. In this way phthisis is gradually spreading in the areas which supply labour to Bombay city. The conditions under which men and women work and live in industrial cities affect adversely dwellers in rural areas adjacent to those cities. In the Guzerat cities the female death rate from phthisis is markedly in excess of the male rate.

In Madras city the tuberculosis death rate was 2.9: in Delhi the phthisis death rate was 1.49 (the medical officer of health considers this an underestimate): in Rangoon the tuberculosis death rate was 2.66 (90 per cent. of the tuberculosis deaths were due to phthisis).

*Kala-azar* as an acute public health problem is limited to Assam, where active steps both in research and in application of knowledge are being taken with a view to eradicate the disease. The disease is present in Bengal also, and 19 deaths were registered under this head in Madras city.

*Ankylostomiasis* does not at present figure in the death registers as a cause of death. Investigation has shown that a very large percentage of the general population in Bengal, Madras and Assam suffer: and work on the inmates of jails and asylums in other parts of India shows that the disease is widespread. In Bengal three special medical officers have recently been appointed to deal with this disease. A latrine suitable for rural populations has been devised and is being tried in certain tea gardens.

*Influenza.*—There is no method by which the deaths actually due to influenza can be calculated. If it be assumed that the excess in the deaths in 1918 over the mean of the previous 5 years was the result—direct or indirect—of influenza, the figure would come to 7,718,307. This is an overestimate owing to the disturbing factor of other epidemic diseases, such as plague, cholera, malaria and relapsing fever, which raised the mortality in various parts of India during the first half of the year. There is no certain evidence that influenza was present in India before June 1st: it is, however, probable that if it were, it had no appreciable influence on the death rate for India as a whole. This suggests that the excess in the mortality from all causes between June 1st and December 31st over the 5 years mean—6,812,633—may be a more reliable index. This may, however, be a slight underestimate, for, in the last half of 1918 the mortality from plague was exceptionally low as compared with the quinquennial mean.

Another estimate may be obtained by subtracting from the total mortality from all causes the deaths registered as due to the chief epidemic diseases—plague, cholera and small-pox, and comparing this figure with one similarly obtained for the previous quinquennium. On this basis the estimate would be 7,304,478. A fourth figure may be estimated by taking the excess in the mortality from “fevers” and respiratory diseases over the average for 5 years. In 1918 this excess came to 7,151,971.

Without any claim to accuracy it is suggested that the mortality directly and indirectly due to influenza was in the neighbourhood of the mean of the



last 3 figures, viz., 7,089,694. This mean is taken for the purpose of this report, and the mortality and death rates for the Local Governments and Administrations are calculated in a similar manner: the figures in this report consequently differ slightly from those given in the provincial sanitary reports, and are given in the following table:—

Province.	Mortality.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.
Delhi ... ..	23,612	56·6
Bengal ... ..	386,572	8·5
Bihar and Orissa ... ..	709,976	20·5
Assam ... ..	111,340	18·6
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ... ..	2,034,257	43·4
Punjab ... ..	898,947	45·4
North-West Frontier Province ... ..	89,035	43·6
Central Provinces and Berar ... ..	924,949	66·4
Madras ... ..	682,169	16·7
Coorg ... ..	2,014	11·5
Bombay ... ..	1,059,497	54·9
Burma ... ..	137,491	13·9
Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	29,835	59·5
India ... ..	7,089,694	...

The death rates roughly divide India into two areas: South-east and North-east with a death rate under 20, and the other West, Central and North-west, with a death rate of 40 or over. In the first group are included Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam and Burma; and in the second group are Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Delhi, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara. The districts into which each Province is divided, also varied in the intensity of the epidemic, and the map attached to this report exhibits influenza mortality in each province by districts.

The first striking point in this map is the comparative low mortality on the coast line. Starting from Bombay city in which the mortality was under 20 per 1,000, a district on either side—Thana and Alibag—is found with a high mortality of over 40 per 1,000. These are the only sea coast areas to return such a high death rate, and the explanation is not obvious, unless it be that these districts suffered especially from the panic migration from Bombay city. Further south are the districts of Ratnagiri and Kanara with death rates of over 30. Both these districts are roughly divisible into two areas, one on the sea coast, and one near the ghats. The sea coast areas in both districts had a comparatively low mortality of under 20 per 1,000. The ghat areas returned a high mortality. From Kanara



round the coast to the southern limit of Burma there was a uniform mortality of less than 20 per 1,000 for all districts, except Chingleput and Guntur in the Madras Presidency, and Bassein, Myaungmya, Pyapon and Hanthawaddy in Burma. Leaving the coast line the area of low mortality comprises the whole of Bengal, parts of Bihar and Orissa, Gorakhpur and Dehra Dun districts in the United Provinces, Bilaspur district in the Central Provinces and Sialkot district in the Punjab. A comparative low mortality rate cannot be explained by superiority in the palliative measures adopted. Further investigation may yield the true explanation, but at the present the statement of facts concerning the inequable distribution of mortality is all that can be made. Charts which exhibit the weekly death rates in the cities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi and Rangoon, bring out more important fact: Calcutta did not suffer to the same extent from the second, fulminating epidemic as did the other cities. It may therefore be found that in the areas of comparative low mortality there was not the same tendency to the rapid spread of the disease associated with respiratory complications, which proved so fatal in other parts of India. The susceptibility to pneumonia of the various races in India, and of the inhabitants of different areas in India will be investigated.

These charts are also of interest for they show definitely the two epidemics. The first intimation of an epidemic causing undue mortality came from Bombay city in June; the weekly mortality curve rose sharply during the week ending June 29th: the peak was reached in the following week, and the death rate fell to the pre-epidemic level during the week ending 27th July. This influence on the death-rate was evident for about 4 weeks. Influenza had been present in Bombay for 2 to 3 weeks before its effect on the death rate was noticeable. This is probably true for all areas during the first epidemic. In Madras and Calcutta the first rise in mortality was during the week ending 13th July, that is about a fortnight after the rise in Bombay: the peak in the epidemic was in each case also about a fortnight later than in Bombay. In Calcutta the mortality fell to the pre-epidemic level during the week ending 10th August, that is, in about 4 weeks; but in Madras the mortality kept at a comparatively high level up to the week ending 31st August. Peaks for the first epidemic were not so marked in Karachi and Rangoon. In the former town influenza undoubtedly influenced the death rate between 13th July and the 17th August; and in Rangoon between the 27th July and the 31st August.

The second epidemic, as evidenced by the death-rate, commenced in Bombay city between the 7th and 14th September; in Karachi and Madras between the 14th and 21st September, and in Rangoon and Calcutta at about the same time. In Bombay city the peak was reached during the week ending October 5th:—about 3 weeks after the commencement of the rise in mortality—the death rate fell to pre-epidemic level between the 16th and 30th November, so this second wave of enhanced mortality lasted from 8 to 10 weeks. In Madras city the peak was reached during the week ending 19th October, again about 14 days later than in Bombay: the same week witnessed the summit of the wave in Karachi: in Calcutta there was no definite peak, but the maximum death rate was recorded during the week ending 23rd November; in Rangoon the summit was reached during the week ending 9th November; 3 weeks later than Madras and Karachi, and 5 weeks later than Bombay. In Madras the death rate did not fall to normal by the end of the year, for the influenza epidemic was followed by an epidemic of



Chart showing weekly death rate.

BOMBAY —  
MADRAS ·····  
CALCUTTA ·····

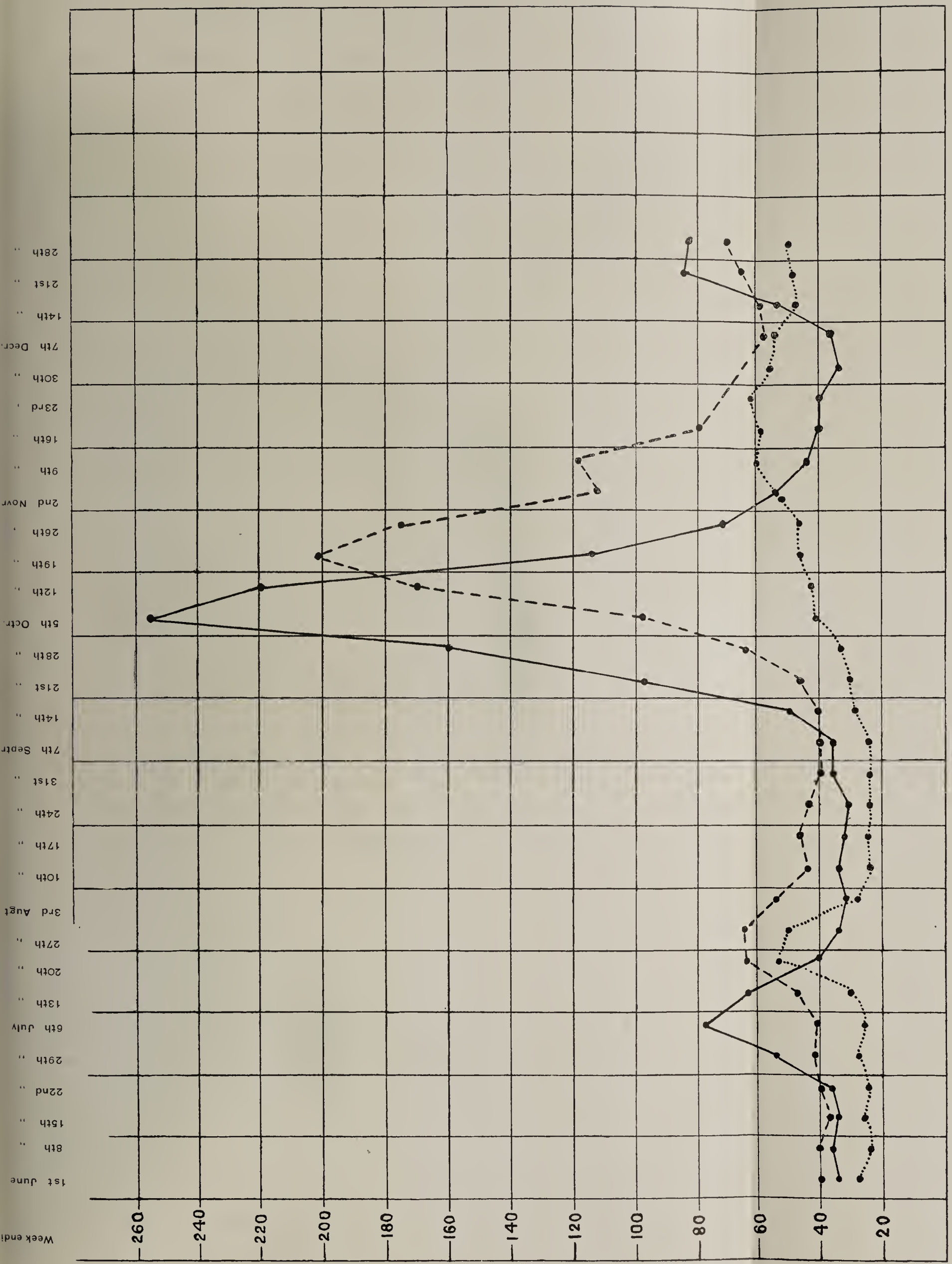
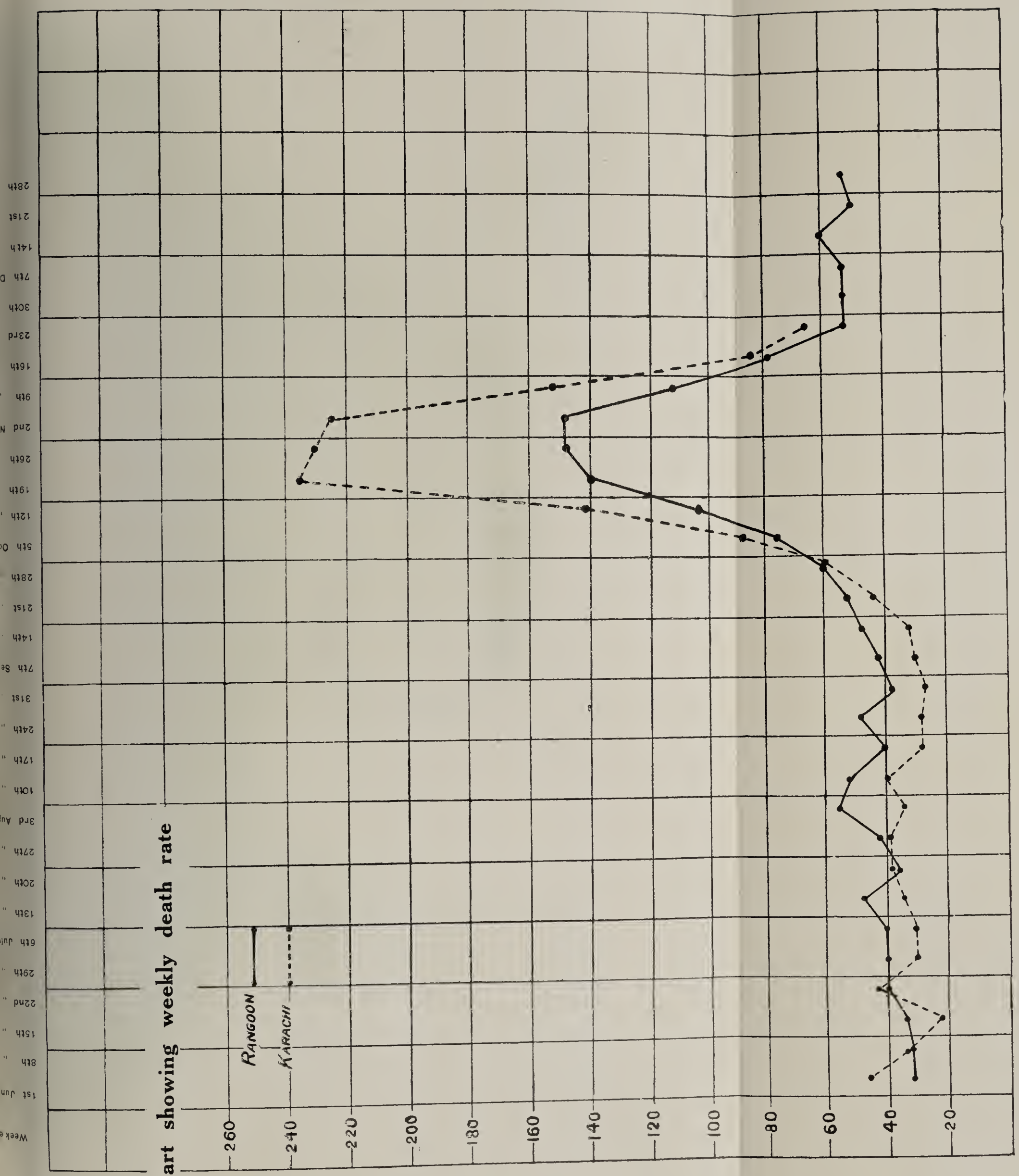






Chart showing weekly death rate







cholera, but the second wave apparently lasted 8-10 weeks. In Rangoon the severe wave lasted about the same time but the fall in mortality did not coincide with the disappearance of influenza: for up to the end of the year many deaths were attributed to this disease. In Calcutta an abnormally high mortality rate was maintained up to the end of the year, and this was largely due to influenza. Although there were two definite waves of high mortality separated by a definite interval, there is evidence that the infection of influenza had not disappeared in this interval; for sporadic cases occurred throughout.

The mortality charts give no indication of the date of the introduction or origin of infection. In Bombay city cases of influenza were diagnosed clinically during the 1st week of June among the police, and many cases had been reported among the British troops stationed in Bombay during the early portion of the year. Such sporadic cases heralded the onset of the first epidemic in other parts of India, for instance, it is stated that some cases occurred in Calcutta early in June. Influenza was also diagnosed clinically among the British troops in Bombay during the whole of 1917. It is unfortunate that the clinical diagnosis of influenza in the period when the disease is not epidemic depends a good deal on the idiosyncrasy of the observer. The possibility of influenza having been endemic in India, as it is in most countries, must be remembered. This is a very important point, for, if there were no endemic foci of infection in India, infection must have been introduced from without. It may be a coincidence, but the fact remains that a ship arrived in Bombay towards the end of May. After arrival a few cases of a disease, diagnosed at the time as sandfly fever, were found. It is very probable that these men were really suffering from mild influenza. As, however, the symptoms were noticed first some hours after the arrival of the ship it is not certain when the sufferers acquired infection. On the 15th June another ship arrived in which many cases of influenza had occurred during the voyage. But for the fact that influenza of a mild type was undoubtedly present in Bombay before the arrival of this ship, this latter incident would have been blamed for the introduction of infection into India. The passengers by this ship may possibly have assisted in disseminating infection through India; but, of this there is no evidence. The collection of such evidence for influenza may not be easy in any country and is particularly difficult in India.

The first cases in Karachi were noticed among a batch of 110 patients who were admitted to hospital after arrival on an ambulance transport from Basra. The transport arrived on the 20th, and the cases were found on the 22nd, that is, some hours after admission to hospital. Basra was said to be free from infection when the ship left, and there is no evidence of an outbreak during the voyage.

The case for the introduction of infection by shipping must be left as unproven. The case for endemic foci is just as uncertain. It has already been stated that influenza had in previous years been diagnosed in the British Army and it had also been diagnosed among jail inmates with some mortality. A widespread epidemic of a disease, which was in no case directly fatal, occurred during March and April in certain parts of India. Thana district in the neighbourhood of Bombay city, and also in a part of Bombay city itself. The symptoms were very definite—fever for 3-4 days, headache, lassitude and pains in the loins and extremities. On the fall of the temperature some of the patients experienced a vesicular eruption on the wrists and ankles. This eruption led to the idea that the epidemic was



“small-pox without eruption”. In other cases some glandular enlargement especially in the neck was noticed, and in these cases a suspicion of “modified plague” was locally held. Few, if any, persons resident in the infected areas escaped the disease. Whatever may have been the actual nature of the epidemic it was certainly neither small-pox nor plague. It may have been mild influenza. In several parts of the Bombay Presidency there was an unexplained high mortality during the spring months; there is, however, no evidence that this mortality was associated with a definite epidemic, such as the one shortly described above in the areas near Bombay city. In and around Delhi city there was a febrile epidemic during the spring months. The Health Officer of Delhi city in his report definitely attributes this mortality to “influenza,” because he was able to exclude relapsing fever. The Health Officer of Meerut also claims that the high mortality in the city during April and May was caused by unrecognised influenza. These statements should be accepted with reserve, for there is no doubt that relapsing fever was prevalent in neighbouring areas at the same time. Although it cannot be stated definitely that influenza existed in India before the first official intimation of its existence early in June in Bombay, yet the possibility cannot be excluded.

It may be argued that the progress of infection and its apparent radiation from Bombay favour the hypothesis of the infection of Bombay from overseas. The progress of the first epidemic may be followed best by the experience of troops in different parts of India, in this case the progress may be judged by the inception of the disease as diagnosed by medical officers, instead of by its influence on mortality. During June the incidence among troops was confined to those stationed in places on the west coast south of Bombay city. During July infection was widespread and was reported from stations in the Deccan: on the east coast of Madras Presidency; in and near Calcutta; in Upper Burma, Rangoon and the Andamans: in the United Provinces; in Delhi, in the North-West Frontier Province and the adjacent areas of the Punjab and in Quetta. The freedom of military stations in Karachi, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and the eastern part of the Punjab are noteworthy. The stations in these areas all reported infection during August.

For the civil community as a whole certain broad facts are available regarding the progress of infection, and may be summarised as follows:—

- (a) The possibility of infection existing in and around Bombay city, Delhi and Meerut during the spring months, but the existence of influenza in India before June cannot be established without doubt.
- (b) In June it is known to have existed in Bombay city, Poona, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, and in parts of Howrah, Pubna, Malda, Dinajpur and Noakhali and many towns in the 24-Parganas, Rangoon, Nimar and Wardha in the Central Provinces, and Virajpet town in South Coorg.

The appearance of the epidemic among the civil population in many parts of India in June before it was reported among military units is noteworthy. The infected ship which arrived at the end of May, and the second infected ship which arrived on June 15th, were both military transports. Had they been responsible for the introduction of infection it would seem probable that the stations to which the troops proceeded would have reported infection early.

- (c) In July infection was reported from Surat and Dhulia towns of the Bombay Presidency, Madras city, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Agra,



Cawnpore, Allahabad towns and Kheri and Bahraich districts of the United Provinces, Assam (the plain districts) ; Bengal generally ; Bihar and Orissa ; Fraserpet in North East Coorg ; Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, in North-West Frontier Province, and Simla in Punjab.

(d) In August the epidemic appeared in the Punjab generally and in Central India.

Thus the first epidemic became general over India for both military and civil populations during August.

There is ample evidence during the first epidemic of the introduction of infection into a locality from another infected locality. The railway played a prominent part as was inevitable. During the panic caused by the epidemic the trains were filled with emigrants from infected centres, many of them being ill. The Post office also was an important agency in disseminating infection, also very largely through the Railway Postal Service. Lucknow, Lahore, Simla and other cities are said to have been infected in this manner. The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab gives an interesting account of the rapidity with which infection can be spread by infected individuals: "A recruit suffering from symptoms of influenza arrived at Narkanda and stayed a night with the Khansama of the hotel. Three days later the Khansama and his wife went down with influenza. Within a few yards of the Khansama's house lived a blacksmith and the two used to intervisit. A few days after the Khansama was attacked all the members of the blacksmith's house were down with the disease. The postal peons used to frequent the Khansama's house, with the result that they all contracted the disease and two of them died of it." The postal peons served as a disseminating agency and "in a short time the Hindustan Tibet Road was thoroughly infected." Marwari traders, shopkeepers and even doctors, in fact all who travelled by water, road or rail, were potential factors in distributing infection. The incubation period was short: there is evidence to show that it was usually not more than 48 hours. It has been stated that in some parts of India the first epidemic was felt mostly in towns; this is by no means true of India as a whole: in Bengal and Bombay Presidencies the rural areas suffered severely, but owing to the comparatively slight rise in mortality it is difficult to be certain of the exact distribution of the epidemic. It is also said that the mortality during the first epidemic was heaviest among young children and old people. The case-mortality from the disease itself during the first epidemic was low, and some of the excess mortality felt during this period was naturally in early and late life, that is, at the time when mortality is normally high. During the second epidemic mortality was high and adults suffered severely. It is difficult to state accurately when and how the second epidemic started. There are certain facts which show that it began in the month of August in South Coorg and in Poona district of the Bombay Presidency. As August is the month in which plague mortality in ordinary years is rapidly rising it was suspected at first that the epidemic was pneumonic plague. This suspicion was disproved at once. By the middle of September the epidemic was well established in the Bombay Presidency, where the mortality reached its height in October. No definite evidence exists of a distinct interval in which no infection existed between the two epidemics in the Bombay Presidency, or of the importation from outside of a virus of enhanced virulence. In Bengal the Sanitary Commissioner writes "this outbreak (the first) subsided about the middle of August, and for about a month the disease appeared to have disappeared." In the Punjab there was practically no



interval: the Sanitary Commissioner writes "during September the area of infection (first epidemic) rapidly increased, and by the end of the month the province was infected from Gurgaon to Campbellpore. In October the character of the epidemic completely changed, \*\*\* a peculiarly fatal type of pneumonia appeared as a concomitant of the disease."

In Delhi it is stated that the disease "seemed to die out in September, but in the following month broke out with increased virulence."

In Assam the Sanitary Commissioner writes "The virulent second wave started almost simultaneously throughout the province about the middle of October." Taking the province as a whole there was no interval during which infection was absent, but in the plains districts the first epidemic seems to have died away before the second wave began."

The Sanitary Commissioner of Bihar and Orissa writes, "The disease first appeared in a mild form \*\*\* early in the month of July, and abated temporarily after 3 or 4 weeks' stay. It re-appeared, however, in September."

In the Central Provinces there were two distinct waves, but it is difficult to say if there was any interval in which the province was free of infection. In certain areas there was a distinct interval, thus:—in Nagpur the first epidemic lasted about 10 days in July, recrudescence occurred late in September. In Wardha the first epidemic "disappeared in July and re-appeared again in September." In Chanda "A mild epidemic ensued (in August) which soon ceased, but after four weeks there was a recrudescence."

The Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, writes. "This first wave of the epidemic lasted from the beginning of August till the middle of September; then in certain places it died away entirely and in others continued until the second and more severe wave of the disease began in October."

The Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, considers that "the second epidemic was not merely a recrudescence of the former one, but was a further infection."

In Burma there was no definite interval between the two waves; the Sanitary Commissioner writes, "the first wave of increased mortality culminated about August 10th: there was only a slight remission and the same level was regained by September 21st."

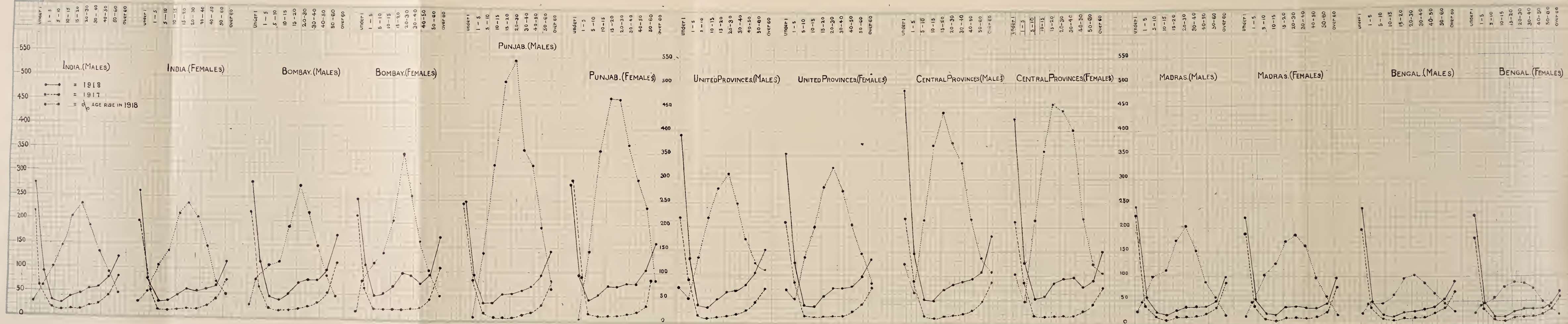
There is thus no available evidence to show that the second wave of the epidemic was due to the importation of a virus with enhanced virulence from outside India: but there is ample evidence to prove that infection in India during the second epidemic was carried from province to province and place to place within each province by travellers by rail, river boats, carts and on foot. The second wave lasted in each place considerably longer than the first: thus the first wave lasted from 10 days to 4 weeks: the excess mortality during the second wave in Bombay city, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon lasted 8 to 10 weeks.

The rural areas suffered during the second wave very much more than did urban areas. In the Bombay Presidency the rural death rate far exceeded the urban except in Kaira and Panch Mahals districts of Guzerat, and in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar and Parkar districts of Sind. For rural areas the excess mortality over





CHART SHOWING INFLUENZA MORTALITY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES.





the mean was 61·9 and 30·5 for urban. In the Punjab the estimated rural death rate was 51·21: the urban 35·71. In the Central Provinces, up to the end of November, the excess death rate for rural areas was 58·67: for towns 36·48. In Bihar and Orissa the excess death rate for rural areas was about 26, for towns about 14. In Assam the excess death rate was 18·5 for rural areas and 8·4 for urban. In the United Provinces the excess mortality for rural areas was 49·8 and for urban 39·3. In Madras, Bengal and Burma little difference was noticeable.

In considering the reason for the excess mortality in rural areas it must be remembered that in India as a whole the dwellers in villages do not have any advantage over the inhabitants of towns in the matters of overcrowding of houses and ventilation. Villages are often reproductions of crowded towns with the added disadvantage of no sanitary arrangements.

Apart from this the main reason for the excessive mortality in rural areas is probably that given by the Sanitary Commissioner of Punjab, who is of opinion that the factors responsible for the greater mortality are the general absence of qualified medical aid in rural areas, and the lack of "communal effort energised by competent directing authority": in other words a lack of co-ordinated organization.

As mentioned above a feature of the second epidemic was the high mortality amongst adults, and in some parts of India among adult females. A series of charts are attached which bring out these points clearly. The ages between which the female mortality was most marked were between 20 and 40 *vide* chart for Bombay (females). There are two possible explanations, both of which shared in the high adult female mortality: in pregnant women the disease was exceptionally fatal; and secondly women in a sick household attempted to care for the other sick members of the family when themselves ill.

The following table shows for each province the percentage of deaths between the ages of 20 to 40 to total deaths at all ages, and the excess in the number of deaths between these ages over the quinquennial mean for the same period—

Province.				Number of deaths between 20 and 40.	Percentage to total deaths.	Excess over mean.
Bengal	...	...	...	427,937	25	159,929
Bombay	...	...	...	413,086	23	306,403
Madras	...	...	...	430,239	25	288,202
United Provinces	...	...	...	1,076,472	28	845,491
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	463,157	23	278,074
Punjab	...	...	...	411,516	26	331,084
North-West Frontier Province			...	43,398	30	35,066
Central Provinces	...	...	...	411,594	28	348,064
Assam	...	...	...	76,984	27	39,374
Delhi	...	...	...	10,151	26	8,005
Burma	...	...	...	59,636	15	17,302



These figures show the drain on the adult population caused by the influenza epidemic. In any country such a severe mortality among adults would be a calamity, but in India, when a toll of the adult population has been taken year after year by plague, the calamity is proportionately more severe. The industrial and agricultural prosperity of India will, in the future, be seriously hampered unless this drain on the adult population can be effectually checked.

*Bacteriology.*—The work done so far in India has not produced a solution of the problem regarding the essential cause of the disease. With improved technique the bacillus of Pfeiffer has been found in larger percentage of cases. Certainty as regards the cause is essential if a preventive vaccine is to be prepared. The work that has been done is sufficient to prove that if Pfeiffer's bacillus is not the essential cause of influenza, it is an important subsidiary factor. The bacillus therefore forms part of the mixed vaccine used in India. The first issues of a mixed preventive vaccine were made from the Pasteur Institute of Shillong. The composition was as follows :—

500 millions of a mixed growth of *B. influenzae*, pneumococcus streptococcus, and micrococcus catarrhalis per etc.

This vaccine was widely used in Assam, especially in the tea estates. There are no figures to prove its efficacy, but the medical officers on some of the estates speak very highly of it, and seem confident of the benefit conferred.

At the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory a limited quantity of a vaccine composed wholly of *B. Influenzae* was prepared, but no opportunity arose for its trial under strict control. The dose given caused no symptoms. A conference of bacteriologists was held at Delhi towards the end of 1918, and a standard mixed vaccine of the following composition was decided on :—

*B. influenzae* 1,000 millions, pneumococcus 200 millions per c.c. The first dose was 0.5 c.c. and the second dose 1 c.c.

The absence of a streptococcal element will be noted. The preparation of this standard vaccine was commenced at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. It was found, however, that large quantities of this vaccine could not be prepared and it was decided to issue vaccine of the same constitution (except that the streptococcal element was omitted) as that issued by the War Office in England. The vaccine issued in India there has the following constitution *B. influenzae*, 60 millions; pneumococcus, 200 millions per c.c. The first dose was 0.5 c.c., and the second dose was 1 c.c.

Later the King Institute, Guindy, shared in the preparation. From these 4 Laboratories in India large supplies of this vaccine, have been prepared and used. For military use the supply has been supplemented by stock imported from England. It is to be hoped that some reliable figures on the efficacy of the vaccine will be available, but up to date the returns received are of no statistical value.

*Clinical Manifestation.*—There were roughly 4 types of the disease —(a) febrile, (b) intestinal, (c) bronchial, (d) meningeal. The febrile type was most common in the first wave, and recovery was usual. Associated with the rise of temperature were catarrhal symptoms generally manifested by sorethroat, hoarseness and



laryngeal cough. Catarrh of the eyes and nasal passages was not frequent. A bronchial catarrh was apt to develop.

The intestinal type was often choleraic in character and it is possible that some cases were returned as cholera. A few so-called cholera epidemics were investigated in which the cholera vibrio was not found in the stools of sufferers. In other cases the disease simulated bacillary dysentery: melæna and hæmatemesis were rare.

The bronchial type was generally associated with broncho pneumonia and was very fatal. The meningeal type was characterised by intense drowsiness alternating with delirium: while aphasia, aphonia, paralysis, hemiplegia, symptoms of acute poliomyelitis were all noted.

Captain Malone has found pus very frequently in the cranial sinuses, and the predominant organism found in the pus appears to be Pfeiffer's bacillus.

The main complications were:—

- (a) abortion or premature labour. Pregnant women suffered severely, and the mortality was high.
- (b) Menorrhagia.
- (c) Albuminuria.
- (d) Peripharal nueritis.
- (e) Rheumatic pains.
- (f) Intense depression.

*Case Mortality.*—The bronchial type was very fatal, the case mortality in some areas being 50 per cent. or higher. In the uncomplicated febrile type death was exceptional, and the case mortality was probably under 1 per cent. It is difficult to attempt any general estimate of case mortality, which would be applicable to the whole of India, and from which a calculation of the total number of sufferers in India could be accurately made. Thus it is obvious that the case mortality in different parts of India varied with the frequency of the occurrence of the fatal bronchial type, and this fact is exemplified by the different case mortalities returned by the jails in the various provinces. These varied from under 1 to over 12 per cent. The case mortality was undoubtedly comparatively low in the areas with an estimated influenza mortality of less than 20 per 1,000, and high in the areas in which pneumonia was a frequent complication. Assuming that the average case mortality in India as a whole was 10 per cent., a figure possibly in excess of the actual, there would have been some 70 million cases, about 30 per cent. of the total population. When it is remembered that the epidemic struck India suddenly and almost universally it will be realised to what extent the medical organization already thinned by military needs was taxed.

It should also be borne in mind that facilities for medical education are not as yet fully developed in India, and that progress in this direction is being made every year. The Medical Colleges and Schools established by Government through the agency of its official medical service, the Indian Medical Service, have turned out in the past hundreds of medical men. The demand during the epidemic

was for the services of these men. The failure to meet the demand was due to two causes :—

- (a) the necessity for supplying medical officers for the war. A similar need depleted the civil medical practitioners in all countries taking part in the late struggle,
- (b) the Medical Colleges and Schools in India cannot turn out a sufficient number of medical men to meet the normal demand.

The remedy is acceleration of the normal progress in the development of the policy of medical education in India.

*Preventive Measures.*—As the striking distance of the influenza virus is probably short the obvious ideal is free ventilation and isolation of sufferers with a view to increase the air space between infected and uninfected. Under the conditions prevalent in India, and the sudden and almost simultaneous infection of the majority of the population any wide application of these principles was impossible. Effort was concentrated on—

- (a) provision of emergency hospital accommodation,
- (b) house to house visitation with stock medicine,
- (c) provision of suitable food.

Necessarily these measures were more effectively carried out in towns, where voluntary agencies could and did assist the officials, and private medical practitioners were established. In Bombay city 100 places were fixed where medicine and milk could be obtained. Voluntary help was obtained from the Hindu Medical Association, the Jain Community, the Social Service League, the Humanitarian League, the Radiant Club, the Students Brotherhood, the Dadar Students' Social Union, the Young Men's Hindu Association, the Presidency Students' Federation, the St. John's Ambulance Divisions, the professors and students of the Wilson College, the students of Grant Medical College and private citizens.

In Calcutta over 100 centres manned mainly by volunteers were formed. In Madras city volunteers came forward from the Medical College and School, from the Ambulance Corps, and from the Social Service League.

In Karachi one of the Municipal Councillors organised a band of volunteers, including medical practitioners, and 12 travelling dispensaries were staffed.

In Ahmedabad the Gujarat Sabha opened a hospital and 24 city depots. 228 patients were treated in the hospital, and 6,084 in the depots. In addition medicines were distributed to villages and 24 medical students were employed for this work. This is an excellent example of a charitable organization working in co-operation with the officials. A permanent Sabha epidemic relief fund has been established, and will, it is hoped, develop into an organization for assisting in public health work, such as child welfare, maternity help, tuberculosis and venereal schemes, in ordinary times. Such organizations are urgently required in India.

A detailed account of the voluntary agencies employed throughout India would occupy too much space. The above are given as examples of what was done : with better organization and more co-operation in public health work in



non-epidemic periods between official and voluntary agencies much valuable time would be saved in the early days of an epidemic.

Voluntary agencies were both more numerous and better organised in towns and cities in which political and social societies existed, but the supply of workers both official and voluntary was naturally unable to cope with any degree of completeness with the epidemic in rural areas. Help there was, but it could not be universal, and difficulties were naturally felt in organization of effort owing to the absence of public health staffs for rural areas. Rural areas depend for their medical aid on dispensaries, and these dispensaries are, speaking for India as a whole, too widely separated to be of general utility in a wide spread epidemic. For an epidemic limited in area travelling dispensaries can be organised, but such dispensaries can only be staffed by taking men from less urgent duties elsewhere. When the epidemic is universal medical officers must be employed in their ordinary stations, and the staffing of travelling dispensaries becomes difficult, if not impossible. In addition to the shortage of Medical Officers the recent epidemic has taught India the need for organization and co-ordination. An efficient organization for epidemics is based on the employment of a health staff sufficient for ordinary requirements, for unless the staff be sufficient for ordinary requirements its expansion to meet a severe epidemic is well nigh impossible. Even in ordinary times the staff for health work cannot be wholly official, it must be supplemented or assisted by voluntary or charitable associations, and between the official and voluntary agencies there must be close co-operation.

Again there cannot be a sharp division between prevention and cure : there should be close co-ordination between these two branches.

In the fight against epidemics the urgent needs of India are—

(a) To secure for every individual in India the chance of efficient medical treatment by the provision of a dispensary within easy distance of every village.

(b) To provide a specialist public health staff to supervise and organize the preventive work in these dispensary circles.

(c) To organize voluntary and charitable agencies for public health work and to secure continuous co-ordination between them and the official agencies. With an organization developed on these principles, expansion to meet a future epidemic will be easier and more rapidly executed.

#### DELHI PROVINCE (POPULATION 4,16,656).

70. 1918 was exceptionally dry ; only 12·33 inches of rain fell against 32·37 in the previous year. The prices of food grains were abnormally high.

19,968 births were recorded against 21,982 in 1917 : the birth rate was 47·92 as compared with 52·75. There were 1,090 male briths to every 1,000 female.

The deaths from all causes numbered 38,947 against 13,620 in 1917. The excess mortality being 25,327. During the last quarter of the year 25,774 deaths were registered. The death rate from all causes was 93·47 as compared with 32·68 in 1917.

Influenza overshadowed all other diseases in its effect, on mortality : during August and September the epidemic was mild, and the mortality was not abnormal. During October and November probably about 50 per cent. of the population were



attacked, and the resources of the medical department were taxed to the utmost. Special street dispensaries were opened in the city, and nine temporary dispensaries worked in the rural areas.

During April and May the mortality was high, and the cause of this has not been ascertained. The Health Officer of the city attributes this to unrecognized influenza, but it may have been associated with plague or relapsing fever. Some cases of the latter disease were detected in the rural areas.

Plague caused 186 deaths against 4 in 1917: about half occurred in the municipal area. Many cases were imported. Cholera was practically absent, and there was little evidence of malaria. There was no epidemic of small-pox: the deaths from this cause during the year numbered 116.

The infant mortality rate was very high, 318 against 224 in 1917. This is the highest rate recorded since Delhi was constituted a Province in 1913. Since that year over 25 per cent. of the infants born have died in the 1st year of life, and a large proportion of the survivors die before reaching the age of 5. A maternity and child welfare exhibition will be held in Delhi in 1920 with a view to awakening interest in the importance of taking steps to reduce this waste of child life.

#### BENGAL (POPULATION 45,329,247).

71. The rainfall was deficient over a very large area, and was due to an early cessation of the rains. The health conditions were adversely affected by the poor rainfall and the general high price of food grains and cloth.

The provincial birth rate fell from 35.91 in 1917 to 32.9. The decrease in the  
Births.
number of births was 138,738.

In 1917 six districts returned a birth rate of over 40: in 1918 the highest district rate was 37.6 in Noakhali. Eight districts registered a rate of under 30 as compared with two in 1917. The lowest birth rate—20.3—was in Calcutta.

The urban birth rate was 21.5, and the rural 33.6: both figures in considerable defect as compared with 1917. The comparatively low urban birth rate is due to defective registration in towns.

The number of deaths registered was 1,727,331, which is 539,822 in excess of  
Deaths.
the figure for 1917, and 391,280 in excess of the  
 five year mean. The death rate was 38.1 as compared with 26.2 in 1917 and a quinquennial mean of 29.5.

The deaths exceeded the births in 1918 by 238,196.

In 1917, the highest district death rate (38.6) was returned by Darjeeling: in 1918 the highest was 58.3 for Murshidabad district: in five other districts—Nadia, Darjeeling, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Bankura, the death rate was over 50. In seven districts the death rate was between 40 and 50, in twelve between 30 and 40, and below 30 in two only. In 1917, 19 districts returned a death rate of under 30, and 8 of between 30 and 40. The rural death rate exceeded the urban by 7.8. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, points out that the comparatively low mortality in towns is due to defective registration.



The most unhealthy month was December, when the number of deaths corresponded to an annual rate of 85·83 per mille. 44 per cent. of the total deaths in the year were registered in the last quarter, and the deaths in this quarter were equivalent to an annual rate of 67·5 per mille. The infant mortality rate was 228 against 185 in 1917.

The majority of deaths during the year were returned under the headings "fevers" and "cholera".

The epidemic of influenza influenced mainly the mortality under fevers. Bengal was one of the provinces to suffer comparatively mildly, but it is probable that some 350,000 to 400,000 deaths were due to the epidemic. The distribution of the epidemic was uneven: Pabna, Faridpur and Jessore districts seem to have escaped very lightly. The Burdwan division suffered most severely, the next divisions in order of severity being Chittagong and the Presidency. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts in the Rajshahi division were badly affected.

Four anti-malarial projects came into operation during the year. The Meenglas Malaria. scheme depends on the reduction of breeding places by subdrainage of hill streams. The Singaram Toposi scheme comprises two distinct features: (a) the drainage of certain patches of low land formerly devoted to rice culture, and (b) the periodical flushing of the bed of the river. The Jangipur project is one of flood and flush drainage. The Banka valley scheme by which the depth of water on the land can be regulated, proved of agricultural benefit during 1918.

These schemes have not been working sufficiently long to permit of deductions with regard to their value. 62,093 parcels of quinine treatments were issued through the Post offices, and in addition 7,016 parcels to District Boards, Municipalities, Inspectors of Schools and Civil Surgeons.

82,379 deaths were registered as compared with 45,021 in 1917 and a quinquennial mean of 82,932. Only 6 towns and 9 rural areas escaped infection. The highest mortality was recorded in April, but there was a marked recrudescence in November and December. Many of the epidemics were traced to polluted water supplies. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, writes "if systematic measures to secure the early notification of cases of cholera and the disinfection or other safeguarding of polluted water supplies were adopted in each district epidemic cholera such as now occurs \*  
\* would soon become a thing of the past". A real effort on these lines to rid Bengal of cholera would save lives not only in Bengal, but also in other parts of India, for, the continued presence of cholera in Bengal is a menace to the whole of India.

8,576 deaths were reported against 7,010 in 1917 and 14,537 the quinquennial mean. 68 towns and 144 rural areas remained free from the disease. The Presidency and Rajshahi divisions suffered most. The months between March and July saw the maximum mortality: there was a marked recrudescence in December.

289 deaths were registered, and of these 210 deaths were reported from Plague. Calcutta, and 35 from the 24-Parganas.

The deaths totalled 29,150 as compared with 25,000 in 1917 and 28,698 the quinquennial mean. The death rate was 0·6 per mille. The urban death rate was 2·8 and the rural

0·5.

#### CITY OF CALCUTTA (POPULATION 896,067).

72. The weather conditions were abnormal. The first four months of the year were practically dry, except for a fall of over four inches on one day in April. The monsoon rain was less than normal, and less than one inch fell during the last quarter.

31,371 deaths were registered, which is equivalent to a death rate of 35·0 per mille. This is the highest rate recorded since 1907. The principal cause of this heavy mortality was influenza. Cholera, small-pox and plague were also present in epidemic form and caused 1,526, 545 and 210 deaths as compared with 866, 28 and 81 in 1917. The deaths from tuberculosis rose from 1,539 in 1917 to 1,826 and from dysentery and diarrhoea from 2,577 to 3,011. The female death rate was 44·1 as compared with 30·6 for males. The infant mortality rate was 280 against 239 in 1917.

The births numbered 18,166, equivalent to a rate of 20·3 per mille. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 18,807 and 20·9. 116 male infants were born to every 100 female.

#### PORT OF CALCUTTA.

73. 882 vessels entered the port as compared with 933 in 1917. 878 vessels left during the year.

433 inward bound and 525 outward bound vessels were inspected, and these carried in all 65,182 crew and 18,346 passengers.

The Port Sanitary Inspector inspected 11,990 cargo boats. Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping: on 117 occasions the water boats were inspected by the Port Sanitary Inspector. 41 deaths from cholera and 21 from fever occurred among the Asiatic population of the port.

Small-pox was found on two vessels, chicken-pox on one, cholera on 4, measles on 3, beri-beri on 2, influenza on 2, and enteric fever on 3. 19 vessels arrived from East Africa, but no case of sleeping sickness or jigger was detected.

#### BIHAR AND ORISSA (POPULATION 34,489,846).

74. Rainfall was deficient and irregularly distributed. The monsoon was active at first, but disappeared early. The prices of food grains and cloth were high.

The birth rate was 37·5 as compared with 40·4 in 1917, and 40·4 the quinquennial mean. The urban birth rate was 29·5 and the rural 37·8. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 33·0 and 40·7.

Births.

All the districts but two (Purnea and Manbhum) returned a birth rate of over 30, while in 6 districts the birth rate was over 40. In the case of municipal towns, no less than 22 registered birth rates of under 30. Registration in the province,



as in other parts of India is more defective in municipal towns than it is in rural areas. 105 male infants were born to every 100 female.

1,956,213 deaths were registered, the death rate being 56·7 as compared with 35·2 in 1917 and 31·5 the quinquennial mean. Deaths exceeded the births by 662,172.

Deaths.

The rural death rate was 57·1 and the urban 44·8, against 35·2 and 34·2 in 1917. Out of 242 rural registration units only 24 registered death rates below 30 per mille: 4 returned death rates of over 100 per mille and 214 of between 50 and 100.

Unexplained low death rates of 17·9 and 18·9 were registered in the towns of Kishanganj and Katihar in Purnea district. The highest municipal death rates were returned from Lalgunj (91·3) and Hajipur (89·6). Both these towns suffered from cholera as well as influenza. 850,517 deaths or 43 per cent. of the total were reported in the last quarter of the year: this number is equivalent to an annual death rate of 98 per mille.

The infant mortality rate was 237·55 for males and 224·57 for female infants, as compared with 186·00 and 174·54 in 1917.

205,584 deaths were registered against 109,620 in 1917. The death rate was 5·9 as compared with 3·1 in 1917 and a quinquennial mean of 2·2. The rural death rate was 6·0 and the urban 4·1. The epidemic was of a severe type, and the mortality has only once been exceeded in the past 40 years. No month in the year was free from cholera, but the severe epidemic commenced in March and reached its maximum in May and June.

Cholera.

The deaths numbered 6,091 against 6,643 in 1917. The death rate was ·1 as compared with a similar rate in 1917 and a quinquennial mean of ·2. 27 municipal towns out of a total of 56 were free from mortality from this disease during the year.

Small-pox.

1,382,835 deaths were registered against 776,231 in 1917, and 690,800 the quinquennial mean. The death rate was 40 as compared with a mean of 20. The excess in the mortality was due mainly to influenza, which affected all parts of the province, but the severity differed in the various districts. As remarked elsewhere the coastal districts of Orissa escaped comparatively lightly: the districts of Purnea and Santal Parganas in Bhagalpur were equally fortunate.

Fevers.

Remedial measures were taken by Government and local authorities, and assistance was given by societies and private individuals.

Anti-malarial operations apparently with satisfactory results were continued in two areas in Purnea district.

1,244 lbs. of quinine were sold through postmasters, school masters, drug vendors and civil surgeons. The fall in the sale was due to the rise in price of quinine.

Plague deaths totalled 53,532 against 45,436 in 1917. 60 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in the Patna division and practically all in the first five months of the year. 8,701 inoculations were done and of these 3,916 were in Patna division. The urban death rate

Plague.

was 3·6 per 1,000 and the rural 1·4. It should be possible to eradicate plague from this province without great difficulty.

36,817 deaths were registered as compared with 30,210 in 1917. The death rate was 1·0 against 0·8 the figure in 1917 and for the quinquennial mean. 60 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the Orissa division. The continued high mortality from these diseases in Sambalpur town is worth investigation with a view to amelioration.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

#### ASSAM (POPULATION 6,051,507).

75. The main feature in the meteorological conditions was the weakness of the retreating monsoon between October and December. Crops were normal and the price of rice was lower than in 1917.

The birth rate rose from 31·35 in 1917 to 34·98. Assam was the only province in India to record an increase in the birth rate in 1918.

Births.

105 male infants were born to every 100 female.

The deaths from all causes numbered 279,034, a figure 67,317 in excess of the births. The death rate was 46·10 as compared with 27·09 in 1917 and a mean of 27·77.

Deaths.

153,209 deaths or nearly 55 per cent. of the total were registered during the last quarter of the year. This figure is equivalent to an annual death rate of 101 per mille and is very nearly equal to the total mortality in an average year.

The rural death rate was 46·37, and the urban 33·06: the corresponding mean figures are 27·84 and 24·12.

The infant mortality rate was 216·9 against 189·3 in 1917.

14,077 deaths were registered, and of these 11,133 occurred in the last quarter of the year. The Sanitary Commissioner of the province writes that some of the deaths were possibly really influenza of intestinal type, but there is no doubt that true cholera was prevalent in Cachar and Sylhet districts of the Surma valley. In these two districts 10,710 deaths occurred.

Cholera.

The rural death rate was 2·35 and the urban 1·07.

Deaths totalled 2,447, a figure slightly lower than the mean. It is probable that deaths from measles are included under this head. The rural death rate was 0·40 and the urban

Small-pox.

0·29.

158,892 deaths were registered as compared with 95,518 in 1917. The majority of the deaths from influenza were included under this heading.

Fevers.

The first wave of influenza affected the mortality slightly: a rise in the death rate was, however, noticeable in July, August and September. The north-east frontier district, Lushai Hills and Naga Hills, seem to have escaped this wave. The



second wave traversed much the same area as did the first, except that the Now-gong tea gardens escaped until one remote estate was affected in December.

The case mortality among the jail population was 1·67 per cent, and among the population of tea gardens 7·5 per cent.

The Director of the Pasteur Institute prepared a special mixed vaccine, and 19,000 c. c. were used during the second wave up to the end of the year.

Relief work was undertaken by Local Boards, assisted by Government funds, and private contributions.

Kala azar was responsible for 2,003 deaths. Active work in the prevention of this disease is proceeding, and the results obtained up to date are promising.

Kala Azar.

#### UNITED PROVINCES (POPULATION 46,820,556).

76. The weather conditions were characterised by scantiness of rain throughout the year, except during June, when the monsoon was more active than usual. Scarcity was declared in certain tracts of Garhwal district, and distribution of gratuitous relief was sanctioned. No famine camps were established nor poor houses opened.

1,867,844 births were recorded, equivalent to a rate of 39·89 per mille as compared with 46·08 in 1917, and a quinquennial mean 45·05. The urban birth rate was 41·75 against 47·93 in 1917.

Births.

109·6 male infants were born to every 100 female.

3,856,762 deaths, or 1,988,918 in excess of the births, were registered. The death rate was 82·37 as compared with 37·91 in 1917 and 33·15 the quinquennial mean.

Deaths.

The lowest district death rate was 43·33 for Almora district: only 3 other districts returned a death rate of less than 50 per mille. In 9 districts the death rate was over 100, and the highest was 143·81 for Agra district.

The urban death rate was 80·94 as compared with 47·13 in 1917. The rural death rate was 82·44 against a mean of 32·58. The death rate exceeded 100 per mille in 14 municipalities, and was below 30 in 13.

2,148,791 deaths or 56 per cent of the deaths from all causes were registered in the last quarter of the year, and about half of this number occurred in November. The last quarter of the year therefore saw a greater mortality than the deaths from all causes in a normal year. Had this mortality occurred throughout the year it would have been equivalent to a death rate of 183 per mille.

April, May and June were also unhealthy months, and 715,493 deaths were registered: this figure is equivalent to an annual rate of 61 per mille.

566,833 infants died during the year: the infant death rate was 303·5 per 1,000 births. Rates of 456·77, 426·39, and 415·33 were recorded in Agra, Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts. The excess in the infant mortality is attributed mainly to fevers and cholera.

The deaths from cholera numbered 119,746 against 21,440 in 1917. The maximum mortality was reached in June, after this month there was a steady fall till September, but there was a secondary, but less fatal wave in October and November.

Cholera.

The death rate was 2.56 against 1.02 the mean of 5 years. The rural death rate was 2.65 and the urban 1.23.

2,908 deaths were registered, and of these 1,615 occurred in towns with a population of over 10,000.

Small-pox.

The death rate was 0.06, which is nearly half of the quinquennial mean. The urban rate was 9.52, and the rural 0.03.

The epidemic of 1917 was continued during the early months of the year with great severity. 174,805 deaths were recorded, and of these 164,142 occurred in the first four months. The epidemic rapidly subsided after May.

Plague.

The death rate was 3.73 against 2.76 in 1917, and a mean of 1.91. The urban rate was 4.20 and the rural 3.69.

Rat destruction is unpopular in the province, and reliance is placed on evacuation and inoculation. 100,019 persons were inoculated, and approximately half of the inoculations were done by travelling dispensaries.

The deaths under this heading numbered 3,217,678, equivalent to a death rate of 68.72 as compared with a mean of 23.02. The majority of the deaths were due to influenza. The epidemic was most severe in the western districts, while the eastern districts, especially the hill districts, Almora, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, suffered comparatively lightly. The probable explanation is that in these districts the villages are more scattered, and there is not such free intercommunication.

Fevers.

The rural population suffered more than the urban. The United Provinces possess 110 well equipped travelling dispensaries, and these were utilised fully. Temporary dispensaries were opened, but their number was limited by the number of medical officers available. Temporary motor car or palkigari dispensaries were used in most of the large cities. The students of the medical school and college and vaccinators were utilised in distributing medicines. The services of patwaris, village school masters, etc., were used in the same way. The Seva Samiti did valuable work in co-operation with local authorities, and private medical practitioners gave their services freely. Financial aid from Government and charitable individuals was given to local bodies.

Malaria.

Four anti-malaria schemes were completed or progress reported.

Quinine to the value of Rs. 5,760 was sold mainly through the agency of the Post office. 200 lbs. of quinine were issued by the Aligarh jail for the use of travelling dispensaries, and 425 lbs. of residual alkaloid were supplied to the jails, police, the criminal tribe settlement and the Agra Lunatic Asylum for prophylactic use.



Relapsing fever was prevalent during the first half of the year especially. Pamphlets on the disease were distributed broadcast and the travelling dispensaries were utilised in treating sufferers.

21,266 deaths were registered against 22,308 in 1917. The death rate was 0·45. The urban death rate was 3·93 and the rural 21.

#### PUNJAB (POPULATION 19,337,146).

77. The weather conditions were abnormal. During the first two months of the year only 14 per cent of the normal rainfall fell. March and April were conspicuously wet and May was drier than usual. The monsoon broke early but was conspicuously weak. Prices of grains were higher than in 1917: there was an increase in wages, but the increase was not to the same extent as the increase in prices.

765,468 births were registered, which is equivalent to a rate of 39·6 per mille as compared with 45·3 in 1917, and the mean 45·2. The urban birth rate (38 principal towns) was 41·1 against 46·2 in 1917.

The highest district birth rate was in Karnal (51·3) and the lowest in Dera Ghazi Khan (19·3). Simla, Muzaffargarh and Multan districts all returned birth rates under 30 per mille. In three districts (Rohtak, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana) the birth rate was between 40 and 50 per mille.

112 male infants were born to every 100 female.

The deaths totalled 1,565,560, or 800,092 in excess of the births. The death rate was 81·0 as compared with 37·9 for 1917, and 33·4 the quinquennial mean.

1,065,082 deaths or 68 per cent of the deaths during the year were registered in the last quarter. This figure is considerably in excess of the total mortality from all causes in an ordinary year: in fact the deaths registered in November alone approximated the normal number of a year. Had the mortality during the last quarter been continued throughout the year the death rate would have been 221 per mille.

The urban death rate was 70·30, and the rural 82·03. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 42·77 and 37·43 and the quinquennial means 36·74 and 33·06.

In 17 towns the death rate exceeded 100 per mille. The highest death rate (174·84) was returned by Hodal town. In three towns (Gojra, Ichhra and Sar-godha) the death rates were under 30 per mille.

The male death rate was 75·16 and the female 88·01.

The male infant mortality rate was 261·19 and the female 264·36: these figures show a decrease on those for 1917.

The mortality was the lowest on record: only 257 deaths were registered. The death rate was 0·01 per mille as compared with 0·30 the mean of five years.

Cholera.

The imported cases were with few exceptions the result of pilgrimages to Hardwar: improvement in the sanitation of this pilgrim centre is receiving attention.

3,032 deaths from small-pox were reported as compared with 1,417 in 1917. The death rate was 0·16 against 0·49 the mean of five years. No district was free of the disease, and December was the month of maximum mortality. The urban death rate was 1·02, and the rural 0·07.

114,349 deaths were registered against 9,468 in 1917. The majority of the deaths occurred in the first five months of the year. The worst infected districts were Lahore, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Jhelum, Gujrat and Amritsar. Simla district was free of infection, and there were only a few imported cases reported from Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts.

Rat destruction was carried out in some 2,000 towns and villages. Cresol fumigation, with the object of killing fleas, was carried out with apparent success in Rawalpindi and Multan. 48 villages were completely evacuated and 200 partially. Evacuation is seldom controlled, and people from an infected area move with their effects to other villages.

91,117 persons were inoculated in British districts.

1,287,027 deaths were recorded under this head, equivalent to a death rate of 66·56. The majority of the mortality was attributed to influenza, but malaria of algid type was reported from Gurgaon district, and relapsing fever from Gurgaon and Karnal districts. The whole province suffered from influenza, but the epidemic was most intense in the south and south-eastern districts. The rural areas suffered more than the urban.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (POPULATION 2,041,077).

78. The rainfall during the latter half of the year was less than normal, and the harvest in the unirrigated areas was affected.

62,421 births were registered against 65,549 in 1917. The birth rate was 30·6 as compared with 32·1. 122 male infants were born to every 100 female.

143,506 deaths, or 81,085 in excess of the births, were recorded. The death rate was 70·3 per mille against 29·9 in 1917.

105,632 deaths or 74 per cent. of the total were registered during the last quarter of the year. During November alone the number of deaths exceeded those from all causes in an ordinary year. The deaths registered during the last quarter are equivalent to an annual rate of 207 per mille.

The urban death rate was 54·80, and the rural 71·91. The corresponding means are 30·04 and 26·48. The male infant mortality rate was 204 and the female 157.



The deaths totalled 31, and of these 23 occurred in Hazara district. Seven deaths were reported from Peshawar city.

Cholera.

81 deaths were recorded from small-pox, and 334 from plague. Inoculation against plague was not well received.

The deaths from fevers numbered 134,176 : the majority of which were due to influenza. The infection of the first wave appeared first in Kohat, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan town and spread to surrounding areas. Bannu seems to have escaped the first wave. Bannu district was infected in the second wave through the panic flight of some 2,500 labourers engaged on some work in a village in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

Temporary dispensaries were opened in all centres of population and itinerant dispensaries were formed. Vaccinators and school masters were used in distributing medicines. Volunteers from the general population assisted, and funds were provided by charitable individuals.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR (POPULATION 13,916,308).

79. The rainfall was deficient, and the kharif crops were damaged. Prices of food grains ruled high. Relief works had to be opened in parts of the Province, and grains were imported.

Births numbered 601,824, and the birth rate was 43·24 per mille as compared with 48·13 in 1917, and 48·11 the average of the previous five years. The urban birth rate was 39·99, and the rural 43·57. 104·7 male infants were born to every 100 female.

Births.

Deaths totalled 1,427,850, or 826,026 in excess of the births. The death rate was 102·6 per mille against 36·06 in 1917 and 35·77 the quinquennial average. The urban death rate was 77·6 and the rural 105·13.

Deaths.

1,046,211 deaths or 73 per cent. of the total were registered in last quarter, in November the deaths numbered 603,424, or considerably in excess of the total mortality in an ordinary year. The mortality during the last quarter was equivalent to an annual rate of 301 per mille.

The infant mortality rate was 399·27 against 226·8 in 1917 and 265·3 in 1916. 32 per cent. of the deaths occurred in children under five years of age. This percentage is lower than usual, this is due to the heavy loss of life at adult ages from influenza.

3,351 deaths were attributed to this cause. The death rate was 0·24 as compared with 1·17 the quinquennial mean. The disease did not assume serious proportions in any district ; it was most prevalent in Bilaspur, Mandla, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Narsinghpur districts. The maximum mortality was reached in August.

Cholera.

2,186 deaths were reported. The death rate was 0·16 against 0·18 the quinquennial mean. The disease prevailed in Berar and Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

Small-pox.

1,146,770 deaths were returned under this head. The death rate was 32·41.

**Fevers.**

Apart from influenza the mortality under this head was about the average. Quinine to the value of Rs. 30,092 was sold by vendors.

Influenza appeared in two waves : the first, which started in June was mild and passed unnoticed in several districts. The second wave appeared in September, first in the towns, trade centres and villages situated on railway lines or on good roads of communication: in November the disease spread to distant villages. The exceptionally high rural mortality testifies to the severity of the disease in villages, where the people could not get help to the extent it was available in towns.

Chhattisgarh division suffered comparatively lightly; the explanation is not obvious.

Every available organization, Government, Local Board and Municipal, was used for the distribution of medicine, food and clothing. A voluntary aid committee was formed : additional hospitals, street dispensaries, and motor and tonga dispensaries were established. Government grants were made, and additional money was forthcoming from private subscriptions.

11,093 deaths were registered against 48,036 in 1917. The majority of the deaths occurred in the first quarter in sequence of the 1917 epidemic.

**Plague.**

The death rate was 0·80 as compared with 3·45 in 1917 and 1·41 the average of five years. Evacuation was very largely resorted to, but was not controlled. Rat destruction was carried out in Nagpur city, and resulted in the death of 17,154 rats, a number quite insufficient to have much effect on plague. The human population of Nagpur is 134,008, and the number of rats caught each year should exceed or at any rate approximate this number. The number of traps used was 1·3 per cent of population. 34,657 persons were inoculated. Plague recrudesced slightly in the latter part of the year, but the mortality was never serious.

42,053 deaths were recorded as compared with 35,438 in 1917. The death rate was 3·02 against a quinquennial average of 3·03.

**Dysentery and diarrhoea.**

The Berar districts returned as usual the highest mortality.

**MADRAS (POPULATION 40,005,735).**

80. In six districts (Chingleput, Madras, Madura, Nellore, Ramnad and Tinnevely) the rainfall during the year was over the average, in the remainder it was below. The deficit in the rainfall was due to the failure of the south-west monsoon.

The prices of the staple food grains were from 29 to 57 per cent over the average.

The births numbered 1,156,204 against 1,295,078 in 1917. The birth rate was 28·9 per mille, as compared with 32·4 in 1917 and 32·4 the average of 5 years. All the districts, with the exception of Ganjam, shared in this decrease.

**Births.**



The birth rate for rural areas in which the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act is in force was 29·2 per mille : but this rate was closely approximated in the rural areas to which the Act does not apply (28·4). In 196 rural towns with a combined population of 2,085,385, the birth rate was 22·4. In the 73 large municipal towns with an aggregate population of 2,768,851, the birth rate was 34·4.

104·6 male infants were born to every 100 female.

The deaths totalled 1,722,003 or 565,799 in excess of the births. The death rate was 43·0 as compared with 26·2 in 1917 and 23·3 the quinquennial mean. The rural death rate was 42·7 : for rural towns it was 32·7, and for the large municipal towns 50·6. Two of the large towns returned death rates of over 100 per mille : 14 between 60 and 75 per mille, and 17 between 50 and 60. In three of the rural towns the death rate was over 100 : in seven rural towns it was under 10, and in one of them it was less than 1. These low death rates are suggestive of indifferent registration.

The infant mortality rate was 282·1 as compared with a quinquennial mean of 243·4.

864,386 deaths or 50 per cent of the total were recorded during the last quarter of the year. Had this rate of mortality continued throughout the year the death rate would have been 86 per mille.

Cholera was unusually severe and accounted for 122,263 deaths as compared with 58,939 in 1917. The death rate was 3·0 against 1·5 in 1917 and 1·1 the quinquennial mean. The year opened with heavy mortality, in continuation of the 1917 epidemic : there was a marked abatement in March and April, to be followed by a recrudescence in June and July. After this the mortality again fell, but rose suddenly in November and December. The death rate for town circles was 3·0 and for rural areas 3·1 per mille. 20 per cent of the towns and villages were infected.

Six reserve cholera parties were employed in the purification of water-supplies and their protection from subsequent contamination. These parties also distributed medicines and attempted the education of the public in health matters.

Small-pox was also more prevalent and accounted for 58,752 deaths against 34,958 in 1917. The death rate was 1·5 as compared with a quinquennial mean of 0·6 per mille. In municipal towns the death rate was 2·1 ; in rural tracts 1·5, and in rural towns 0·8 per mille. The poor success rate for primary vaccinations in the Presidency is remarked on elsewhere ; the matter is of vital importance and is receiving attention locally. Fifteen per cent of the towns and villages reported deaths from small-pox during the year.

The deaths from plague numbered 12,859 as compared with 24,708 in 1917. The death rate was 0·3 as compared with 0·2 the average of 5 years. The urban death rate was 0·8 and the rural 0·3. Under 2 per cent of the towns and villages reported deaths.

The deaths totalled 896,088 against 321,902 in 1917. The cause of this excess mortality was influenza. 631,504 or 70 per cent were recorded in the last quarter. The rural death rate as 23·6 and the urban 13·5. Itinerant dispensaries, mainly for the treatment of malaria cases, were maintained in 8 districts. Madras Presidency was among the comparatively lightly infected areas of India, but certain districts in the Presidency—Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and the Nilgiris—suffered severely.

79,841 deaths were registered against 73,394 in 1917. The death rate was 2·0 as compared with a mean of 1·7 per mille. The urban death rate was 3·9 and the rural 1·7.

Fevers.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

#### CITY OF MADRAS (POPULATION 518·660).

81. The birth rate fell to 38·4 per mille from 44·9 in 1917.

102·9 male infants were born to every 100 females.

The deaths numbered 31,262 against 19,917 in 1917. The death rate was 60·3 per mille as compared with a mean of 39·1.

13,566 or 40 per cent of the total were registered in the last quarter of the year. In October alone the mortality reached 7,376. The infant mortality rate was 355·2-37·6 per cent. of the infants died in the first month of life.

881, 45 and 19 deaths were attributed to malaria, enteric fever and kala azar, respectively. The deaths from cholera totalled 503 against 78 in 1917. 62 per cent of the cases reported proved fatal. Cholera was prevalent throughout the year, and a severe epidemic was threatened at the close of the year. Sporadic cases of small-pox were reported in each month, and 40 per cent of the reported cases were fatal: the deaths during the year numbered 272.

Towards the end of the year an outbreak of plague was reported from a fishing hamlet contiguous to Madras city. The epidemic was limited in area and continued up to March 1919. During this period 31 deaths were reported. 159,888 rats were destroyed, of these 5,311 were caught alive. 1,870 rats were bacteriologically examined, and three were found to be infected.

There were 1,488 deaths attributed to tuberculosis, an increase of 421 over the number reported in the previous year.

Influenza started in July and subsided in August. It started again about the middle of September. The epidemic was fought by providing relief through official and voluntary agencies. The one organized voluntary agency—the Social Service League—rendered invaluable assistance. Outside the hospitals there were 26 centres for treatment and advice. Motor dispensaries were established and house to house visit made.

#### PORT OF MADRAS.

82. During the year 173 in-coming vessels were examined with 19,946 crew and 77,353 passengers against 187 vessels with 21,491 crew and 79,434 passengers in 1917.



The disinfection of the bedding and clothing of people arriving from plague-infected areas by 3rd class and of people embarking for ports out of India was continued. A Clayton's apparatus was maintained and was made use of twice during the year.

5 cases of measles with 4 contacts, 10 cases of chicken-pox with 4 contacts, 3 cases of small-pox, 5 cases of cholera with 15 contacts, and 154 cases of influenza were landed from amongst the arrivals at this port and removed to the several isolation hospitals in the city.

There was an outbreak of cholera amongst the coolies that left for Penang by S. S. "Fazilka" on the 16th September. By the time she arrived at Negapatam there were already 14 cases which had to be landed there. As a further outbreak was apprehended, she was sent back to Madras. The ship was thoroughly disinfected and was allowed to sail for Singapore with only the saloon passengers and their servants.

13 cases of influenza were found among the crew of S. S. "City of Delhi" which arrived from Bombay and were removed to the Rayapuram Infectious Diseases Hospital. S. S. "Tara" arrived on 24th October with 82 of her crew laid up with influenza, all of whom were removed to the hospital. The ships were in both cases thoroughly disinfected and new crews brought in before they left the harbour.

#### BOMBAY (POPULATION 19,587,383).

83. Rainfall was very defective, and this resulted in famine conditions and scarcity in many areas. The prices of food grains and cloth rose very high specially in the last quarter of the year.

Births numbered 619,224, a figure 75,448 below the average for the previous decennium. The birth-rate for the Presidency was 35·89 and for the province of Sind 15·73. Registration is very defective in Sind, and was affected in 1918 by malaria and influenza epidemics.

Births.

In the Presidency the rural birth rate was 36·71 and the urban 29·82. In many municipalities registration is neglected, and in 13 the recorded birth rates were under 20 per mille. Ahmedabad city is an example of the improvement which will result from attention to registration, for, in seven years the birth rate of that city has risen by 80 per cent.

In the province of Sind the urban birth rate was 28·78 and the rural 13·94.

108 male infants were born to every 100 female.

Deaths totalled 1,724,674: a figure nearly three fold the decennial mean. 1,164,271 or 67 per cent of the total were recorded in September, October and November. The mortality in October alone exceeded the decennial mean by no less than 147,599. Had the mortality during these three months extended throughout the year the death rate would have been 237 per mille.

Deaths.

The rural death rate was 92·20 and the urban 66·66.

The highest district death rate was 128·05 recorded in Sholapur, and the lowest 56·80 returned from Ratnagiri.



Of the 188 rural registration circles only 9 returned death rates of less than 50 per mille: 26 returned death rates of over 125, and 46 between 100 and 125.

Out of 84 urban areas 21 recorded death rates of under 50; and 6 of over 100.

The infant mortality rate was 287 against 217 in 1917. In Kanara district 60 per cent of infants born died in the first month of life.

The deaths totalled 8,834, just about half the average for 10 years. During the first half of the year the disease was limited to six districts—Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. During the second half the epidemic spread throughout the Presidency, and in December a very severe outbreak commenced in Bombay city.

Cholera,

The province of Sind escaped.

The urban death rate was 0.79 and the rural 0.39.

8,063 deaths were registered, a figure which has only once been surpassed since 1905. The death rate was 0.41 as compared with 0.22 the quinquennial mean.

Small-pox,

The urban death rate was 0.78 and the rural 0.34. There is a growing opposition to vaccination in municipal towns. The case mortalities among vaccinated and unvaccinated were 4.5 and 21 respectively.

Plague deaths numbered 79,478 as compared with 1,62,874 in 1917. The great majority of the deaths occurred during the first few months of the year as a result of the 1917 epidemic.

Plague.

The death rate was 4.06 per mille against 3.38 the quinquennial mean. The urban death rate was 5.08 and the rural 3.86.

Kaira and Ahmedabad districts of Guzerat suffered severely, and there is a tendency for plague to spread more in the province of Sind.

86,571 persons were inoculated, and more than half were done during the first quarter of the year. Rat destruction was well carried out in Poona city and Satara town: in the former over 150,000 rats were destroyed, and in the latter 22,859. The human population of Poona is 126,201 and of Satara 18,665.

1,284,013 deaths were recorded as compared with a decennial mean of 253,174.

Fevers.

Over one million of these deaths occurred in the last four months of the year, and the majority was due to influenza.

There were two definite waves, but the course of the first wave is difficult to trace except in the case of a few large cities. It is known that this wave was widespread, but the mortality was low. The second wave commenced in September and reached its maximum in October in the Presidency and in November in Sind.

All official agencies were used in the distribution of medicines and food; and private organizations and charitably disposed individuals did an immense amount of work. The work of the Guzerat Sabha has been noticed elsewhere. The Citizen's Committee in Hyderabad is a further example of what can be done by private organisations.



The mortality from malaria except in Sind during the first quarter was not abnormal. 2,407 lbs. of quinine were sold or distributed as compared with 3,529 lbs. in 1917. The reduction is due to the rise in the price of quinine. Quinization of school children was carried out extensively in Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Larkana districts of Sind and to a less extent in the Southern Mahratta districts of the Presidency proper.

#### CITY OF BOMBAY (POPULATION 979,445).

84. The mean population of the city during 1918 was certainly much in excess of the census population, but no accurate estimate can be framed. The influx of many people from areas of scarcity attracted by the high wages in the city undoubtedly affected the health conditions.

21,733 births were registered, the highest number since 1906. The birth rate was 22·18 against 22·10 in 1917.

110 male infants were born to every 100 female.

The deaths numbered 58,388: the death rate was 59·61 against 34·09 in 1917.

19,960 deaths, or 34 per cent of the total, occurred in the months of September and October. The smallest number of deaths were registered in August, in the interval between the two waves of influenza. In January and December the mortality was high owing to cholera: in March and April owing to plague, small-pox, etc., and in June and July owing to influenza.

The infant mortality rate was 590·3 against 409·6 in 1917. 27 per cent of the infants died in the first month after birth.

Cholera caused 1,662 deaths against 61 in 1917 and small-pox 1,024 against 269 in 1917. The mortality from plague was 1,143 as compared with 1,706 in 1917: from tuberculosis 2,513 or 395 in excess of 1917: and from respiratory diseases 23,487, which is more than double the figure for 1917. This increase is almost entirely due to influenzal pneumonia. The two definite waves of influenza, and the measures taken for their control have been described elsewhere in this report.

#### PORT OF BOMBAY.

85. 1,268 vessels containing a personnel of 477,443 (crews and passengers) were examined: the corresponding figures for 1917 were 1,482 and 554,110. The clothing, bedding and other articles of 106,492 members of crews and passengers were disinfected: of these 21,065 had arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred. 88 vessels on which infectious disease had occurred were disinfected. 34 incoming and outgoing vessels were fumigated for the destruction of rats: in addition 36 vessels (mostly transports) were fumigated. 1,169 outgoing pilgrims were vaccinated before embarkation: the total number of pilgrims leaving for Meccā being 1,361: 913 came from countries outside India,—Java, Arabia, Persia, etc. 1,619 pilgrims returned in three vessels: two deaths occurred during the voyage, but there was no case of infectious disease.

#### PORT OF KARACHI.

86. 905 outgoing steamers and 1,234 country boats were medically examined: in addition 89 vessels arriving in quarantine were inspected. The total personnel



of these vessels (crews and passengers) was 223,586. The clothing, bedding and other articles of 74,759 persons were disinfected. 76 vessels were fumigated for the destruction of rats.

325 cases of infectious diseases were found on boardship: of these 231 were cases of influenza. Apart from influenza the infectious diseases were small-pox, measles, mumps and jigger. No cases of plague, cholera, sleeping sickness and yellow fever were found.

Eight of the 89 incoming infected vessels came from East African ports.

#### PORT OF ADEN.

87. Bills of health were given to 696 vessels. 27 cases of infectious diseases were landed from ships, all but four were cases of small-pox.

Four ships carrying 3,058 pilgrims were examined: two were on the outward journey to Jeddah, and two on the return voyage to Bombay.

#### BURMA (POPULATION 9,824,390).

88. The mean rainfall for the year totalled 119 inches against 103 in 1917. Rice was generally cheaper than in 1917, but the rate showed a tendency to rise in the second half of the year.

The total number of births registered was 324,308 or 31,828 less than in 1917.

**Births.** The provincial birth-rate was 33.01 as compared with 36.25 in 1917 and 34.62 the quinquennial mean. The birth-rate for Lower Burma was 31.62 and for Upper Burma 35.29.

The rural birth-rate was 33.69 and the urban 27.72. 105 male infants were born to every 100 female.

**Deaths.** The deaths totalled 388,906; 64,598 in excess of the registered births and 140,305 above the figure for 1917. The death-rate was 39.59 as compared with 25.28 the average of the previous five years. The death-rates in Upper and Lower Burma were approximately equal—40.22 and 39.20. The quinquennial means are 27.83 and 23.72.

The urban death-rate was 53.36 and the rural 37.82. 187,094 deaths, or 48 per cent of the total, were registered in the last quarter of the year. Had mortality at this rate continued throughout the year the death-rate would have been 76 per mille.

The infant mortality rate was 271.24. The rural rate was 264 and the urban 335. The work of Societies for the prevention of Infant Mortality has been noticed elsewhere.

**Cholera.** 4,269 deaths were registered; of these 3,713 occurred in Lower Burma and 556 in Upper Burma. The majority of the deaths were reported in the last half of the year. The death rate was 0.43 against a five years' mean of 0.56. The urban death rate was 0.93 and the rural 0.37.



The registered mortality was 750 against 559 in 1917. 708 of the deaths occurred in Lower Burma, and were fairly evenly distributed between Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim divisions. The heaviest mortality was in May. The urban death rate was 0·20, and the rural 0·06.

Small-pox.

8,840 deaths were registered, and more than half occurred in the first quarter of the year. The death rate was 0·90 against 0·62 the average of five years. The urban death rate was 6·27 and the rural 0·21. Plague is in Burma essentially an urban disease.

Plague.

421,170 rats are said to have been destroyed, and of these 330,924 were killed in Rangoon. Seven other towns killed between 5,000 and 10,000 rats each. 85,239 persons were inoculated: the majority in some ten towns.

Just over one per cent of the towns and villages in Burma reported deaths.

189,512 deaths were registered against 81,306 in 1917. The majority of this mortality was due to influenza, which was recognised in Rangoon late in June or early in July. The infection was definitely traced to travellers from India. Although there were two waves there was no interval free of infection. It is stated that malaria infected districts suffered more severely than other districts, but some districts in Lower Burma in which malaria is not a serious cause of mortality suffered with equal severity. The highest case mortality among hospital treated cases in jails was 4·1 per cent. This figure was much exceeded in the emergency influenza hospitals opened in Rangoon to which naturally many cases in extremis were admitted. These hospitals returned case mortality rates of 33·3 and 21·3 per cent. Among the better class Asiatics the case mortality is estimated to have been about 3 per cent.

Fevers.

Everything that was possible was done in the way of organization of temporary hospitals and the distribution of medicines. The prevalence of malaria was masked by the epidemic of influenza, but there appears to have been an unusual incidence in the Upper Chindwin district.

Enquiries into the prevalence of ankylostomiasis and leprosy are proceeding.

#### CITY OF RANGOON: (POPULATION 293,316).

89. 6,220 births were registered against 6,372 in 1917. The birth rate was 19·31 as compared with 20·04. 115 male infants were born to every 100 female.

The deaths numbered 15,411; 9,191 in excess of the births, and 5,526 over the figure for 1917. The death rate was 52·54 against 32·51 the average of five years. 6,413 deaths, or about 41 per cent of the total were registered in the last quarter: and the maximum mortality was reached in October.

The infant mortality rate was 329 against 286 in 1917.

Plague accounted for 1,668 deaths, most of which occurred in the first half of the year. Inoculation was practically confined to the jails. 330,924 rats were destroyed: 12,602 were examined and 65 or 5 per mille were found infected.

49 out of the 99 cases of cholera were imported. There were 74 deaths. Of the 297 cases of small-pox 116 were imported: there were 95 deaths. 217 of the

40DGIMS



cases were said to have been vaccinated once: the case mortality was 24 per cent: among 6 vaccinated twice the mortality was *nil*: among 74 unvaccinated the case mortality was 56 per cent. Influenza was the main cause of mortality: special hospitals and depots for the distribution of medicine were opened and afforded relief to 4,947 persons.

#### PORT OF RANGOON.

90. 944 vessels arrived: 69 were found infected, 37 of which had reported infection. 143 cases of infectious disease were found, of these 4 were of plague, 51 of cholera and 60 of small-pox. 28 vessels arrived from East African ports. No cases of jigger or sleeping sickness were found.

611 outgoing vessels were inspected: 3 cases of small-pox, 5 of chicken-pox, and 253 suspects were detained.

#### AJMER-MERWARA: (POPULATION—501,395)†

91. The birth rate further declined from 6·81 to 26·35, the quinquennial mean being 39·40. The percentage of male to female births was 119·17 as compared with 114·10 in the previous year. The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 88·43.

The total number of deaths was 57,553, yielding a death-rate of 114·78 as compared with 102·96 in 1917, the increase being due to the severe epidemic of influenza. The highest mortality occurred in November, October and January and the lowest in July, June and August. The mortality among children under five years of age was 19 per cent. of the total deaths against 41 per cent. in the previous year. According to classes the death rates were 114·49, 104·51 and 35·16 among Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, respectively.

As to causes 47,803 deaths were reported from fevers against 34,300 in 1917, due chiefly to the outbreak of influenza. Small-pox was not prevalent, only 27 deaths being registered against 1,275 in the previous year. Plague accounted for 3,719 deaths, dysentery 567 and respiratory diseases 621 against 11,415, 1,187 and 958, respectively, in 1917. The province was practically free from cholera, only two cases and one death having occurred in Ajmer city in July and August.

Owing to war conditions and the failure of the moonsoon there was general scarcity and the prices of food and clothing were high. It is probable that owing to the privations so caused, the population was generally in a reduced state of health and specially liable to fall victims of an epidemic.

#### COORG: (POPULATION—174,976).

92. The number of births registered was 5,192 or 29·67 per thousand of population against 30·51 in 1917. The mean birth rate during the previous five years was 27·34.

The total deaths recorded during the year numbered 7,462 equal to a death rate of 42·65 as compared with 28·87 in 1917 and 30·94 the quinquennial mean. Mortality was highest in the months of October, November and December, chiefly attributable to the prevalence of influenza, which accounted for 4,070 deaths. Excluding infants, deaths were more numerous in the age groups 20-30 and 30-40 which comprised the bulk of the immigrant cooly population.

There was only one death from cholera. Deaths from small-pox fell from 566 in the previous year to 47 and those from fevers and respiratory diseases from 3,614 and 35 to 2,593 and 29, respectively. The deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhoea numbered 79 against 76 in 1917. No cases of plague were reported during the year.



## SECTION IV.

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# JAILS OF INDIA.

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### PRISON POPULATION IN 1918 EXCLUDING ANDAMANS.

93. The jail population during 1918 averaged 107,359 against 105,264 in 1917 and a decennial mean of 101,745. The average strength was above the decennial mean in all provinces with the exception of Burma and Central Provinces, and above the figure for last year except in Burma, Punjab, and North-West Frontier Province.

### SICKNESS AND MORTALITY RATES EXCLUDING ANDAMANS.

94. The constantly sick rate was 39 as compared with 29 in 1917, and a decennial mean of 27; and the admission rate to hospital was 960 against 640 in 1917 and a mean of 581. The jails of all provinces showed a rise in the constantly sick rate over the mean, but it was especially marked in the jails of Bihar and Orissa (76 against 55); of the Punjab (52 against 33) and of Bengal (61 against 48).

The death rate was 42·45 against 19·19 in 1917 and a decennial mean of 19·31. The highest death rate (65·97) was recorded in the jails of Bihar and Orissa, but this figure was closely approached in the jails of Punjab (60·50), of Bombay (58·24) and of North-West Frontier Province (55·03).

The chief causes of sickness as judged by hospital admission rates were:—Influenza (259·6); malaria (171·2); dysentery (72·0); diarrhoea (52·7); respiratory diseases (32·8); pneumonia (16·9); anæmia and debility (14·5) and pulmonary tuberculosis (12·3). All these figures are in considerable excess of the decennial mean, and with the exception of malaria of those recorded in 1917. The chief causes of death as evidenced by the death rates were: influenza (18·46), pneumonia (5·21), pulmonary tuberculosis (3·73), dysentery (3·55) and respiratory diseases (1·13).

### INFLUENZA.

95. This disease caused an admission rate of 259·6 against 2·3 in 1917 and a decennial mean of 2·2. The highest incidence was in the jails of the Central Provinces with a rate of 417·2, and the lowest in the jails of Madras where the admission rate was 138·7. The figures for the jails of other provinces were as follows: Assam 391·7; Bombay 362·0; North-West Frontier Province 287·8; United Provinces 286·4; Punjab 266·6; Burma 261·1; Bengal 193·7; Bihar and Orissa 188·2. These figures perhaps do not accurately portray the intensity of infection, for many cases were entered under the heading "pneumonia," and in the early days under "malaria." Taking the jails according to geographical groups it is seen that those on the western coast, with an admission rate of 111·7, suffered least, next in order come the jails of Southern India with an admission rate of 149·8; at the other end of the scale are the jails of the Deccan with an admission rate of 422·4.



The death rate was 18·46 against ·04 in 1917 and a decennial mean of ·01. The severity of the disease varied greatly with the geographical position of the jails. Thus, the mortality in the Burma inland jails was only ·44 and in the Burma coast jails ·88. Next come the jails of Bengal and Orissa with a death rate of 2·14, followed by the jails of Assam and of the Western coast with death rates of 7·00 and 7·51, respectively. Contrasted with these comparatively low death rates are the death rates recorded by the jails in the Upper Sub-Himalaya region (34·83); in North-West Frontier, Indus valley and North West Rajputana (37·36) and in the Deccan (37·12). The death rates given for Burma probably require correction; the Inspector-General of Prisons calculates that it should be 6·7. This divergence in mortality can only be explained by some factor such as variation in the virulence of the organism, for as a rule, the character of the disease in any jail reflected that of the epidemic in the neighbouring general population. There is no evidence to show that any preventive or curative measures were responsible for the more fortunate experience of the jails in certain areas.

In the majority of the jails there were two distinct epidemics: the first with a low mortality between June and August, and the second between the latter half of September and the end of the year.

Any threatened recurrence of the epidemic will undoubtedly be met by vaccination.

#### MALARIA.

96. The admission rate 171·2 was 21 per mille lower than the rate recorded in 1917, but 27·7 per mille above the decennial mean. Excluding 1917 it is the highest rate since 1909. Some of the admissions are reported to be in reality cases of influenza, and this view is supported by the unusual seasonal incidence. Generally malaria is most intense between the months of September and November. During 1918 there was a rise of over 40 per cent in the admission rate during July: there were slight rises also during August and September, but there were marked falls during October, November and December. The admission rate for November was below that for July. The return of influenza cases under malaria was probably most evident in the jails of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in which the admission rates for malaria come to 355·7 and 318·3 against respective decennial means of 288·1 and 193·4. In the Punjab jails the admission rate was 304·4 against 404·6 in 1917 and a decennial mean of 160·8. In the jails of the North-West Frontier Province the admission rate was 333·5, nearly half that (618·6) recorded in 1917, and considerably below the decennial mean (429·4). The lowest admission rates were recorded in Burma (24·4) and Madras (27·8). The rate for Assam (52·9), though above the 1917 rate (33·4) is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the decennial mean 215·9.

The death rate was ·88 against ·76 in 1917 and a decennial mean of ·84. This rise is probably due to the inclusion of influenza cases: thus the death rate in the jails of Bihar and Orissa was 2·20 against a mean of 1·05. Quinine prophylaxis was practised, but not universally: there are no figures to show its value. The Superintendent of the Montgomery central jail attributes the lessened incidence of malaria in the jail in part to "daily treatment of cases of enlarged spleen."



## DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

97. The admission and death rates for dysentery were 72.0 and 3.55 against 55.5 and 2.45 in 1917, and mean rates of 61.1 and 3.08. The rise is almost entirely accounted for by the high rates in the jails of Bihar and Orissa—249 and 18.40, respectively. Taking the jails in India as a whole September to November were the months of maximum incidence, but this statement does not apply to individual jails. Diarrhœa was most prevalent in Assam where an admission rate of 145.4 was recorded, the death rate was .44 per mille. In the jails of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal the admission rates were 142.1 and 140.6 and the death rates 1.50 and 0.71. For the jails of the whole of India the admission and death rates were 52.7 and .90.

Major Cunningham, I.M.S., has completed an investigation into dysentery in jails and his final report on latent dysentery was published in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* during the year. His recommendations for the discovery and treatment of latent dysentery among new admissions should prove of great value in limiting the incidence of this disease among convicts.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

98. The admission rate for pulmonary tuberculosis shows a rise over the figures for the decennial mean and for 1917.

The chief rise in the admission rate was seen in the jails of Bihar and Orissa and of Burma. In the former province the rate has risen from 13.0, the decennial mean to 47.3: in 1917 the figure was 29.9. Much of this rise is due to the diagnosis of tuberculosis in one jail from the response by von Pirquet's test. In the latter province the rate for 1918 was 17.9 against a decennial mean of 8.5. The death rate for Burma (5.26) is in advance of the mean (4.34), but below that for 1917 (6.37). In the jails of Bihar and Orissa the death rate was 9.84 against 6.87 in 1917 and a decennial mean of 4.28.

The jails of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province show a marked improvement in the incidence of this disease: in the Punjab the admission and death rates were 6.6 and 4.11 against means of 17.3 and 5.94; and in North-West Frontier Province the rates were 2.9 and 1.22 as compared with 5.7 and 1.63. An improvement in the figures is also evident in the jails of the Central Provinces. In the jails of Bombay a steady rise is evident in both rates, while the disease appears to be stationary in the jails of Bengal, Madras and United Provinces.

For the jails of India as a whole the admission rate was 12.3 against 10.8 in 1917 and 9.5 the decennial mean: the death rate was 3.73 as compared with 3.67 in 1917 and 3.42 the decennial mean.

Attention is being paid in all provinces to the necessity for isolating open cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and this policy when completely carried out will undoubtedly influence the prevalence of the disease.

## PNEUMONIA.

99. The marked rise in the incidence and mortality from pneumonia was directly associated with the epidemic of influenza, and was most marked in those provinces, except Assam, which returned a comparatively low death rate from

influenza. Thus, the death rates for influenza were low in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma, and the admission rates for pneumonia were 15·7, 23·0 and 12·4 as compared with 10·4, 6·7 and 3·5 the decennial means. The death rate in Bengal was 3·09 against 1·63 in 1917 and 2·55 the mean: in Bihar and Orissa 6·48 against 3·43 in 1917 and 2·17 the mean; and in Burma 6·47 against ·95 in 1917 and ·98 the mean.

The admission rate for all the jails in India was 16·9 against 12·6 in 1917 and 11·3 the decennial mean, and the death rate 5·21 against 3·26 in 1917 and 2·69 the mean.

#### CHOLERA.

100. There were 101 admissions for cholera, and of those 52 were in the jails of Bihar and Orissa, 27 in the jails of Bengal, and 17 in the jails of the United Provinces and 6 in the jails of Madras. The jails in the remaining provinces were free. The admission and death rates for all the jails of India were ·9 and ·37, both figures below the means. Of the 101 cases of cholera 40 died.

#### ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY.

101. A rise in the admission rate for anæmia and debility is to be expected in a year of exceptional epidemic incidence, and the rate for all the jails in India rose to 14·5 from a mean of 11·4. The rise was especially evident in the jails of Bihar and Orissa, 44·1 against 17·0 the mean. The death rate ascribed to these causes was ·55 as compared with ·36 in 1917 and ·41 the mean. All Inspectors-General are taking steps to reduce the number of deaths ascribed to this cause, and in course of time it will be exceptional to find this heading in the death returns.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

102. There were 95 cases with 28 deaths as compared with 81 and 25 in 1917: 37 of the admissions were in the jails of Burma. There were no admissions under this heading in the jails of North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces and Bombay.

#### PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

103. There were 1,725 admissions against 1,533 in 1917. Seven deaths were recorded against 4 in 1917.

The greatest number of admissions took place between May and August, and in the jails of the Punjab, Assam, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras. The jails of these five provinces returned 1,438 cases. Probably many were cases of unrecognised influenza in the first epidemic. In the jails of North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces and Bombay there were only 78 admissions.

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

104. Respiratory disease was the cause of 3,516 admissions and 121 deaths, as compared with 3,436 and 84 in 1917.

The [unhealthiness] of the jail population during 1918 was largely due to influenza both directly and indirectly, but it must be observed that abnormal



climatic conditions would, over the major portion of India, have tended to influence the health of the prisoners. The bearing of the rainfall on the conditions of the people of India is well known, and in considering the jails statistics it should be borne in mind that "the monsoon rains began earlier than usual, but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The deficiency in the seasonal rainfall was as much as 81 per cent. in Sind, 75 per cent. in Rajputana West, 70 per cent in Baluchistan, 63 per cent. in Gujarat, and about 50 per cent. in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Rajputana East, Central India East, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar." "The period October to December was also unusually dry."

### BENGAL.

105. *Accommodation.*—There was serious overcrowding on the daily average strength of convicts in almost all the central and district jails. Accommodation in the under-trial wards was also greatly exceeded in many of the jails.

The central and district jails provide accommodation for 11,121 male convicts: the average male convict population was 12,755.

*Diet.*—The use of wheat in lieu of rice at one meal proved more popular, and very nearly 2-3rd of the prisoners were on this diet. The cost of the Bengal scale (rice at both meals) and the wheat scale worked out the same Rs. 3-2-4 per mensem. The superiority of the wheat diet is shown by the gain in weight by the prisoners and the lessened incidence of bowel complaints. Of the 32,249 convicts discharged during the year 52.9 per cent. had gained and 23 per cent had lost weight during confinement.

The constantly sick rate was 61 against 55 in 1917 and a mean of 48. The admission to hospital rate was 1,459 as compared with 1,162 in 1917 and a mean of 1,037. In spite of influenza the death rate (21.66) was just below the mean (21.75): it was, however, above the rate (16.05) recorded in 1917.

*Influenza.*—Of the 3,005 cases admitted 2,265 or 75 per cent. occurred in July and August. This fact will explain the comparatively low mortality. There were 53 deaths (including deaths from influenza-pneumonia) which gives a case mortality of 1.7 per cent. The central jail at Alipore and the Presidency jail were comparatively free from infection during the last quarter of the year at a time when the general population of Calcutta was suffering severely.

*Pulmonary tuberculosis.*—The increase in the number of deaths is attributable to the effect of influenza. The special ward for cases of tuberculosis at Suri proved very useful. A second ward in the Comilla jail will be brought into use during 1919. The tuberculosis death rate during 1918 was slightly below the decennial mean.

There were 26 cases of cholera with 10 deaths. Eighteen of the 26 cases occurred in two jails. At the Rajshahi central jail some of the prisoners were employed with outside coolies on very urgent work in the repair of the river bund. Eight cases occurred among these prisoners. Ten prisoners in the Khulna jail were attacked, and this outbreak is attributed to defective sanitation and the arrival of a batch of prisoners from a sub-jail.



All the central jails had satisfactory death rates:—Dacca 10·58, Rajshahi 16·46, Alipore and Presidency jails 18·49 and 18·17, Midnapore 21·51. The following district jails had high death rates:—Jessore 62·5, Khulna 55·15, Bogra 33·78, Rangpur 64·52 and Noakhali 45·92. Jessore suffered severely from dysentery, pneumonia, and malaria: Khulna suffered from cholera and dysentery; Rangpur from dysentery and pneumonia, and Noakhali from dysentery. The serious mortality from dysentery in the jails of Jessore and Rangpur is attributed to inexperience on the part of the staff.

### ASSAM.

106. The mortality recorded in these jails (21·34) was again the lowest in India. A rise over the figure returned in 1917 (12·52) was to be expected on account of the prevalence of influenza: still the mortality for the year is considerably below the decennial mean 32·56, which is much in excess of the mean jail mortality of any province in India.

The average convict population was 2,249 as compared with 1917 in the previous year and 1,741 the mean. The rise is attributed to hat looting cases. Exclusive of hospitals and observation cells there was accommodation for 2,254 convicts.

The admission to hospital rate was 1,205, and the constantly sick rate 55. Both rates are in excess of the means—1,001 and 40—and the increase was due to influenza for which there were 881 admissions. There were 16 deaths from influenza giving a case mortality of 1·8 per cent. As in Bengal most of the cases occurred in August, so the jails of this province also escaped the fatal form of the disease prevalent elsewhere in the last quarter of the year.

Apart from influenza the chief cause of death was pulmonary tuberculosis. The death rate (4·00) shows an appreciable rise over the mean (3·10): this is probably an indirect effect of influenza. The admission rate for this disease (5·8) was below that recorded in 1917 (7·8) and the mean (6·6).

One hundred and nineteen convicts were admitted to hospital for malaria, and there was one death. The prophylactic administration of quinine in five grain doses daily was continued.

In the dietary no change was made: the monthly cost fell from Rs. 3-10-8 per head to Rs. 2-15-8. Of the convicts discharged 51·8 per cent. against 55·5 in 1917 gained and 30·3 per cent. against 26·5 in 1917 lost weight during their confinement.

### BIHAR AND ORISSA.

107. The mortality in the jails of this province was again the highest recorded in India. The death rate was 65·97 as compared with 34·49 in 1917, and 26·71 the mean. Apart from influenza the admission of a large number of Bakri-Id rioters was a factor which played an important part in the unsatisfactory health conditions. The great rise in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and dysentery was probably associated with the admission of rioters in advanced stages of these diseases.

The average population rose from 6,697 in 1917, to 8,640. The mean is 7,362. Excluding hospitals and observation cells there was accommodation for



8,999 convicts. The maximum number of prisoners on any one day came to 13,814. The under-trial wards were greatly overcrowded, for, the average strength of under-trials was 1,093 against accommodation for 710. This overcrowding was inevitable under the exceptional circumstances.

The admission rate to hospital was 1,527 as compared with a mean of 805 and 932 recorded in 1917. All diseases, with the exception of small-pox, shared in this enhanced admission rate. Thus the admission rate for cholera rose from a mean of 3·5 to 6·0: for malaria from 193·4 to 318·3: for pulmonary tuberculosis from 13·0 to 47·3: for pneumonia from 6·7 to 23·0: for respiratory diseases from 29·5 to 51·0: for dysentery from 128·9 to 249·0: for diarrhoea from 94·5 to 142·1, and for anæmia and debility from 17 to 44·1. The increase in the admission rates for malaria, pneumonia, respiratory diseases and anæmia and debility may be attributed directly or indirectly to influenza. The increase in the rates for pulmonary tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhoea was certainly associated with the admission of many rioters who were suffering from these diseases at the time of admission.

The rise in the death rates was equally striking: that for cholera rose from a mean of 1·62 to 2·31: for malaria from 1·05 to 2·20: for pulmonary tuberculosis from 4·28 to 9·84: for pneumonia from 2·17 to 6·48: for respiratory diseases from ·84 to 1·50: for dysentery from 6·52 to 18·40: for diarrhoea from 1·24 to 1·50. The constantly sick rate was 76 as compared with 45 in 1917 and a mean of 35; a rise without parallel in the jails of other provinces.

There were 52 attacks and 20 deaths from cholera: just half the admissions and deaths from this disease for all the jails of India. The principal incidence was in Bhagalpur jail in which 30 prisoners were attacked and 12 died. The infection is said to have been introduced by prisoners from Mayurbhanj State, and persisted for three weeks.

A new ward for cases of tuberculosis has been opened, and the erection of others is under consideration.

With the exception of Hazaribagh all the central jails returned high death rates: Gaya being the highest with a rate of 73·37: then Bhagalpur 56·60, and Buxar 52·32. The comparatively low rate (23·20) for Hazaribagh is remarkable, as the Inspector-General remarks that the jails of Chota Nagpur suffered severely from influenza. Two district jails in this area, Daltonganj and Purulia, returned death rates for convicts of 245·3 and 265·1, respectively: cholera, dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis were important factors in these high rates. The death rates for the district jails of Orissa varied from 25·6 for Cuttack to 165·8 for Sambalpur: Balasore and Angul district jails returned death rates of 89·8 and 98·2. Sambalpur, Balasore and Angul all suffered severely from dysentery; influenza was severe in Sambalpur, while the other jails escaped lightly.

The death rates for district jails in Bihar varied between 29·7 for Muzaffarpur to 195·7 for Arrah. The Arrah district jail death rate was due very largely to dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis. The influenza and pneumonia mortality was comparatively light. Five out of the ten district jails of Bihar returned high dysentery death rates and all ten had high admission rates varying from 52 for Chapra to 492 for Motihari.



It is to be expected that considerable improvement will be manifest in the morbidity and mortality figures from the jails of Bihar and Orissa when the policy of separate wards for cases of tuberculosis is completed and the recommendations made by Major Cunningham as a result of his investigation are carried out.

The dietary was unchanged and cost Rs. 3-4-9 per head each month as compared with Rs. 3-3-5 in 1917. 15,811 convicts were discharged during the year: 54·67 per cent. against 57·23 in 1917 had gained, and 19·72 per cent. against 16·80 in 1917 had lost weight during their confinement.

### UNITED PROVINCES.

108. During the year deaths resulted from all the principle epidemic diseases with the exception of small-pox. Influenza was the chief cause of death, as 724 deaths or close on 60 per cent. of the total deaths were ascribed directly to this disease. Relapsing fever with 29 deaths, plague and cholera with 6 deaths due to each were also prevalent. It is not surprising therefore that the death rate for the year was 46·46: in 1917 it was 13·29, the mean is 15·61.

The admission rate to hospital was 681 as compared with 372 in 1917 and a mean of 464. The constantly sick rate was 26 against 18 in 1917 and 23 the mean.

The average daily strength of convicts was 25,982 as compared with a mean of 25,054.

*Influenza.*—The jail population suffered from two well marked epidemics—the first in July and August, was mild and widespread: the second in the last quarter of the year was severe and fatal. The case mortality was 9·73 per cent. and the death rate per mille of population was 27·87. There were probably many mild attacks in the first epidemic which were not shown in the hospital returns, so the case mortality figure may be higher than the figure recorded.

*Relapsing fever.*—Sixteen jails were infected. Seven additional clothing disinfecting machines were provided during the year.

*Pulmonary tuberculosis.*—The death rate (2·27) was above that recorded in 1917 (1·86), but below the mean (2·38). The rise in the mortality may have been an indirect effect of influenza, and so may prove temporary. Attention has been paid to the increase of accommodation for these cases, and the provision of wards for open air treatment.

*Dysentery.*—The death rate was 2·08 as compared with 1·95 in 1917, and 2·33 the mean. The greatest incidence was in the Allahabad central prison, and attention is being paid to the prevalence of flies.

The death rate for pneumonia [rose from 2·32 in 1917 to 4·81. This rise was directly attributable to influenza.

The prophylactic administration of quinine and cinchona febrifuge was continued during the year.

An investigation into the prevalence of hookworm disease was conducted, and the results will shortly be tabulated.



There was no change in the dietary. The monthly cost per head rose from Rs. 3-1-3 to Rs. 3-6-9. The rise in price was due to the exceptionally large influx of prisoners necessitating the purchase of grain at a time when the market price had risen owing to scarcity.

#### PUNJAB.

109. The death rate in the Punjab jails rose to 60·50 from 27·68 in 1917 and a mean of 23·97. The increase was entirely due to influenza which alone was responsible for 439 deaths, or 60 more deaths than were recorded from all diseases in 1917. The case mortality of the disease diagnosed as such was 12·31 per cent. It should be remembered that this figure is only approximate: on the one hand there were unrecognised mild cases, the inclusion of which would tend to reduce the case mortality, while on the other the increase in the mortality from malaria, pneumonia and debility were probably associated directly or indirectly with influenza, and might well tend to raise the case mortality. Multan district jail suffered most severely, for out of a population of 971, there were 556 admissions for influenza with 91 deaths. Here the case mortality was 16·37 per cent and the attack incidence and death rate per mille of population were 572·3 and 93·72. In the Multan central jail with a population of 1,484 there were 526 admissions with 16 deaths. The case mortality was 3·04, and the attack incidence and death rate per mille of population were 354·4 and 10·78. The lower virulence of the epidemic in the latter jail was probably due to the fact that the jail is situated some miles from the city and does not admit under-trials.

Some jail medical officers reported very favourably on the value of systematic "nose swabbing and throat gargling." The immunity of the prisoners in the Khewra camp jail was attributed to this cause.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis showed a marked improvement. The admission rate fell to 6·6 from 18·5 in 1917 and a mean of 17·3; and the death rate to 4·11 from 6·35 in 1917 and a mean of 5·94. The Inspector-General of Prisons acknowledges in his report the value of the advice received from Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province, who inspected many jails to advise on the general sanitary conditions and on tuberculosis prevalence.

Owing to the prevalence of influenza the admission rate rose to 1,301 from 1,024 in 1917 and a mean of 677. For the same reason the constantly sick rate was 52 and much in advance of the mean (33) and the figure recorded in 1917 (40).

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

110. The death rate per mille of population was 55·03 as compared with 27·29 in 1917 and 25·47 the mean. This rise was almost entirely due to influenza.

It is reported that apart from influenza the health of the prisoners was good. The case mortality for influenza was 9·35.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (1·22) is the lowest recorded in India, but the death rates for pneumonia and dysentery are both above the means—9·78 against 5·42 and 3·67 against 2·40. In both cases, however, the death rates for the year are below those recorded in 1917. For dysentery the careful segregation of cases, and the separation of all carriers were carried out.



There were no deaths from malaria and the admission rate fell from 618.6 in 1917 to 333.5. Quinine prophylaxis was in force in all jails from the middle of July to the middle of November.

The average strength of convicts was 2,453 against 3,115 in 1917, and a mean of 2,085. The admission to hospital rate was 1,044 against 1,026 in 1917, and the constantly sick rate 33 as compared with 26 in 1917 and a mean of 25.

The monthly diet charge rose from Rs. 2-15-1 in 1917 to Rs. 3-3-4. Of the 2,499 convicts discharged during the year over 50 per cent. had gained, and about 20 per cent. had lost weight during their periods of confinement.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

111. The death rate per mille of population rose to 48.11 from 19.34 in 1917 and a mean of 21.21. Practically the only disease which influenced the rise in mortality was influenza, which caused 116 deaths: the total deaths from all other diseases were 61. The influenza case mortality was 7.6 per cent. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was 2.17 against a mean of 3.26. The question of a separate jail for these cases will be taken up again this year now that the jail at Betul will no longer be required for other purposes. Contrary to the experience of other provinces the admission and death rates for pneumonia showed no rise.

The death rate for dysentery (2.17) shows a marked improvement over the mean (5.16).

The admission rate to hospital was 732 against 286 in 1917 and a mean of 423; the constantly sick rate was 22 as compared with 12 in 1917 and 16 the mean.

The inquiry into the prevalence of ankylostomiasis was hampered by the epidemic of influenza, but it was found that in the Nagpur jail 59 per cent of the population were infected.

### BOMBAY.

112. The average daily strength rose to 10,096 from 9,669 in 1917 and 9,155 the mean. Excluding hospitals and observation cells there is accommodation for 6,917 prisoners. The maximum population on any one day was 12,564. There was considerable overcrowding in many of the jails, and this was met to some extent by the use of tents, verandahs and unused workshops as dormitories.

The death rate was 58.24 against 18.31 in 1917 and 16.81 the mean.

Influenza caused 65 per cent. of the deaths recorded. The case mortality for influenza was 10.4 per cent. The Deccan and Sind Gangs, and the Karachi and Hyderabad jails suffered most severely. The Common Prison and House of Correction in Bombay city escaped very lightly, although situated in the heart of the city. The death rate from pneumonia rose to 7.33 from 6.52 in 1917. Thirty-four out of the 74 deaths were among the convicts of the Sind Gang. Hyderabad jail returned 11 deaths and the Deccan Gang 7 deaths.

The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis (2.18) is below the figure (2.48) recorded in 1917, but above the mean (1.69). The ward for these cases at Yerrowda does not provide sufficient accommodation: administrative approval



has been given to additional wards at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Thana, Karachi and Dhulia. These wards will be built as funds are provided.

The death rate for malaria showed little change: quinine prophylaxis was tried in all jails with the exception of five. The death rate for dysentery was '99 as compared with 1'14 in 1917 and 1'31 the mean. The decrease in the incidence of and mortality from this disease is satisfactory. There was no cholera during the year.

Three cases of plague were reported during the year. Anti-plague vaccination is carried out when plague is in the neighbourhood of the jails.

The admission rate to hospital was 1,040 as compared with 687 in 1917, and 554 the mean. The constantly sick rate was 31 against 27 in 1917 and 24 the mean. The increase in both instances was caused by influenza.

Out of 20,183 prisoners discharged during the year 55'3 per cent. gained and 23'1 per cent. lost weight during confinement. The corresponding figures in 1917 were 54'6 and 21'2.

During the year wheat was issued in certain cases in place of bajri and jowari. Owing to the enhanced price of grains the cost of each diet rose to Rs. 5-3-9 per mensem from Rs. 3-10-3 in 1917.

#### MADRAS.

113. The death rate per mille of population was 25'84 as compared with 16'03 in 1917 and a mean of 15'98. The rise was again mainly due to influenza which caused 100 deaths against 162 from other causes. The case mortality for influenza was 7'1 per cent.

The death rate for the central jails rose to 27'61 from 16'51 in 1917. The highest rates were recorded in the Trichinopoly and Bellary jails (44'42 and 41'89). Structural improvements are being or will be carried out in both jails. The death rate for Vizagapatam central jail was only 6'80. In this jail influenza was mild and only caused 2 deaths out of 192 attacks—a case mortality of 1'04 per cent. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was 2'66 against 1'94 in 1917 and a mean of 2'70. The Inspector-General of Prisons writes that special wards at Trichinopoly and Bellary, which provide accommodation for 24 patients only, are both insufficient and inefficient, and that a new annexe at Coimbatore for all cases is now under consideration.

The rise in the pneumonia death rate from 1'53 in 1917 to 2'56 was due to influenza.

The dysentery death rate was 2'66 as compared with 1'23 in 1917 and a mean of 2'50. The chief mortality was in the Penitentiary and Trichinopoly central jails. There were many admissions in Vellore and Vizagapatam central jails, but no deaths.

Malaria showed a considerable reduction in both admission and death rates—27'8 and '20—against means of 50'7 and '67. Quinine was not generally administered prophylactically: it was issued to all prisoners in two jails and to those admitted from malarious tracts in three.



The admission rate to hospital rose to 436 from 299 in 1917 and 373 the mean. The constantly sick rate was 20 against 15 in 1917 and 19 the mean.

The monthly cost of diet per head rose to Rs. 3-7-3 from Rs. 3-2-8. Of 18,446 convicts discharged during the year 64·03 per cent. had gained and 14·42 per cent had lost weight during their periods of confinement. The corresponding percentages in 1917 were 65·57 and 16·89.

### BURMA.

114. The average convict population was 14,068 as compared with 16,788 in 1917, and a mean of 16,063. The fall is attributable mainly to the large number of convicts conditionally released under various ticket of leave schemes.

The health of the prisoners was not so good as in previous years owing to the epidemic of influenza. This disease appeared in August, reached its maximum intensity in October and disappeared in November and December. There were 3,673 admissions with 11 deaths, which gives a case mortality of ·30 per cent. There were, however, 161 cases of pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia due to influenza, and of these 84 or 52·2 per cent. died. Combining the two figures the case mortality for influenza comes to 2·5 per cent. The Mandalay and Myaungmya jails suffered most severely, and the case mortalities in these two jails were 4·1 and 3·00, respectively. Rangoon and Bassein jails, situated in crowded localities, escaped very lightly; this relative immunity is inexplicable.

The admission and death rates for pulmonary tuberculosis (17·9 and 5·26) were high. The admission rate is more than double the mean, but the death rate shows a slight improvement over the figure returned in 1917 (6·37), but is still above the mean (4·34). A great deal of attention has been paid to the prevalence of this disease: a special ward with accommodation for 50 was brought into use during the year, and at Rangoon and Insein jails doubtful and suspected cases are segregated. Overcrowding, which has been a feature of these two jails, has been remedied, and steps have been taken to limit the inhalation of wool dust, and the practice of kissing the shuttle. The old worksheds at Insein jail have been replaced by new sheds. Proposals for further accommodation for cases of tuberculosis will be made should experience indicate the necessity.

The death rate for pneumonia was 6·47 as compared with ·95 in 1917, and ·98 the mean. The increase in the admission and death rates was due to influenza.

The admission and death rates for dysentery (17·8 and 1·49) are below those recorded in 1917 (19·7 and 2·14) and the means (19·7 and 1·71).

There were 37 admissions for enteric fever with  $\frac{1}{2}$  5 deaths. In Mandalay jail there were 12 admissions with 2 deaths. The source of infection was not traced definitely, but the disease broke out among the prisoners employed extramurally in the garden, where the water from the moat is used for irrigation.

Ankylostomiasis caused 768 admissions against 264 in the previous year. There were 14 deaths. Myingyan jail was responsible for 423 admissions, Akyab for 133 and Mandalay for 128. Among the sufferers in Mandalay jail 7 died. The Inspector-General writes that the "large number of cases at these three jails does not signify a specially high incidence in those districts, but that particular



pains were taken to diagnose and treat the infection." Chenopodium oil was tried with success in treatment.

There were no cases of mumps during the year.

The admission rate to hospital was 556 as compared with 237 in 1917 and 286 the mean. The constantly sick rate rose to 23 from 15 the mean and also the figure recorded last year.

There were 32 admissions for beri-beri: there were 17 cases and 7 deaths in the Pagan jail. The disease did not originate in the jail, but was imported. It is stated that scurvy has been abolished from Rangoon jail by the use of germinated pulse.

### ANDAMANS.

115. The average convict population was 12,856 as compared with 12,857 in 1917 and a mean of 12,399.

The death rate rose to 47·76 from 34·53 in 1917 and a mean of 32·96. Influenza was the main cause of mortality and gave rise to 140 deaths among the convicts, and a death rate of 10·89 per mille of population. There were two distinct epidemics; the first began in July and lasted during August and September: when there were 109 admissions to hospital, with no mortality. The second epidemic began in October and was specially severe in December. The admissions to hospital numbered 2,365 and the deaths 140, giving a case mortality of 5·9 per cent. The epidemic continued, however, into January 1919 when 229 cases were reported with 73 deaths. So the case mortality for the whole of the 2nd epidemic was 8·2 per cent. Amongst the free residents the case mortality in the 2nd epidemic was 20·5 per cent. but it is probable that mild cases were not reported. In the Police Force the case mortality was 5 per cent.

The admission rate for malaria fell to 863·8 from 1,019·5 in 1917 and 970 the mean. There were 2,003 fewer admissions for malaria than in 1917. The number of deaths was in excess and the death rate rose to 2·49 from 1·79 in 1917. The death rate was below the mean (2·68). The Aberdeen swamp has been completed and work commenced at Phoenix Bay. A new site for the station at Port Mouat has been selected and temporary barracks erected. The construction of new permanent barracks for the Namunaghar station was commenced. Both these stations are notoriously unhealthy, and the selection of new sites for barracks is expected to improve the health of the convicts. There were 8 cases of blackwater fever during the year with 3 deaths: in 1917 there were 6 cases with 1 death. Of the 10,895 examinations of blood made for malaria parasites positive results were obtained in 3,141. Of these 1,521 or 48·4 per cent. were subtertian; 865 or 27·5 per cent. benign tertian; and 755 or 24·0 per cent. quartan.

There were 26 cases of enteric fever against 14 in 1917. The case mortality was 19 per cent.

The admission rate for dysentery was considerably higher than it was in 1917—94·0 as compared with 67·4. The mean is 89·4. The death rate also rose to 6·14 from 5·06 in 1917 and 5·15 the mean.

There were 85 admissions for pulmonary tuberculosis against 57 in 1917: the admission rate rose to 6·6 from 4·4. The mortality was also higher: 70 deaths against 41 in 1917. The death rate was 5·44 against 3·19 in 1917. The increased mortality was probably an indirect result of influenza.

There was a distinct improvement in cases of scurvy: only 26 cases were admitted as compared with 35 in 1917, 75 in 1916 and 243 in 1915. There was no important change made in the diet: a plentiful supply of milk of good quality was obtained throughout the year: but the vegetable supply was not so good as in the previous two years.

There was a small outbreak of small-pox in March and April. Three convicts were attacked and all recovered. Among the free Indians there were 17 cases with 1 death. The infection in all the cases except one was traced to a child who arrived on the mail steamer from Calcutta, and who had acquired the disease in Bombay.



# SECTION V.

## VACCINATION.

### VACCINATION IN INDIA.

116. The total number of operations performed in British India during the year was 9,040,464 against 9,364,704 in 1917-18. The decrease was in primary vaccinations which were less than in 1917 by 912,902. In re-vaccinations there was an increase of 588,662. All provinces shared in the decrease in primary vaccinations, while a decrease in re-vaccinations was reported from Delhi Province, Assam, Coorg and Bombay Presidency. The total cost of the Department further increased from Rs. 18,28,984 to Rs. 19,70,831, the average cost of each successful case during 1918-19 being 4 annas and 2 pies. The statements in the appendix to this section give full particulars as to the vaccination operations carried out in the various provinces during the year. The comparative statement below shows the total number of vaccinations performed, the percentage of successful cases to total vaccinations, the average cost of each successful case and the number of deaths from small-pox :—

It should be noted that the average cost of each successful vaccination is in no way comparable.

Province.			TOTAL NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES TO TOTAL VACCINATIONS.		Average cost of each successful case.	Number of deaths from smallpox.	
			Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.			
							Rs. A. P.		
Delhi	...	... {	1917	15,862	7,093	98·96	73·53	0 2 2	88
			1918	12,294	4,345	99·04	71·84	0 2 9	116
Bengal	...	... {	1917	1,357,340	257,261	97·73	71·29	0 2 3	7,010
			1918	1,295,331	489,486	95·52	65·06	0 2 6	8,576
Bihar & Orissa	...	... {	1917	1,059,072	38,604	99·44	71·34	0 1 8	6,643
			1918	919,084	53,339	99·46	68·31	0 1 10	6,091
Assam	...	... {	1917	291,281	63,042	93·90	67·05	0 3 2	4,116
			1918	237,005	52,179	95·16	68·53	0 3 11	2,447
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh.		{	1917	1,572,818	112,335	97·40	72·50	0 2 0	2,011
			1918	1,273,821	146,511	97·09	65·56	0 2 7	2,908
Punjab	...	... {	1917	621,650	182,579	98·20	76·06	0 3 0	1,417
			1918	566,062	428,531	98·64	79·84	0 2 10	3,032
North-West Frontier Province.	Pro-	{	1917	114,588	15,473	98·93	92·61	0 2 0	87
			1918	98,821	18,087	99·12	93·68	0 2 4	31
Central Provinces and Berar.	and	{	1917	518,939	85,867	98·05	62·13	0 3 7	452
			1918	447,886	91,247	97·01	56·30	0 4 7	2,186
Madras	...	... {	1917	1,432,577	274,998	83·4	70·8	0 4 3	34,958
			1918	1,333,313	300,520	77·9	62·0	0 6 1	58,752
Coorg	...	... {	1917	8,624	6,297	94·20	61·82	0 5 1	566
			1918	8,172	5,057	94·13	70·49	0 5 3	47
Bombay	...	... {	1917	705,740	114,175	99·67	56·29	0 9 0	3,095
			1918	600,710	79,216	99·63	58·14	0 10 9	8,063
Burma	...	... {	1917	430,941	63,854	95·87	50·03	0 8 5	559
			1918	425,618	141,109	97·88	65·30	0 7 8	750
Ajmer-Merwara	...	{	1917	13,257	437	95·44	82·84	0 4 1	1,275
			1918	11,670	1,050	95·64	89·57	0 4 7	27
Total	...	{	1917	8,142,689	1,222,015	95·44	69·76	0 3 7	62,277
			1918	7,229,787	1,810,677	94·46	69·55	0 4 2	93,076

## VACCINE LYMPH.

117. Arm to Arm vaccination is now almost entirely replaced by vaccination with calf vaccine lymph. 4,728 operations with human vaccine lymph were carried out in the smaller native states attached to the Gujarat registration district in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere calf vaccine is used, either fresh from the calf or mixed with glycerine or lanoline. The use of fresh calf vaccine lymph is practically confined to the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, in which 9,926 and 4,147 operations were performed, respectively. Glycerinated calf vaccine lymph is prepared at vaccine Institutes situated at Lahore for the Punjab, at Belgaum for Bombay Presidency, at Calcutta for Bengal, at Madras for Madras city, at Nagpur for the Central Provinces, at Namkum for Bihar and Orissa, at Patwa Dangar for the United Provinces, at Shillong for Assam, and at Meiktila for Burma. Lanolinated calf vaccine lymph is prepared at Madras for the Madras Presidency generally, and at Calcutta for parts of Bengal. The use of glycerinated calf vaccine lymph from the Calcutta Vaccine Institute increased from 35,370 operations in 1917 to 129,654 in 1918.

These vaccine Institutes supply the civil and military populations in India, and the military forces overseas have been supplied mainly from the Lahore Vaccine Institute, but also to an appreciable extent from Belgaum. Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, I.M.S., the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, despatched to Mesopotamia the staff and equipment necessary for the establishment of a vaccine Institute.

A regrettable feature of the vaccine prepared at the King Institute, Guindy, was the lowest success rate since the Institute undertook the preparation and manufacture of vaccine. The Director maintains that the poor result was not due to bad quality of the vaccine but to some other causes. In Burma the year is reported to have been one of unexampled activity and productiveness at the Vaccine Depot, Meiktila, in spite of a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease among the herd.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

118. The general decrease in primary vaccinations was chiefly due to the severe epidemic of influenza between September and December 1918. During these months vaccination was practically suspended over the greater part of India. The vaccinators, who were not victims of the disease, were utilised in coping with the epidemic.

In Bengal the system of free vaccinations met with considerable success in the areas in which it was tried. It is hoped that by the 1st April 1920 all District Boards will have appointed District Health Officers who will relieve Civil Surgeons of their work in regard to vaccination.

2.73 per cent. of the total operations performed were inspected during the year by Civil Surgeons and 62.37 per cent. by Vaccination Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The per cent. ratios of success for primary vaccinations with fresh calf vaccine lymph, lanoline vaccine lymph and glycerinated vaccine lymph were almost identical, being 94.51, 95.44 and 96.69, respectively. In the case of re-vaccinations the success rates were 71.64, 67.05 and 41.04. The success rates for glycerinated vaccine show a distinct improvement over those recorded last year.



In the United Provinces the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Superintendents of Vaccination inspected 13·5 and 7·14 per cent., respectively, of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. 42·33 per cent. of primary operations and 24·95 per cent. of re-vaccinations were inspected by Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination and other inspecting officers.

The vaccine Institute at Patwa Dangar has ceased to manufacture lanoline vaccine as there was no demand for it.

Plague, cholera and relapsing fever in addition to influenza shared in the responsibility for the decrease in primary operations. An epidemic of small-pox led to an increase in re-vaccinations.

In the Punjab a marked increase in the number of re-vaccinations—from 182,579 in 1917 to 428,531—resulted from a campaign against an epidemic of small-pox. Extra vaccinators were entertained for short periods.

Civil Surgeons and Health Officers inspected results of 7·93 per cent. of the primary vaccinations, and 5·11 per cent. of re-vaccinations. Superintendents of Vaccinations inspected 62·85 per cent. of primary and 47·35 per cent. of re-vaccinations and Divisional Inspectors verified the results of 14·75 per cent. of primary and 3·63 per cent. of re-vaccinations. The percentage of primary vaccinations proved successful were 97·94, 97·46 and 96·76, respectively. The success rate returned by vaccinators was 98·64.

In the Central Provinces the work of the vaccinators, in trying to make up arrears due to influenza, was hampered considerably by a severe epidemic of cholera.

When the sanctioned additional buildings for the vaccine Institute have been erected, the inconvenience felt in the preparation of vaccine lymph, will disappear. The vaccinators of one district prepared vaccine lymph from 77 calves: a wasteful procedure which is being stopped.

Civil Surgeons inspected the results of 36,334 or 8·21 per cent. primary operations and 5,918 or 6·49 per cent. re-vaccinations. Superintendents of Vaccination 215,943 or 48·78 per cent. primary operations and 21,574 or 23·64 per cent. re-vaccinations. The percentage of successful results in primary operations was 98·28 per cent. in the case of inspections by Civil Surgeons: and 95·66 per cent. in the case of inspections by Superintendents. Vaccinators returned a success rate of 97·01 per cent.

In the Madras Presidency 106 Inspectors were employed in the hope of verifying the results of all vaccinal operations. The result was somewhat disappointing as only between 70 and 80 per cent. of the operations were actually inspected.

In the local fund areas where lanolinated lymph is exclusively used, the percentage of successful results for primary operations fell from 82·6 in 1917 to 76·4. In Municipal areas the percentage success rate was 90·4. In Madras city the percentage success rate for glycerinated vaccine lymph was 97·5. Special efforts are being made to improve the quality of work with lanolinised vaccine.

In the Bombay Presidency the decrease in work is attributed to the effects of malaria in Sind: of influenza throughout the Presidency and Sind, and the failure in the rains.

In this Presidency, work with glycerinated vaccine is continued throughout the year, even during the hot weather in Sind. The results obtained in primary operations 99·68 per cent. case success and 97·64 per cent. insertion success, show what is possible in the tropics with a glycerinated vaccine lymph. The results of 43·76 per cent. of the vaccinal operations were checked by Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination. The percentage success rate of operations inspected by Deputy Sanitary Commissioner came to 98·67 and by Inspectors to 99·00.

In Burma the decrease in primary operations was caused by the prevalence of influenza, while the increase in re-vaccination was associated with increased incidence of small-pox.

13·68 per cent. of operations were verified by Civil Surgeons and Health Officers, and 47·96 per cent. by Supervisors of Vaccination. Civil Surgeons found 93·45 per cent. of primary vaccinations successful and Supervisors of Vaccination returned 96·19 as successful. The success rate for primary operations returned by vaccinators was 97·83 per cent.

#### VACCINATION AMONG TROOPS.

119. Particulars of vaccination in the Army will be found in statement III of the Appendix to this section.



## SECTION VI.

# MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Contributed by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.)

### 1. State Public, Local Fund and Private-aided Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

120. There were 2,991 of these institutions in existence at the end of 1917 ; during 1918 the number increased by 120, giving a total at the end of 1918 of 3,111.

The total number of patients treated has decreased from 35,588,432 in 1917 to 35,154,165 in 1918. The number of operations has decreased from 1,371,536 in 1917 to 1,326,182 in 1918, a decrease of 45,354.

The diminished number of in-patients and out-patients and operations performed is purely attributable to the lack of subordinate personnel owing to the heavy demands on their services for war purposes.

The following tabular statement compares the figures of 1917 with 1918 for all provinces :—

Province.			Number of Institutions.	Number of In-patients.	Number of Out-patients.	Total number of patients.	Number of operations.
Delhi	...	...	{ 1917 12 1918 13	7,187 3,203	302,434 45,205	309,621 48,408	15,955 15,152
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)...	...	...	{ 1917 476 1918 489	41,056 44,535	4,580,340 4,992,539	4,621,396 5,037,084	131,374 103,735
Calcutta	...	...	{ 1917 18 1918 18	28,538 31,475	370,202 369,005	398,740 400,480	43,200 35,421
Assam	...	...	{ 1917 156 1918 146	8,521 9,070	1,489,005 1,454,141	1,497,526 1,463,411	25,818 23,150
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	{ 1917 262 1918 266	37,133 39,523	2,761,971 2,855,044	2,799,104 2,894,567	123,418 124,889
Central Provinces	...	...	{ 1917 193 1918 195	15,451 18,141	1,858,270 2,019,091	1,873,721 2,037,232	47,613 48,022
United Provinces	...	...	{ 1917 367 1918 467	81,364 81,354	5,270,954 5,270,196	5,352,318 5,351,550	228,775 233,078
Punjab	...	...	{ 1917 313 1918 318	96,019 88,386	5,344,677 4,869,169	5,440,696 4,957,555	250,691 242,925
Burma	...	...	{ 1917 200 1918 188	69,403 75,793	1,798,126 1,776,110	1,867,529 1,851,903	56,148 51,608
Bombay	...	...	{ 1917 366 1918 369	67,677 73,132	2,644,935 2,511,117	2,712,612 2,584,249	101,763 97,607
Madras	...	...	{ 1917 553 1918 573	107,370 115,154	7,516,245 7,428,051	7,623,616 7,543,205	304,773 308,932
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	{ 1917 51 1918 50	12,650 11,314	831,379 717,863	844,029 729,177	35,868 35,347
Baluchistan	...	...	{ 1917 21 1918 25	6,135 5,829	241,389 249,515	247,524 255,344	6,140 6,316
Total	...	...	{ 1917 2,991 1918 3,111	578,504 596,909	35,009,928 34,557,256	35,588,432 35,154,165	1,371,536 1,326,182

## DELHI.

121. Twenty-one dispensaries were open during the year as against 19 in 1917 of these 7 are State special, 11 local fund, 2 private aided and 1 Railway. There has been a steady increase in the number of patients treated, 356,804 as against 343,058, a net increase of 13,746.

2,539 selected operations were performed during the year.

During the year the dispensaries had suddenly to deal with a severe and widespread epidemic of influenza.

The total expenditure was Rs. 166,392 against 155,440 in 1917.

## BENGAL (EXCLUDING CALCUTTA).

122. There was an increase of 14 institutions during the year. In addition to the above 10 subsidised dispensaries were opened and are reported to be working well. The Suri in-door hospital building for males which was commenced in 1917 was completed during the year. Towards the costs of the building Rai Sada Niranjana Chakrabarty Bahadur contributed Rs. 12,000. The Maharani of Hetampur Rs. 5,192 and Government Rs. 5,000.

The King Edward memorial surgical block and operation theatre of the Jalpaiguri hospital were completed and opened during the year.

The reconstruction of the Dacca Mitford Hospital is in progress and the building of the European ward and Deputy Superintendent quarters has been commenced.

The Mymensingh sadar hospital was moved to the new building in August, and work is still proceeding on the new out-door department, infectious wards and midwives' quarters.

His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned Rs. 1,500 towards the expenses of equipment and furniture.

In order to obtain funds to meet the recurring expenditure on the hospital a meeting was held in December presided over by the District Magistrate.

The following donations were guaranteed :—

				Rs.
Raja Sasi Kanta Acharji Bahadur	...	...	...	1,00,000
The Hon'ble Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri	...	...	...	40,000
The Six-anna Wards Estate, Santosh	...	...	...	25,000
The Raja of Ramgopalpur	...	...	...	20,000
Babu Gopal Das Chaudhuri	...	...	...	12,000
The Atharabari Estate	...	...	...	10,000
The Hemnagar Estate	...	...	...	4,000

A nursing scheme for the new Mymensingh hospital is under consideration, and a fund to finance the scheme has been started, under the name of the Victory Memorial Fund.



Bengal continues to feel the strain of the war in the withdrawal of its medical personnel officers, Assistant surgeons, and Sub-assistant surgeons for military duty.

The total expenditure was Rs. 13,82,749, of which Rs. 2,33,418 was subscribed by Indians.

#### CALCUTTA.

123. The number of institutions remained at 22 as in 1917.

The existing nurses' quarters at the Medical College Hospital being inadequate, a scheme to provide a new nurses' home has been approved at a cost of Rs. 3,20,000. The fund has already been acquired, and the work of construction is expected to commence shortly.

It is also proposed to build new quarters for the nurses of the Presidency General Hospital.

The maintenance charges for the year were Rs. 22,99,652, of which Indian contribution amounted to Rs. 1,21,962.

#### ASSAM.

124. The year opened with 210 hospitals and dispensaries and closed with 194.

The Sylhet Leper Asylum continues to do good work.

The total expenditure was Rs. 3,87,317, of which Rs. 5,875 was contributed by Europeans and Rs. 24,849 by Indians.

#### BIHAR AND ORISSA.

125. The year opened with 420 Institutions and closed with 425—a net increase of 5.

Ten mission and private non-aided institutions were brought under the recognition of the Medical department and added to the list. The Patna General Hospital previously a local fund institution was brought under the Provincial administration.

Special wards for patients suffering from tuberculosis have been constructed at the Chapra, Bhagalpur, and Ranchi Sadr Hospitals and also at the Patna General Hospital. Government have also sanctioned the construction of similar wards at Monghyr and Muzaffarpur and funds have been provided in the budget for the current financial year for this purpose.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor allotted a sum of Rs. 8,000 for distribution to the headquarters hospitals of districts and sub-divisions for the purchase of bedding, clothing, etc.

His Honour also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 for the equipment of the new Female Hospital at Chapra and a grant of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of quarters for the lady doctor and nurses in the compound of the Pilgrim Hospital at Puri.

The Leper Asylum at Cuttack is now under construction, and will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation in the near future.

The total expenditure for the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries during the year amounted to Rs. 12,49,187, of which Rs. 94,046 was contributed by Indians.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

126. There were 291 institutions open during the year.

There was an increase of 1,63,511 in the number of patients treated in 1918 as compared with 1917. This increase is largely accounted for by the prevalence of influenza during the months of September, October and November 1918.

The number of surgical operations rose from 47,613 in 1917 to 48,002 in 1918 and that of selected operations from 3,669 to 3,902.

The system of requiring well-to-do persons to pay for medicine which was introduced as a permanent measure in 1917 is not working very satisfactorily.

Additional trained nurses are required at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and it was proposed that these nurses while ordinarily working in the hospitals would be available for out-door cases. Grants-in-aid have been received for both these hospitals.

In consequence of the Medical Degrees Act 1916, an independent examination board has been constituted known as the Central Provinces Medical Examination Board.

It is authorised by the Governor-General in Council under section 3 of the Act to grant licences to practise western medical science to the students of the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. The Licencees to be termed Licenced Medical Practitioner (L.M.P.) of the Central Provinces Examination Board.

The Board conducted two examinations during the year April and October and granted certificates to 15 students who passed the final Licentiate Examination.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 844,692 against Rs. 918,070 in 1917.

#### UNITED PROVINCES.

127. The year opened with 642 Institutions and closed with 645, an increase of 3.

A larger number of dispensaries would have been opened if the medical personnel of the Provinces had been up to its normal strength.

There has been a decrease in the number of patients treated of 768 as compared with 1917. 110 provincial and district board travelling dispensaries were employed on influenza work during the epidemic. They rendered valuable services and fully justified their existence.

The plague incidence was in excess of that during 1917—this is largely attributable to the favourable climatic conditions for the spread of the disease.

The King Edward Sanatorium at Bhowali is doing good work, during the year 130 patients were admitted out of 400 applicants.



The gift Cottage of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner was completed during the year and brought into use.

The medical administration of the Provinces remains seriously affected by the absence of medical personnel on military duty.

The total expenditure was Rs. 17,49,353 as against Rs. 17,80,039 in 1917.

Europeans subscribed Rs. 28,657 and Indians Rs. 1,16,284.

#### THE PUNJAB.

128. The number of institutions has increased by 11.

There has been a decrease in the number of patients treated as compared with 1917. The decrease is attributable to the non-existence of malaria in epidemic form.

There has, however, been an increase in the figures for "all applied infective diseases," which include cases of influenza which prevailed in pandemic form during October and November.

The Railway dispensary at Lala Musa has been doing good work, and it is proposed to open to the public the railway dispensary at Shorkot Road.

The scheme for a conjoint hospital at Kalka for the public, the employees of the Kalka-Simla and East Indian Railways and the military departments is held up pending a decision of the Board of Directors, East Indian Railway.

The extension of the Mayo hospital under the King Edward Memorial scheme has been completed, and the hospital wards are now ready for use. The sanction of the Secretary of State is awaited to the entertainment of the additional staff for the enlarged hospital.

The arrangements for the medical relief of female patients in the Punjab are still very defective and the supply of qualified women for employment in the various women's hospitals and dispensaries is very far short of the demand. Classes for the training of *dais* have been carried on as heretofore at Bhewani (Hissar), Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Asrapur (Amritsar district) and Multan. All report satisfactory progress except Amritsar and Multan where work has been temporarily stopped.

The supervision of *dais* will in future be under the local supervising committees, which are being formed at district headquarters.

The charging of fees from the well-to-do for attendance at hospitals and dispensaries has not been so successful as was anticipated. It is proposed to go into the matter again.

The total expenditure was Rs. 15,82,133 of which Europeans contributed Rs. 58,828 and Indians Rs. 49,233.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

129. The year opened with 85 institutions and closed with 83, a decrease of 2.

The two District Board Hospitals which were under construction in the Peshawar district in 1917, have now been completed.

In Bannu new wards and godowns in connection with the frontier constabulary and Police hospitals have been constructed.

The total out-door attendance has fallen from 831,379 to 717,963.

The total expenditure was Rs. 207,884.

#### BALUCHISTAN.

130. The year opened with 34 institutions and closed with 35, an increase of one.

Work on the Archer Memorial Ward of the Quetta Civil Hospital, was completed early in the year and the ward was opened for use on 3rd July 1918.

The conversion of the Barnes Ward into a ward suitable for the accommodation of Europeans was commenced.

A police ward in Loralai is under construction.

At Kahlu the construction of a new hospital was commenced.

The total number of patients treated increased by 2,535 over the previous year.

The Lady Sandeman Zenana Dufferin Hospital at Quetta is doing excellent work—5,121 patients were treated in this hospital during the year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 140,679 as compared with Rs. 79,954 in 1917.

#### BURMA.

131. The year opened with 274 institutions and closed with 262, a decrease of 12.

There was a decrease of 15,626 in the number of patients treated as compared with 1917.

Owing to the large numbers of officers, Assistant surgeons and Sub-assistant surgeons absent on military duty the strain on the remaining personnel has been very heavy.

The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 20,18,227.

#### BOMBAY.

132. There were 740 institutions open at the end of 1918 as against 756 in the previous year, a decrease of 16.

The out-door department block and the Infectious diseases ward at the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri, were completed during the year.

The upper storey on the Eastern wing of the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, was also completed.

A very severe epidemic of influenza broke out in the autumn of 1918. During its prevalence every effort was made to cope with the disease.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,02,815. Subscriptions from Europeans and Indians amounted to Rs. 1,01,666.



MADRAS.

133. The number of institutions rose to 721, an increase of 14 over 1917.

The number of out-patients treated decreased by 88,195.

An epidemic of influenza passed over the Madras Presidency in July and October 1918. It was noted that the disease was more fatal in the higher altitude.

Madras in common with other provinces has suffered from the withdrawal of its medical personnel for military duties.

The total expenditure was Rs. 10,96,581 in the city of Madras and Rs. 24,39,038 in the *moffassil*.

ii.—*State Special, Railway and private non-aided Civil Hospitals and dispensaries.*

134. The two following tables show the number of institutions open, and give details of the work done by them in each province.

*State-Special and Railway Hospitals.*

Province.				Number of Institutions.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Operations.
Delhi	...	...	1917	7	1,081	32,356	33,437	667
			1918	8	1,280	29,481	30,761	695
Bengal (excluding Calcutta) ...	...	...	1917	96	20,118	342,362	362,480	9,329
			1918	97	17,891	374,499	392,390	6,750
Calcutta	...	...	1917	2	2,350	5,547	7,897	374
			1918	2	5,282	6,831	12,113	502
Assam	...	...	1917	50	4,441	79,579	84,020	353
			1918	50	4,508	80,594	85,102	926
Bihar and Orissa ...	...	...	1917	77	6,376	213,945	220,321	6,488
			1918	77	7,911	227,351	235,262	7,373
Central Provinces...	...	...	1917	58	3,275	161,397	164,672	3,217
			1918	59	3,865	175,418	179,283	2,852
United Provinces...	...	...	1917	127	16,681	316,085	332,766	7,183
			1918	126	21,752	344,146	365,898	7,805
Punjab	...	...	1917	157	7,831	708,490	716,321	17,142
			1918	161	8,154	642,712	650,866	16,939
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	1917	29	14,292	134,762	149,054	3,056
			1918	28	15,477	127,062	142,539	3,228
Baluchistan	...	...	1917	8	1,576	52,679	54,255	669
			1918	8	2,095	48,763	50,858	624
Burma	...	...	1917	74	17,166	219,372	236,538	5,894
			1918	74	22,308	232,036	254,344	4,906
Bombay	...	...	1917	76	20,571	279,998	300,569	7,282
			1918	76	14,839	274,846	289,685	5,634
Madras	...	...	1917	101	11,045	242,757	253,802	5,363
			1918	101	11,498	271,588	283,086	5,247
Total	...	...	1917	862	126,803	2,789,329	2,916,132	67,622
			1918	867	136,860	2,835,327	2,972,187	63,551

*Private, non-aided Institutions.*

Province.				Number of Institutions.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Operations.
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	...	{	1917	152	5,682	1,192,100	1,197,782	24,983
			1918	152	5,793	1,260,347	1,266,140	21,546
Calcutta	...	{	1917	2	27,981	3,786	31,767	2,636
			1918	2	676	29,267	29,943	1,790
Assam	...	{	1917	4	36	21,255	21,291	227
			1918	4	42	21,705	21,747	258
Bihar and Orissa	...	{	1917	81	9,603	774,900	784,503	22,014
			1918	82	9,714	703,846	713,560	28,781
Central Provinces	...	{	1917	40	1,748	162,125	163,873	2,893
			1918	37	2,458	146,242	148,700	2,669
United Provinces	...	{	1917	52	8,591	503,926	512,517	13,128
			1918	52	7,381	477,136	484,517	12,393
Punjab	...	{	1917	10	3,465	85,976	90,441	3,740
			1918	12	1,772	82,265	84,037	3,314
North-West Frontier Province	...	{	1917	5	1,427	76,702	78,129	7,336
			1918	5	1,045	55,417	56,462	5,090
Baluchistan	...	{	1917	2	129	24,064	24,193	385
			1918	2	129	22,176	22,305	384
Bombay	...	{	1917	314	18,498	1,873,090	1,891,588	60,687
			1918	295	24,803	1,744,260	1,769,063	56,757
Madras	...	{	1917	53	15,748	380,801	396,549	19,149
			1918	47	15,922	331,938	347,860	17,218
TOTAL	...	{	1917	715	92,908	5,099,725	5,192,633	157,178
			1918	690	69,735	4,874,599	4,944,334	150,200



## III—Lunatic Asylums.

135. The table attached gives the number of Lunatic Asylums in each province during 1918, the total population of such institutions in each province, and the number discharged cured, and that died. The totals for all India are given for 1917 and 1918.

The number of asylums has increased by one during the year, *viz.*, the Ranchi Central Lunatic Asylum for Europeans.

Province.		Number of Asylums.	Admitted and re-admitted during year.	TOTAL ASYLUM POPULATION.			Discharged cured.	Died.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Criminal lunatics.
				Males.	Females.	Total.					
Bengal	...	4	335	1,197	234	1,431	151	104	1,078.97	94.30	565
Assam	...	1	110	378	89	467	37	22	376.71	89.36	149
Bihar and Orissa	...	2	290	447	138	585	53	46	432.74	38.59	185
United Provinces	...	3	521	1,677	360	2,037	198	258	15,32.30	208.77	364
Punjab	...	1	471	1,094	252	1,346	201	130	876.44	82.74	206
Central Provinces	...	1	104	377	98	475	25	32	376.79	11.62	120
Bombay	...	6	650	1,573	419	1,992	280	203	1,405.4	50.7	234
Madras	...	3	366	940	271	1,211	119	119	876.88	9.31	220
Burma	...	2	246	867	165	1,032	86	64	816.28	174.23	413
Total	{ 1917	22	2,617	7,929	1,854	9,783	972	680	7,346.91	733.58	2,441
	{ 1918	23	3,093	8,550	2,026	10,576	1,150	978	7,772.51	849.62	2,456

In Bengal the Bhowanipore European Asylum has been closed, its inmates having been removed to the new Asylum at Ranchi. Pending the construction of the new under observation hospital for mental cases, which is now in progress, a building under observation ward has been opened at Bhowanipore.

It is proposed to provide additional asylum accommodation at Dacca by building a temporary barrack. In Assam the average daily strength rose from 341.44 to 376.71. The total number of lunatics confined at the end of the year was 357.

In Bihar and Orissa the Central Asylum for European insanes was opened on May 17, 1918.

Under the orders of Government, insanes for this Asylum are received from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar and Assam.

Military insanes are received from the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. In the Ranchi asylum there is accommodation for 92 male and 88 female patients.

In the United Provinces there has been an increase in the number of admissions during 1918.

In the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the acquisition of a plot of land measuring nearly 50 acres which adjoin the asylum in the south. This will be utilised for the erection of a new block for suspected tubercle cases and possibly in due course for the construction of a separate commencing section. There has been a steady increase in the asylum population.

Four rooms have been added to the Punjab lunatic asylum for the accommodation of European or Indian ladies of the better class.

In the Central Provinces special wards for tuberculosis cases were completed during the year. The inmates of the lunatic asylum suffered from the prevailing influenza epidemics in the autumn of the year.

A most remarkable feature noticed was that females were never attacked at all in either of the epidemics.

In Bombay a new block for criminal lunatics was completed at the Naupada asylum.

Structural improvements were also carried out at the Ratnagiri and central asylum Geravda.

Funds have been allotted for the additional accommodation required at the several asylums in the Presidency, and construction is proceeding which will, it is hoped, obviate overcrowding.

In Madras, the accommodation in Calicut has been increased by 20. Minor improvements in asylum buildings have been postponed owing to the war.

In Burma, in order to reduce overcrowding 28 non-domiciled insanes were transferred to asylums in India——there is, however, still considerable overcrowding in the Rangoon asylum.

Electric lighting was installed in the Rangoon hospital during the year.

#### *IV—Medical Colleges.*

##### **BOMBAY.**

136. *Grant Medical College.*—At the beginning of the year the number of students on the rolls was 805. Of these 107 left the college on completion of their five years' course of study, and 55 Junior students left owing to their failure in the University pre-final examinations; 286 new students were admitted into the College during the year. Of these 42 students joined the second year course, having passed their preliminary scientific examination from the different Arts Colleges in the Presidency. The total number at present on the rolls is 929.



The following statement shows the number of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations and the number who passed :—

Examination.					No. of candi- dates.	PASSED.	
						Males.	Females.
M. B., B. S.—							
Preliminary ...	...	...	...		331	191	71
Intermediate ...	...	...	...		267	105	6
Final {	Part I ...	...	...		178	77	8
	Part II ...	...	...		185	81	9
M. D.—							
Branch I.—Medicine	...	...	...		2	...	...
Branch II.—Midwifery	...	...	...		4	2	...
BACHELOR OF HYGIENE.—							
Part I	...	...	...		3	1	...
Part II	...	...	...		2	...	...
M. & S.	...	...	...		3	2	...

Military Medical pupils.

At the beginning of the year there were 33 Pupils and in June last 10 fresh pupils were admitted. Total 43 pupils. Of these 4 passed out and 6 left otherwise and 1 resigned.

The number at present on the rolls is 32.

MADRAS.

137. Madras Medical College.—There were 496 students on the rolls of the college distributed as follows :—

Class.				Males.	Females.	Total.
M. B. & B. S. ...	...	...		236	15	251
L. M. & S ...	...	...		57	2	59
Apothecary.—						
Military Pupils...	...	...		82	22	104
Chemist & Druggist Class...	...	...		11	...	11
Sanitary Inspector Class ...	...	...		56	...	56
Sanitary Inspectors deputed for quin- quennial training.				15	...	15
Total	...	...		...	...	496

21 Military pupils were admitted during the year.

The following table details the number of students who sat for the University examination and the number who passed :—

Examinations.				Number examined.	Number passed.
L. M. S.—					
1st Examination ( <i>new</i> )	...	...	...	4	3
2nd Examination ( <i>new</i> )	...	...	...	21	8
3rd Examination ( <i>new</i> )	...	...	...	17	7
Final Examination ( <i>new</i> )	...	...	...	39	21
M. B. and B. S.—					
1st Examination	...	...	...	116	52
2nd Examination	...	...	...	79	38
3rd Examination	...	...	...	55	41
Final M. B. & B. S.	...	...	...	42	17
Total				373	187

Ten final-year military pupils were examined by the College Board of Examiners. Four were found qualified for admission into the Indian Medical Department. The six pupils who failed will be re-examined in September 1919.

Two second-year medical pupils were found unfit for further medical study and with the approval of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, were allowed to withdraw.

Two first-year M. B. students ceased attendance early in the session after a few days' attendance. Of the five who appeared for the 1st M. B. examination one was found qualified for the L.M. & S. One appeared for the second M. B., two for the third M. B. and one for the final M. B. examinations and all passed.

Of the 39 women students 12 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 20 were Indian Christians, 3 Brahmans and 4 non-Brahman Hindus. 34 were Dufferin scholars stipended by the Government of Madras, one held a stipend from the Cochin State, and 3 were not in receipt of any stipend.

#### PUNJAB.

138. *Lahore Medical College*.—The total number of students on the rolls of the College was 325 Government scholarship holders :—

Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	31
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Government scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Students	...	...	...	...	...	283
						<u>325</u>



The following statement gives the number of students who appeared for the University examinations and the number who passed:—

Examination.	Number of candidates.	Passed.
1st M. B., B. S. ... ..	81	47
1st M. B., B. S. (Supplementary) ... ..	2	2
2nd M. B., B. S. ... ..	54	49
2nd M. B., B. S. (Supplementary) ... ..	1	1
Final M. B., B. S. ... ..	25	21
Final M. B., B. S. (Supplementary)... ..	4	2
1st M. P. L. ... ..	118	53
1st M. P. L. (Supplementary) ... ..	28	19
2nd M. P. L. ... ..	41	37
2nd M. P. L. (Supplementary) ... ..	4	4
Final M. P. L. Examination ... ..	44	39
Final M. P. L. (Supplementary) ... ..	3	2
Certificate Examinations for Ludhiana Women Students ... ..	7	7
2nd Certificate Examination ... ..	4	4
Final Certificate Examination ... ..	3	3
1st M. P. L. Examination ... ..	9	3
1st M. P. L. (Supplementary) ... ..	2	2
2nd M. P. L. Examination ... ..	14	13
2nd M. P. L. (Supplementary) ... ..	1	1
Final M. P. L. Examination ... ..	9	9

BENGAL.

139. *The Calcutta Medical College.*—During the year there were 1,054 male, 17 female and 50 Military students on the rolls of the College or a total of 1,121 students. Applications for admission numbered 887 as against 830 in the previous year. 141 of the former were admitted. The following statement shows the number of students who appeared for the university examinations and the number who passed.

Description of examination.	1918-19.			
	MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
<i>Regular Students.</i>				
Preliminary Membership, State Medical Faculty.	1	1	...	...
Intermediate Membership, State Medical Faculty.	13	8	...	...
Final Membership, State Medical Faculty ...	17	6	...	...
Preliminary Scientific M. B. ... ..	196	160	2	1
First M. B. ... ..	268	128	3	3
Second M. B. ... ..	218	113	6	5
Doctors in Medicine... ..	7	3	...	...
Total ... ..	720	419	11	9
Military Pupil Class ... ..	15	15	...	...

Of the 50 Military pupils 15 passed out as 3rd year students. Under the Director General's orders 4 were removed for failure at the examinations, 1 absconded, 1 was dismissed for misconduct and 4 resigned.

### UNITED PROVINCES.

140. *King George's Medical College, Lucknow.*—There were 138 students on the rolls of the College. 34 students were admitted to the College at the beginning of the session. The following statement shows the number of students who appeared for the different examinations and the number who passed.

Description of Examinations.	1918-19.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
1st M. B., B. S. ...	32 *	26 *	...	...
Final M. B., B. S., Group A. ...	24	20	...	...
Final M. B., B. S., Group A. ...	1	1	...	...
Final M. B., B. S., Group B. ...	21	14	...	...
Final M. B., B. S., Group B. (Supplementary).	7	7	...	...

\* Two students of the 3rd year class who failed in Materia Medica only in the first M. B., B. S. examination of 1918 appeared at the University examination in 1919 and passed.

Owing to the financial stringency on account of the war it was not possible during the year to carry out many of the estimates which have been administratively sanctioned for improvements and additions to the buildings of the college, but some of the most urgent works will probably soon be carried out from the allotment of Rs. 10,218 recently made by Government.

### V.—Medical Schools.

There are 15 medical schools distributed as follows :—

Bengal 2, Madras 3, Bombay 3, United Provinces 1, Punjab 2, Burma 1, Bihar and Orissa 2, Assam 1.

### BENGAL.

141. *The Campbell Medical School.*—During the year there was a total of 453 students on the school rolls of whom 437 were males and 16 females.

The following table gives the number of students who appeared for examination.

Examination.	STUDENTS.		PASSED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Compoundership Examination ...	112	...	95	...
Licentiate Examination of the State Medical Faculty—				
Final Examination ...	91	2	70	2
Intermediate ...	109	3	81	3
Primary ...	136	3	99	1



The following additional staff was appointed to the Campbell Medical School.

(1) Three Demonstrators (1 of Anatomy, 1 of Physiology and 1 of Pathology) were appointed.

(2) One additional clerk.

The standard of primary education of medical students leaves much to be desired.

The construction of hostels for students is an urgent matter and should be taken in hand at once.

*Dacca Medical School.*—There were 357 male and 7 female students on the rolls of the schools—making a total of 364.

The following table shows the results of the school examination:

Examinations.	CANDIDATES.		PASSED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Compoundership Examination ...	71	2	64	1
Licentiate Examination of the State Medical Faculty—				
Final Examination ... ..	96	1	64	1
Intermediate ... ..	75	3	58	3
Primary ... ..	120	3	110	3

To meet the requirements of the new physiological laboratory and other departments, a sum of Rs. 4,700 has been sanctioned for equipment.

#### MADRAS.

142. *Medical School, Royapuram.*—At the beginning of the year there were 388 pupils including 34 in the Indian Military pupil class. 130 students appeared for the 1st year examination and 100 passed. 95 students appeared for the 2nd year examination and 82 passed. 86 students appeared for the 3rd year examination and 80 passed and out of 47 final year students 26 were successful.

There were five lady students in the school, 2 in their final year of study and 3 in their second.

All lady students are now advised to go to the new Medical School for Women at Vellore.

Six new hostels are in course of construction or sanctioned including 2 for students at Royapettah. One hostel to accommodate 36 students should be ready for occupation in September 1919.

*Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.*—There were 200 pupils on the rolls. Out of 14 pupils who went up for the final (L.M.P.) examination, 4 passed.

19 and 30 respectively passed the 3rd and 2nd year examinations and 59 out of 70 first year pupils were successful at the first year examination.

School accommodation is at present very unsatisfactory and progress on the new school buildings is extremely slow.

*Medical School, Vizagapatam.*—There were 180 pupils on the rolls of the school. Of 24 final year, 33 third year, 44 second year and 53 first year pupils who appeared for the Board examination 11, 33, 30 and 49 of each respective class passed the examination.

*Medical School, Calicut.*—There were 85 students on the rolls of the school. There were 85 applications from candidates for admission of which 17 were selected.

29 pupils appeared for the 1st year examination, 29 passed.

27 students appeared for the second year examination and 25 passed.

15 students appeared for the 3rd year examination and all passed.

*Medical School, Madura.*—During the year there were 30 pupils on the rolls of the school.

15 pupils appeared for the final L. M. P. examination and 8 passed.

15 pupils appeared for the third year examination and all passed.

*Medical School for Women, Valore.*—There were 17 students on the rolls of the school.

14 students appeared for the first examination and all passed.

3 students resigned for various reasons.

#### BOMBAY.

143. *Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).*—There were 171 pupils on the school rolls. 23 candidates appeared for the Final L. C. P. and S. out of which 17 (8 stipendiary and 9 paying) passed. 8 stipendiary and 4 paying pupils were recruited for Government service.

*The Byramjee Feejeebhoy Medical School, Poona.*—There were 223 students on the school rolls during the year. 37 students appeared at the final L. C. P. S. examination in November 1918. Of these 22 passed, of whom 6 were Indian Military pupils.

*The Byramjee Feejeebhoy Medical School, Ahmedabad.*—There were 255 students on the rolls of the school.

#### UNITED PROVINCES.

144. *Medical School, Agra.*—There were 549 male students and 59 female students on the school rolls during the year. Of the male students 347 belonged to the military class.

146 male students and 7 female students passed the final examination.

178 male and 9 female students passed the junior qualifying examination.

The State Board of medical examination decided that the final examination for 3rd year Indian military pupils should be conducted on the same lines as last year.



The successful candidates were admitted into the Indian Medical Department. 87 3rd year pupils appeared at the examination and 74 passed.

These candidates are eligible for the L. M. P. after undergoing a post graduate course of study for eight months at the school.

The hostel accommodation continued to prove insufficient. 314 students were accommodated in six temporary hostels in the city.

There was great difficulty in providing uniforms for the students, the Army Clothing Department being still unable to supply them.

1,199 suits of khaki and 613 serge uniforms were made in the school.

The question of drill continues a different problem. It is essential that such a large number of military students should be given training in Infantry and stretcher drill. The number of students is still far in excess of the teaching power of the staff and the clinical material available in the hospitals.

The construction of maternity and gynæcological wards in the Thomason Hospital has been commenced.

#### PUNJAB.

145. *Medical School, Lahore.*—The number of students on the rolls was 379, of these 215 belonged to the Indian Military pupil class, 14 to the civil, 9 to the North-West Frontier Province, 39 to Burma, 24 to the local class. 47 students appeared for the final M. P. L. diploma and 41 passed.

*Ludhiana Medical School and College for women.*—9 students appeared for the final M. P. L. examination and 3 passed. 11 students appeared for the first examination for the M. P. L. diploma and 15 for the second examination, 5 passed the 1st examination and all passed the second.

For the college certificate examinations. 3 students appeared for the final examination and all passed. 4 for the second examination and all passed. No candidates appeared for the 1st certificate examination.

#### BURMA.

146. *Government Medical School, Rangoon.*—There were 125 students on the rolls of the school, of these 7 were females including 2 Burmese. 16 students appeared for the final diploma examination and 16 passed including one female student.

7 students appeared for the junior (2 year) examination for diploma and 3 passed.

The lecture allowance has been increased from Rs. 100 to Rs 200 per mensem from 15th July 1918.

#### BIHAR AND ORISSA.

147. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—There were 169 students on the rolls during the year. 21 candidates appeared at the final examination for the M. P. L.

diploma and 9 passed. In the examination for the compounder class 73 students appeared for the examination. Of these 54 passed. No additions and alterations were made in the school buildings during the year.

*The Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.*—There were 170 male and 6 female students on the roll during the year.

46 students appeared for the final examination for the M. P. L. diploma, of these 23 passed. 62 students appeared for the primary examination, of whom 32 passed.

In addition 26 candidates appeared for the examination in physics and chemistry of whom 21 passed.

50 students appeared for the compoundership examination of whom 38 passed.

A project for the construction of a hostel for the school has been approved by Government and funds have been allotted in the current year's budget.

Proposals for the improvement of the teaching arrangements for both schools have been submitted to Government.

These proposals are :—

1. The appointment of a full-time superintendent for each school.
2. The provision of separate teachers for each subject.
3. Increasing the number of demonstrators to 8 in each school.
4. Increasing the allowances for teachers and demonstrators.

These proposals have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor with the exception of the proposal for a whole-time Superintendent for the Orissa Medical School.

#### ASSAM.

148. *Berry—White Medical School, Dibrugarh.*—There were 183 students on the rolls during the year. 29 out of 39 students passed the final qualifying examination, and 30 out of 35 the junior qualifying examination.

55 students appeared at the compoundership examination and 38 students passed.

No additions were made to the main buildings of the school during the year.

#### *The X-Ray Institute of India, Dehra Dun.*

149. One class of instruction was held during the year. 24 students attended, of these 6 passed the prescribed examination with proficiency, 13 passed and 5 failed. The students included officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. 2,530 Radiographic examinations were made during the year. The number of treatments given was 30,500.

The treatment of wounded men from overseas belonging to the Indian Troop War Hospital (500 beds) and Indian Convalescent section (2,000 beds) has been continued throughout the year. The Government of India has approved a scheme for giving the necessary orthopedic treatment to disabled ex-soldiers and a subsidiary scheme for giving these men training in useful trades, while they are under treatment, is under consideration.



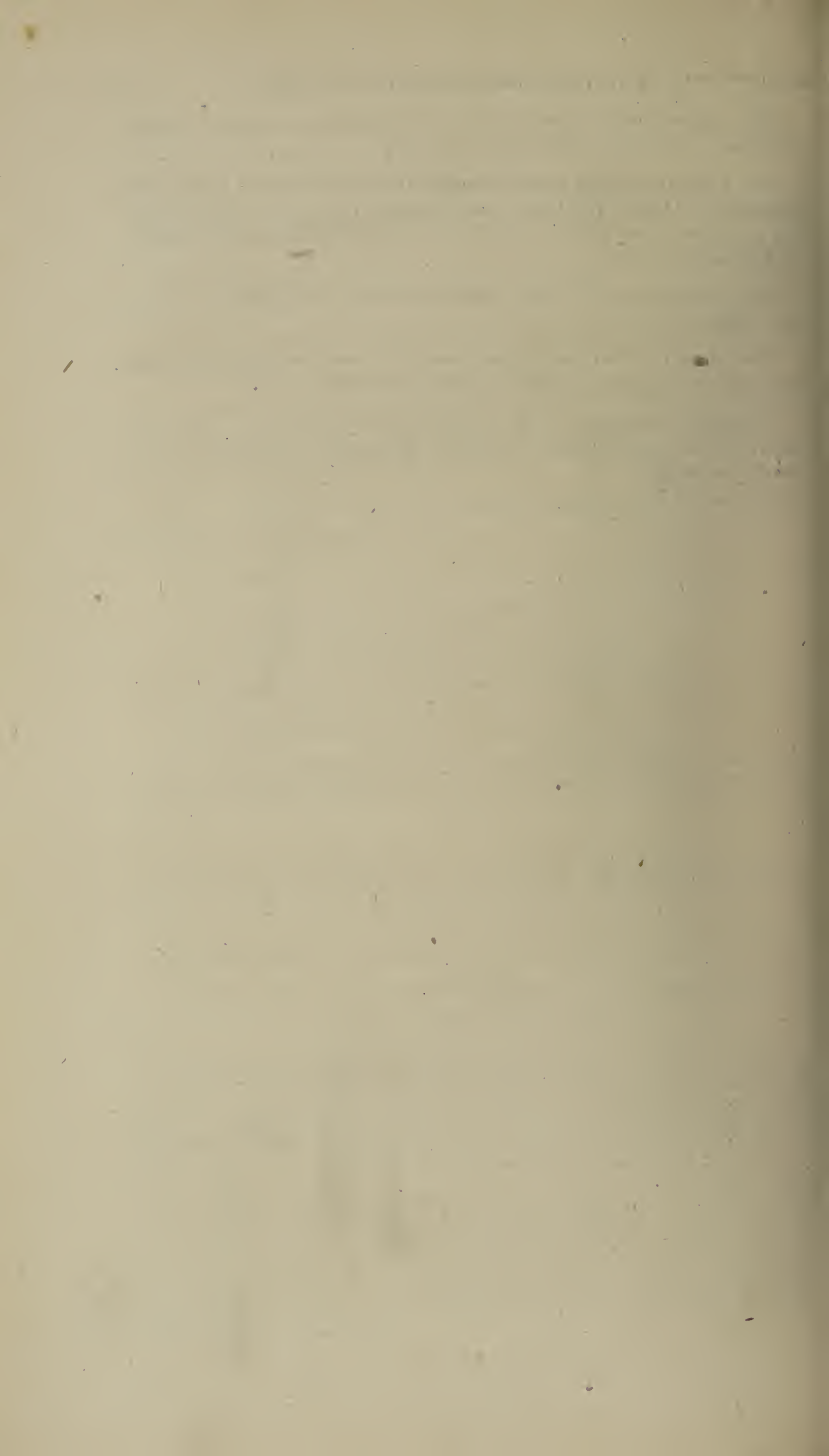
It is proposed in the commencement to accommodate 50 ex-sepoys disabled in the war.

The X-Ray Institute has worked throughout the year in connection with the Lady Chelmsford and Special Red Cross War Hospitals in Dehra Dun and Mussoorie. The out-patient Department in connection with the Hospitals has done excellent work throughout the year.

The supply duties of the X-Ray Institute have been maintained on much the same scale as last year.

The number of X-Ray units supplied during the year amounted to 80 as compared with 73 last year and 10 units on a peace scale before the War.

The branch installations at Delhi and Simla have been working in a very satisfactory manner and the number of cases for Radiographic examination has been steadily increasing.





## SECTION VII.

### SANITARY WORKS.

#### INDIA.

150. Out of a Sanitary reserve of Rs. 8,17,000, a sum of Rs. 6,66,900 was allotted during the year 1917-18 on account of Imperial grants for sanitation, including one lakh each for water supply in Midnapore, Badrinath-Kedarnath pilgrim route, and the water supply and drainage schemes of Peshawar. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,20,000 was made towards three schemes in the Punjab, *i.e.*, extension of sewage system to Bemloe Estate, Simla, improvement of Sanitary conditions of Amritsar and anti-plague measures in Rawalpindi, and a total grant of Rs. 89,400 was allotted for Delhi.

The following paragraphs contain information regarding sanitary works carried out or in progress in the several provinces :—

#### BENGAL.

151. Excluding Calcutta the number of Municipalities in the province increased from 113 to 115 in 1917-18. The actual income of these bodies exclusive of opening balance and extraordinary receipts was Rs. 58,62,831 as compared with Rs. 56,92,488 in 1916-17. Their total income including opening balance amounted to Rs. 83,58,974 against Rs. 81,14,287. Of this 37·95 per cent was spent on public health and 7·93 per cent on roads; the corresponding ratios for the previous year being 38·73 and 8·02.

The total municipal expenditure on public health, including treatment of the sick, during 1917-18, was Rs. 31,72,380 as compared with Rs. 31,42,907 in 1916-17.

The chief items of expenditure were conservancy, etc., (15·8 lakhs); water supply (7·9 lakhs); drainage (2·8 lakhs); and treatment of the sick (2·9 lakhs). Much of the increased expenditure under water supply was incurred in connection with the construction of water works at Uttarpara, Nator, and Satkhira.

Out of a lump grant of Rs. 8½ lakhs sanctioned for public health measures during 1918-19, Rs. 5,38,847 were expended nearly 50 per cent of the expenditure being in connection with anti-malaria measures.

The total cost of sanitary works executed by municipalities, district boards, Government and private individuals during 1917-18, amounted to Rs. 14,25,040 against Rs. 15,19,316, during the previous year. Much of this expenditure was in connection with the construction of waterworks or improvements to existing water supplies. Two new septic tanks were constructed during the year bringing the total to 123. Special attention was paid to the question of chlorination of the effluent which is insisted on with a view to its being sterilized before it is discharged into a public drain or river.



An encouraging feature of the year is an increased interest displayed in connection with village sanitation. There is a persistent demand from all parts of the province for lectures and demonstrations on sanitary subjects. Numerous popular lantern slides have been prepared (for the department) and a number of local authorities have already been provided with magic lanterns and sets of slides. There are about 50 magic lanterns in use throughout the province. Evidence of the growing enthusiasm for public health reform is provided by the formation of local village improvement associations and anti-malarial societies. It is expected that the establishment of proper sanitary organizations in each district under trained health officers will lead to rapid extension of such work.

152. *Sanitary Board*—The Board held eight meetings during the year at which several schemes in connection with drainage, water supply, etc., were considered and recommended for approval and sanction. A sub-committee was appointed to examine and report on a scheme for the distribution of quinine in rural areas, the proposals made for the distribution of quinine in schools in malarious areas combined with an educative campaign in respect of malaria and sanitation generally were strongly recommended to Government for adoption in such districts in which health officers have been or are about to be appointed. The Board decided to co-opt representatives of the Tea, Jute and Coal Industries, Factories under the Ordnance Department, Railways, the Calcutta Corporation, the Port Trust and certain other interests to form a special committee to devise measures against hookworm disease. This committee was convened on 28th November 1918 when certain resolutions were passed recommending the appointment of three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners for the introduction and supervision of hookworm operations. It was also recommended that a Central Scientific Sub-Committee and an Executive Sub-Committee should be instituted. The Board also suggested the appointment of local hookworm committees for industrial and rural areas to assist in carrying out the work. At a meeting on 16th December all these resolutions were accepted.

#### ASSAM.

153. The total number of municipalities and unions remained unchanged. Their aggregate income including opening balance amounted to Rs. 8,07,202. Of this Rs. 3,58,361 or 44.39 per cent were spent on sanitation. The main items of expenditure were conservancy and water supply, which between them absorbed Rs. 3,28,521.

A sum of Rs. 88,456 was spent by local boards on village sanitation, and represents only the annual maintenance charges for existing works. A vernacular pamphlet giving instructions for the protection of water supplies against pollution, the disposal of night soil and refuse, the control of epidemics, maintenance of roads and general sanitation was supplied to local boards for distribution. Proposals for the employment of a staff of rural health officers were submitted for the consideration of Government.

154. *Sanitary Board*.—Only one formal meeting was held during the year, all other business having been transacted by circulation of files. The drainage of Dibrugarh and the source of the proposed water supply to the town of Dhubri were the important subjects on which advice was offered to Government. Rules were framed and approved by Government for the inspection of water works.



## BIHAR AND ORISSA.

155. The total income of municipalities, including opening balance, in 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 47,57,902 against Rs. 45,56,542 during the previous year. The chief items of expenditure were conservancy, etc. (8·2 lakhs); water supply (5·5 lakhs) and drainage (1 lakh).

The whole of the imperial grant of Rs. 3,33,000 for 1918 and the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,22,283 was allotted. The most important grants were to Patna Municipality for conservancy and maintenance of water works: to Motihari Municipality for water works and to Muzaffarpur Municipality for sewage.

Of the total income of Rs. 1,09,29,185, District Boards only expended Rs. 3,53,129 on sanitation which is equal to 3·2 per cent. The previous year's figures were Rs. 1,06,01,014, Rs. 4,19,098 and 3·9 per cent.

156. *Sanitary Board*.—The Board met twice during the year. The staff of the Sanitary Works division was increased by the creation of a permanent post of Plumbing Supervisor and a temporary post of Drainage Supervisor for the extensive works in Patna. The total expenditure by the Division came to Rs. 4,73,258.

Progress was made with several water supply, drainage and sewerage projects.

## UNITED PROVINCES.

157. The total income of municipalities excluding the opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,03,92,433 against Rs. 97,64,196 in 1916-1917. Of this about 34 per cent was spent on water supply, drainage and conservancy.

158. *Public Health Board*.—During the year the designation was changed from Sanitary Board to Public Health Board. The Board held 9 meetings and allocated the sum of Rs. 6,64,341, for minor sanitary works. Of this sum Rs. 1,20,071 were placed at the disposal of District Boards for rural sanitation. With the unexpended balance of the previous year District Boards had the use of Rs. 2,12,834, and expended Rs. 83,163, out of which Rs. 1,573 came from District Board funds or local subscriptions.

In addition to the above Government sanctioned Rs. 15,05,205 for 10 major works dealing with water supply, drainage, town improvement and the construction of an infectious diseases hospital.

35 schemes, the aggregate estimated expenditure on which amounts to Rs. 45,28,180 were either administratively sanctioned or approved by the Board.

The important questions of town improvement and town expansion were considered.

## PUNJAB.

159. There was no change in the number of municipalities, but the constitution of four new Notified Areas brought the total number of these bodies to 104. The total income excluding the opening balance of Rs. 39,65,670 and "Extraordinary" and debts amounting to Rs. 12,90,318, was Rs. 72,61,273 and the total expenditure on sanitation Rs. 23,92,552, or 32·9 per cent of normal income.



This sum includes Rs. 5,43,095 on roads : excluding this figure the percentage spent on sanitary works is 25.5. The expenditure included Rs. 5,73,533 on water supply, Rs. 2,34,857 on drainage and Rs. 8,93,975 on conservancy. The number of wells cleaned and parapets constructed was 5,615 and 608 against 5,082 and 531 in the previous year.

The total income of District Boards excluding opening balance amounted to Rs. 83,16,599 and the expenditure on sanitation and vaccination Rs. 1,32,839, or 1.9 per cent of total income. A number of wells, dharamsalas and serais were constructed in 9 districts during the year by private individuals at their own expense and at a total cost of Rs. 44,025.

160. *Sanitary Board*.—The Board held seven meetings during the year. The balance of Rs. 3,69,494 left over from 1917-18, was fully utilized, and out of an additional grant of one lakh a sum of Rs. 84,111 was spent. The total allotment for 19 projects was therefore Rs. 4,53,605. A fresh grant of four lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Board for allotment during 1918-19. From this ten grants amounting to Rs. 26,601 were made up to the end of December 1918, the balance will be accounted for in the next year's report. 9 schemes, the expenditure on which aggregated Rs. 3,34,494 were approved and administratively sanctioned during the year. Government accorded administrative sanction to the Hoshiarpur drainage scheme at a cost of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs ; and technical sanction to 4 schemes aggregating  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs.

A Drainage Board was constituted to deal with questions of flooded or water-logged areas in the Province and to relieve the Sanitary Board from this additional work.

#### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

161. The whole of the usual grant of Rs. one lakh was allotted, Rs. 50,000 to the Dera Ismail Khan Municipality for paving and improvement of roads, drainage and sinking wells, and the balance distributed between 4 municipalities for minor works.

The total income of all municipalities and Notified Areas, including the grants mentioned above was Rs. 15,44,740. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,15,959 or 7.5 per cent was expended on drainage, water supply, etc.

The income of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 8,32,633, the greater part of which was utilized in the upkeep of roads, bridges, etc. A sum of Rs. 904 was spent on conservancy.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

162. The total income of municipalities excluding loans and balances was Rs. 39,77,866 during 1917-18. Of this Rs. 16,86,690 or 42 per cent were spent on sanitary works, including Rs. 5,43,032 on water supply, Rs. 32,26,393 on drainage and Rs. 6,30,876 on conservancy. As compared with the previous year there was a large decrease in the capital outlay on water supplies which was due to the fact that no new schemes had been undertaken for want of funds. The Municipal Committees continued to display reasonable activity in sanitary improvements such as the opening of crowded areas, the erection of public latrines, urinals, meat



markets, and slaughter houses, and the provision of sullage, night soil and rubbish carts.

During the year a provincial grant of Rs. 3,83,412 was made for drainage, water-supply, town improvement schemes, etc. In addition to this, Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,000 for the erection of a slaughter house at Ghatra in Damoh district and Rs. 100 for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Dindori in Mandla district.

The village sanitation act was extended to two new villages during the year. The total income for villages under this act amounted to Rs. 2,24,287 of which Rs. 2,17,558 was spent on water-supply, clearing village sites, drains, road construction and other miscellaneous works. The receipts of the villages under Mukaddam rules were Rs. 75,947 and expenditure Rs. 74,906, of which Rs. 5,139 were spent on wells, tanks and other improvements in connection with water-supply. Government allotted Rs. 31,029 for improvements in ryotwari villages of which Rs. 24,018 was spent in the construction and repair of wells. A special grant of Rs. 32,000 was made from Provincial Revenues for improvement to water-supplies in rural areas. The expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 47,341 the excess having been met from the balance of previous grants.

163. *Sanitary Board*.—Only one meeting was held during the year at which proposals for anti-malaria measures in Nagpur Civil Station and many other subjects were considered.

#### MADRAS.

164. The number of municipalities in the Presidency rose from 71 in 1917 to 73 in 1918. Of their total income during 1917-18, Rs. 27,80,561, or 93 per cent was allotted for sanitary works, of which Rs. 25,83,675 was actually expended. The allotment and expenditure during the nine months ending December 1918, for which information is available, amounted to Rs. 29,88,311 and Rs. 20,85,113, respectively. The allotment made to municipalities during 1918-19, for sanitary improvements from the minor sanitary grant was Rs. 2,84,625.

The periodical examination of municipal and jail water-supplies at the King Institute which had been in abeyance for some time was resumed, while proposals for a similar examination of water at important railway stations were also approved.

Piped water-supply system was opened in 27 towns and the schemes were under execution in 13, sanctioned for 7 and under investigation, etc., in 29.

Ootacamund still remains the only *mofussil* municipality which has a drainage system. Two more schemes were, however, under execution during the year, one was sanctioned and 34 were under investigation.

The employment of first and second class Health Officers did not make much headway. As in previous years first class Health Officers were employed in Madura and Trichinopoly and Second Class in Calicut, Coconada, Tuticorin and Tanjore. The principle of employing Health Officers was extended during the year to Palghat, Vizagapatam, Kumbakonam, and Coimbatore, but in none were any appointments made owing to the dearth of candidates or the unwillingness of medical graduates to accept municipal service.



With a view to the efficient maintenance and management of municipal water-works filters it was considered necessary that water-works overseers and supervisors should undergo a training for three months under the Superintendent of the Experimental filters at Guindy and the training classes were opened from the 1st August 1918.

165. *Sanitary Board.*—The Board issued during the year four revised type designs regarding the quarters for Sub-assistant surgeons and for a civil Apothecary or Assistant Surgeon, slaughter house and scavengers' huts and also a new design for sullage drains. Seventeen schemes were examined by the Board during the year for both municipalities and local boards which were estimated to cost Rs. 14,79,487. The total cost of those approved and recommended to Government for sanction aggregated Rs. 9,24,160. Of these the Panrute water-supply scheme was postponed till the constitution of the town into a municipality. Of the remaining seven it was reported that the work on the construction of hospital buildings at Manantoddy was in progress at the end of the year and that the others could not be executed for want of funds or other causes.

#### BOMBAY.

166. The combined income of 155 municipalities excluding Bombay City amounted to Rs. 1,34,27,474 of which a sum of Rs. 70,94,817 was raised by taxation. The taxation per head of population averaged Rs. 2-9-0. Excluding Karachi the amount spent by the municipalities on public health measures averaged less than Rs. 2 per head.

The increased attention given to conservancy by many municipalities noted in last year's report was maintained. First class Health Officers were employed in Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona and Surat, and a second class Health Officer at Bandra. Several large towns were without a Health Officer during the year mainly owing to the difficulty in obtaining Health Officers. This difficulty is due partly to war conditions and partly to reluctance on the part of qualified men in taking up employment under existing terms as to pay and position. Recommendations for improving the status and conditions of service are being made to the Sanitary Board. 23 towns employed 45 Sanitary Inspectors.

The combined income of the district and taluka local Boards was Rs. 86,74,247. 26 per cent of income was spent in public health measures and nearly 25 per cent on improving communications.

A provincial grant of Rs. 1,00,000 and an imperial grant of Rs. 7,00,000 which were placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Divisions for distribution among the District Local Boards, were utilized to improve communications, water-supplies and objects other than educational. The policy of converting stepwells into drawwells with the object of eradicating guineaworm continued.

In several villages progress was made in the extension of sites for the relief of overcrowding.

There were 28 Notified Area Committees which served a total population of 134,010. Their total income including opening balance aggregated Rs. 3,19,894. The total income of Sanitary Committees, which numbered 470 during the year, amounted to Rs. 5,13,741; of which sum Rs. 1,17,664 were raised by voluntary contributions; a sum of Rs. 2,65,124 was expended on public health and safety.



A health Association was created in Karachi, of which the main object is to reduce the infant mortality, to train the *Dais*, to provide skilled attendance at childbirth and to raise a sanitary conscience. There are now nine Sanitary Associations working in the Presidency. These exercise educative influence in their own way and proved very useful during the epidemic of influenza.

167. *Sanitary Board*.—The Board held five meetings during the year. Among the important subjects considered were (a) valuations of water-supply schemes and (b) a proposal to extend the drainage system to the whole of Poona city and a part of Bhamburda. A special meeting of the Board was held to discuss the price of water-supply schemes including house connections and the necessity of drainage schemes being associated with water-supply schemes. Several important resolutions were passed, among them being one to encourage for small towns water-supplies without house connections, but with a liberal provision of stand-pipes. The grant of Rs. 1,00,000 placed at the disposal of the Board was distributed among minor sanitary schemes throughout the Presidency and Sind. Seven projects for water-supply and drainage were considered and approval was given to the preparation of plans and estimates in the case of 4. 14 water-supply projects were completed or progressed during the year, and 4 drainage projects. Seventy-one schemes were under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

Grants totalling Rs. 43,920 were sanctioned by Government to certain municipalities in connection with minor sanitary works, and the chemical purification of the Poona city water-supply.

*Sind*.—Improvements were made in water works for Karachi and Hyderabad.

#### BURMA.

168. The total income of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 108,05,734 : of this Rs. 43,48,103 or 40·2 per cent were spent on sanitary works. Conservancy absorbed 15·3 lakhs ; water-supply 10·9 lakhs, and drainage 6·2 lakhs.

The income of districts came to Rs. 82, 30,292 : of this sum Rs. 5,86,261 or 7·1 per cent were expended on public health measures. 6 lakhs from the Imperial recurring grant were allotted during the year to 11 projects, of which the most important is land acquisition and reclamation at Mergui.

Progress is reported with regard to 15 water-supply and 7 drainage projects.

Proposals for the lay-out of seven towns received criticism. In Rangoon 20·75 acres of land were reclaimed, 29·11 acres laid out with roads and 6·46 acres equipped with a sewerage system.

169. *Sanitary Board*.—One meeting of the Board was held during the year at Mawlaik at which several questions regarding the improvement of the town were considered.

#### MILITARY WORKS.

170. During 1918-19 there was a decrease in the expenditure on ordinary original military works, *viz.*, drainage, conservancy, water-supply, hospitals, etc., Rs. 12,17,155 as compared with Rs. 16,55,580, in 1917-18. Of this sum, about four and a quarter lakhs were spent on water-supply and Rs. 6,16,392 on hospitals. The expenditure on repairs excluding hospitals was Rs. 9,92,997 against Rs. 7,67,178 in 1917-18. On special military works under the same heads a sum of Rs. 12,27,971 was expended as compared with Rs. 3,19,381 in the previous year.





## SECTION VIII.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

171. The year 1918 saw the practical conclusion of the war, which, during the previous four years had in many ways, but specially through finance, hampered the progress of public health, and also the devastating epidemic of influenza. History has shown that unnecessary loss of life through epidemics has been an important factor in awakening a public health conscience, and the appalling mortality in India during 1918 will not have been altogether in vain if it inculcates in the minds of the general public the dire necessity for public health reform, and for taxation to meet essential expenditure. There are indications that the educated portion of the Indian community is taking a deeper interest in the prevention of disease. Immediately after the armistice the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education called a Conference of public health and research workers to consider the future of public health and research in India. This Conference was supplemented by a second conference held in Simla during May 1919, and at which representatives of the independent medical profession were present. The following important resolutions were passed unanimously :—

1. The Conference considers that it is impossible to frame any useful proposals for a sanitary organization and policy along the lines indicated by the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair, unless the grant of five lakhs is recurring and unless the amount available is substantially increased in the future.

It is also recommended that, for the purpose of convenience, the fund be regarded as an "Excluded Fund."

2. There should be a special Minister of Health dealing with all health questions including medical, education, research, sanitary engineering, etc. This department should include no other branches of administration, save those dealing with medical and health questions.

3. The necessity for the close co-ordination of public health work should be recognized and a Central Public Health Board should be formed whose functions should be mainly advisory to Government on all matters concerned with the public health.

4. The President of the Board should be the Medical Adviser to Government, who is the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and he should be the channel of communication between the Minister of Health and the Board.

5. The Chairman of the Central Public Health Board either should be a Secretary to Government or be in a position to place the views of the Board before the Governor-General.

6. (A) The Central Public Health Board will consist of—

(1) Ex-officio members.

(2) Other expert members, official and non-official selected by the Minister after consultation with the Medical Adviser to Government.

(B) In addition to the permanent members the Minister may after consultation with the Medical Adviser to Government co-opt *ad hoc* members to deal with special subjects.

7. The functions of the Central Health Board would be to give advice to the Government of India and also, when asked, to local Governments on technical matters, and to initiate proposals (some of the members would of course have administrative functions in their own branches).

8. The Central Public Health Board should provide for co-ordination among its members representative of preventive and curative medicine and of research.

9. The Central Public Health Board should ordinarily meet at the headquarters of the Government of India, but might, at the request of the local Government, hold special meetings within that province, or similarly at the request of the local Government, send certain of its members to conduct an inquiry there.

10. The local Governments should form Public Health Boards in the manner which seems most convenient to the condition of the province. The functions of such Boards would be a matter for decision [by local Governments. The Conference do not overlook the orders passed in Government of India, Education Department Resolution No. 888-908, dated the 23rd May 1914, paragraph 8.

11. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and other provincial Sanitary Commissioners, under the title of Directors of Public Health, should be members respectively, of the Central Public Health Board and of the provincial Boards.

12. A post of Director of Medical Research should be created under the Government of India—the incumbent should be a member of the Central Public Health Board.

13. The Government of India should maintain a body of workers who would ordinarily be at the disposal of local Governments, but who would be liable to be concentrated at the orders of the Government of India in any area afflicted by a severe epidemic at the request of the local Government within whose jurisdiction the area lies.

14. The duties of these workers should be those of epidemiologists capable of giving assistance in stamping out disease. They should investigate the causes of any particular epidemic, assist in coping with it, and educate the people in the methods of avoiding disease.

15. A trained staff of assistants is necessary in order that the epidemiologists may do their work.

16. An epidemiologist should have a public health qualification, followed by some specialised training in different branches at a research institute (Imperial or Provincial) a School of Tropical Medicine or a provincial laboratory.

17. The approximate cost for each epidemiological unit will be (1) Rs. 10,000 non-recurring for each laboratory, and (2) Rs. 18,500 for each epidemiologist and staff. This calculation was arrived at by the following rough estimate.

				Yearly cost.
				Rs
(1) salary of epidemiologist at the rate of Rs. 750 per mensem.	...	...	...	9,000
(2) Halting allowance and travelling allowance of epidemiologist at Rs. 200 per mensem.		...	...	2,400
(3) Pay of 2 assistants of the sub-assistant Surgeon class at Rs. 125 per mensem each.	...	...	...	3,000
(4) 2 attendants at Rs. 35 each	...	...	...	840
(5) contingencies at Rs. 200 per mensem	...	...	...	2,400
(6) Replacement of material for laboratory at Rs. 50 per mensem				600
Total	...	...	...	18,240
or roughly				Rs. 18,500



The pay of the epidemiologist is regarded as equal to that of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner non-Indian Medical Service. One of the sub-assistant surgeons should be specially charged with remedial and educative measures. It may reasonably be expected that a provincial Government, while an epidemiologist is employed in the province, will meet the cost of travelling and halting allowances of the epidemiologist and staff and possibly the pay of one of the sub-assistant surgeons.

18. For the economical application of practical measures for coping with epidemic-diseases, the services of an epidemiological statistician with a bureau is considered essential. He should work in co-ordination with Central Public Health Board.

19. This Conference re-affirms the recommendation of the conference of sanitarians and bacteriologists held in December 1918, regarding the development of a Central Research Institute as an essential plank in public health policy.

20. Finally the Conference records its emphatic opinion that the scheme contemplated will fail to produce satisfactory results unless it is accompanied by the early appointment of trained public health staff for urban and rural areas, the provision of more medical aid for rural areas by the multiplication of medical men, and the formation of well organized stationary or travelling dispensaries and the further development of existing facilities for medical research. The establishment of a commodious Central Research Institute will be valuable for the training of the personnel to be utilised under this scheme. Money should at once be spent on the deputation of an officer to visit the most recently constructed Institutes of research and bureaus of medical information in other parts of the world so as to advise regarding the design and equipment of a Central Research Institute.

172. At the conclusion of this conference the 2nd informal conference of Sanitary Commissioners was held, and was more fully attended than was the 1st conference owing to the conclusion of the war. The only absentees were the Sanitary Commissioners of the Central Provinces and of Assam, both of whom were unavoidably detained in their Provinces. The following conclusions were passed, and have been circulated to local Governments for consideration.

#### 1. *Discussion on modification of Annual Statement No. VI.*

##### *Conclusions—*

(1) Statement No. VI to be modified by the addition of columns showing :—

- (a) male and female births for towns and districts;
- (b) birth rates for towns and districts.

(ii) A supplementary form headed Statement VI C should be prepared showing the sub-division of the columns for fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases recommended at the first informal conference with the addition of an extra column under "fevers" for relapsing fever.

Extra columns in this supplementary form should be provided for :—

- (a) deaths from child birth;
- (b) actual deaths under one year by sexes for towns and districts;
- (c) infant mortality rates for towns and districts.

N. B.—The definition of death from child birth to be "death occurring during or within 14 days of labour."

The compilation of this supplementary form to be optional for each Province.

#### 2. *Discussion on modification of Statement No. IV.*

##### *Conclusions—*

(a) The columns for deaths under one year should be sub-divided into (1) deaths

under one month, (ii) deaths between 1 and 6 months, (iii) deaths between 6 and 12 months, (iv) total.

The above information to be given by sexes.

- (b) The column "deaths under one month" to be further sub-divided into (i) deaths under one week, (ii) deaths over one week, (iii) total.

*N. B.*—The filling in of sub-columns (bi) and (bii) to be optional.

3. *Discussion on the necessity for the publication of urban vital statistics.*

*Conclusion—*

- (a) The vital statistics of selected towns should be published weekly.
- (b) The vital statistics of other towns with a population of 10,000 or over should be published monthly until arrangements can be made to include them in the selected list.

4. *Discussion on a modified form for the weekly report on the health of the principal ports.*

*Conclusion—*

The suggested modifications are approved.

5. *Discussion on the desirability of co-ordination with the Sanitary Departments of Native States.*

*Conclusions—*

- (a) The intercommunication between neighbouring districts of the existence of epidemic and infectious disease is essential in the interests of public health in India.
- (b) The compilation of births and deaths registered in all parts of India (British and Native State territory) should be as far as practicable on similar forms.

6. *Discussion on the necessity for the early notification of epidemic disease.*

*Conclusion—*

That the attention of local Governments should be invited to the vital importance of early notification of epidemic disease, and to the necessity for early and efficient action following on notification.

7. *Discussion on the qualifications necessary for a Health Officer.*

*Conclusions—*

- (a) A medical qualification should be considered essential, and the officer should be designated "Medical Officer of Health."
- (b) A public health qualification is a desirable asset for every medical officer of health, and should be compulsory in the case of full-time appointments. But, in the event of a specially qualified medical officer of health not being available, local bodies, may, with the sanction of the local Government, appoint temporarily an officer with an approved medical qualification on the understanding that he obtains the public health qualification within three years or enters for training at an approved public health school within that period.



- (b) Until such time as local authorities are in a position to employ the necessary staff the existing agencies which deal with sanitation or epidemics in any way should receive some training approved by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province with a view to their more profitable employment in dealing with epidemics.

*16. Discussion relating to the treatment of rural water-supplies.*

*Conclusions.—*

- (a) Manganese chlorogen recently issued for this purpose by a firm in India is a dangerous substance.
- (b) Owing to the difficulties attaching to the use of and expense in transporting solutions containing available chlorine there is a real demand for a cheap and satisfactory solid sterilising agent for water. A suggestion has been made that Choloramine T can be prepared at a practicable price from a waste product in the manufacture of saccharine and the conference recommends that this possibility should be investigated at an early date.

*17. Discussion relating to sanitation of Indian Railways.*

*Conclusion.—*

Owing to the danger of spreading infectious diseases, such as cholera and plague, by railways it is strongly recommended that an investigation into the Sanitary administration (of railways and the relation of the railway administration) with the provincial and local administrations, should be conducted by the Sanitary Commissioner of each Province.

*18. Discussion relating to the manufacture and sale of quinine.*

*Conclusion.—*

Attention should be directed to the enormous importance of Resolution IV of the first informal conference.

*19. Discussion relating to the prevention of the importation of yellow fever into India.*

*Conclusions.—*

In view of the impossibility of preventing the importation of yellow fever by means of rigid regulations under the Ports Act unaided by other measures the conference urges the necessity for—

- (a) immediate legislation to enable ports to take action against the breeding of mosquitoes;
- (b) immediate and efficient action against stegomyia in each of the five principal ports, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi.

*20. Discussion relating to the spread of infectious diseases by means of Indian coastal traffic.*

*Conclusion.—*

The constant introduction of infectious diseases by sea from one Indian port to another (for example between the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon) call for special regulations to admit of the medical inspection of passengers by such vessels, if necessary, both at the port of arrival and of departure, at the discretion of the respective Port Health Officers.

*21. Discussion relating to the value of informal conferences.*

*Conclusion.—*

The interest and stimulating value of these conferences are arguments in favour of their annual repetition, and it is suggested that each conference should last, if necessary, for six days and be held during the first week of December at Delhi.

It is hoped that these conferences will be held regularly in the future, for, they will undoubtedly help to stimulate the interest in public health matters, of the awakening of which there are now unmistakable signs.

*Laboratories.*

## THE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASAUJI.

173. Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Harvey, I.M.S., held charge as Director throughout the year. Owing to war conditions the Institute was understaffed, and the malaria, entomology and helmenthology sections were closed.

The members of the staff were fully occupied in the preparation and supply of vaccines and *anti-sera*, and in the pathological examination of morbid material.

*Antisera*.—54,000 c. c.s. of antivenene (bivalent) 2,050 c. cs. of normal horse serum : and 578 c. cs. of different high titre agglutinating sera, which are manufactured at the Institute, were issued during the year. Certain imported sera, *viz.*, antitetanic, antistreptococcus, antidiphtheritic, antimeningococcus, and antidysenteric are stocked for issue as required. 18,011 doses of these sera were issued during 1918 as compared with 1,997 doses in 1917.

*Vaccines*.—2,235,912 c. cs. of new cholera vaccine were issued or 1,009,200 c. cs. in excess of the record issue in 1917.

The issue of T. A. B. vaccine (851,749.55 c.cs.) was less than in 1917, owing to the transfer of this work for a portion of the year to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

13,420 c. cs. of a mixed influenza vaccine were issued for the first time during the year, and also 3,635 c.cs. of a meningococcus vaccine.

Although the manufacture of vaccines on this scale left little time for general research, the workers at the Institute published the following papers in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research*.

## 1. Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Harvey, I.M.S.—

- (a) Area sown as a measure of Bacterial Growth.
- (b) Yield by weight of bacterial substance for area sown and duration of growth.
- (c) Dried bacterial autogen.

## 2. Major J. Cunningham, I.M.S.—

- (a) Latent dysentery with a suggestion of an index for the estimation of the prevalence of dysentery in a community.
- (b) Note on the preparation of a sterile tryptic extract from the pancreatic glands of *Herbiuora*.

## 3. Mrs. Norris, M. Sc.—

A preliminary note on the preparation of culture media suitable for the growth of organisms used in vaccines.

## THE BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Glen Liston was in charge of the laboratory throughout the year except for a period of six weeks during May and June. The military enteric convalescent depôt was maintained at the laboratory throughout the year.

*Preparation of vaccines*.—1,543,099 doses of anti-plague vaccine were issued against 1,821,661 in 1917. The fall in the issue is due to the markedly lessened



- (c) Medical Officers of health should not be graded into two classes as at present. Any distinction in qualification which *ipso facto* labels a scientific man as 2nd class in the eyes of the public is invidious and should be avoided.
- (d) The salary paid to the medical officer of health of a town should be governed by the income and importance of the town; so that the more important towns may secure the services of the most experienced medical officers of health.

8. *Discussion on the position of urban and rural medical officers of health and on the security of their appointments.*

*Conclusions—*

- (a) No medical officer of health should be appointed or dismissed without the sanction of the local Government concerned.
- (b) It is impracticable in most Provinces to form a provincial service for urban medical officers of health.
- (c) The objections pertaining to the formation of a provincial service for urban medical officers of health do not necessarily apply to such a service for rural medical officers of health. Among the advantages of a provincial service for public health officials are—
- (i) The possibility of transfer of officials from unhealthy or unpopular districts to healthy or popular district and *vice versa*.
- (ii) The provision of temporary assistance to a district in need for emergency work in connection with pilgrimages and epidemics generally.
- (d) The alternative to a provincial service for the rural public health staff is the provision of a special emergency fund by means of which the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province could employ a temporary staff for loan to the district in need.
- (e) The medical health officer of the district should be adviser in public health for the district and be independent of the Civil Surgeon.

9. *Discussion relating to public health qualifications generally.*

*Conclusion.—*

A State Faculty of Public Health analogous to the existing State Faculty of Medicine should be formed in each Province for the purpose of laying down the curricula, conducting the examinations and granting diplomas and certificates in public health.

10. *Discussion relating to public health legislation.*

*Conclusions.—*

- (a) A committee should be called in each Province to consider the feasibility and desirability of combining the various existing Acts under which action can be taken in public health matters into one Public Health Act for the Province.
- (b) The feasibility of a general and co-ordinating Imperial Public Health Act should also be considered and if necessary by a committee.

11. *Discussion relating to Industrial Hygiene.*

*Conclusion.—*

The attention of local Governments should be invited to the necessity for making industrial hygiene the subject of careful investigation by Public Health Officers (*vide* Resolution No. XI of 1st informal conference). Such investigations cannot be made until the Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Province are given official status under the Indian Factories Act No. XII of 1911.



*12. Discussion relating to the education of the general public in Hygiene.*

*Conclusions.—*

In each Province a publicity bureau should be stated under the Sanitary Commissioner to carry out the following functions:—

- (a) The preparation or scrutinisation of all material, such as, lantern slides, diagrams, standard lectures, etc., intended for the instruction of the general public.
- (b) The production and publication of a popular illustrated journal, leaflets, and other literature for distribution to local bodies and individuals.
- (c) The scrutinisation of all hygiene primers at present in use or proposed in future for instruction in public health in schools and colleges.

*13. Discussion relating to the position and functions of the Sanitary Commissioners.*

*Conclusions.—*

- (a) The prevention of disease is the province of the Sanitary Department.
- (b) It is undesirable that the investigation, prevention and control of specific diseases, such as malaria, plague, book worm disease, cholera, etc., should be entrusted to specially created departments removed from the control of the Sanitary Commissioner: because such a proceeding deprives the Sanitary Commissioner of any voice in the control of the policy of these separate departments and therefore in the co-ordination of their work with the general public health policy required for the Province.
- (c) It is desirable that there should be uniformity in this respect throughout India to permit of satisfactory co-ordination between the Sanitary Departments of the various Provinces.
- (d) Action to secure this uniformity can only be taken by the Imperial Government.

*14. Discussion relating to the possibility of closer co-ordination between the Sanitary Departments of different Provinces.*

*Conclusions.—*

- (a) Provincial Sanitary Commissioners should report the outbreak of epidemics to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and thereafter forward a weekly statement on the progress of disease.
- (b) Provincial Sanitary Commissioners should forward to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India a short report as occasion arises on all public health matters likely to be of interest to other Sanitary Commissioners.
- (c) A public health bureau should be started under the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India who should issue at regular intervals a Public Health Bulletin containing information gathered under (a) and (b), reports dealing with epidemic disease and public health progress in other countries and references to important papers in different journals.
- (d) Each local Government should depute its Sanitary Commissioner once in each year to visit the Sanitary Commissioner of another province to acquaint himself with local organisation, methods and progress.

*15. Discussion relating to coping with epidemic disease under existing conditions.*

*Conclusions.—*

- (a) As executive work in the prevention and curtailment of disease is essentially the function of local authorities this conference strongly reaffirms the recommendations, made by the first conference relating to the necessity for an organisation to deal with rural sanitation, and considers that early action is necessary to give effect to them.



incidence of plague during the last half of 1918. The demand for anti-plague vaccine has doubled in the past three years, which is a sure indication of its growing popularity.

371,977 doses of T. A. B. vaccine were supplied during the year and 10,133 doses of other bacterial vaccines. Autogenous vaccines were prepared for 612 cases.

*Examination of rats.*—878,236 rats were received during the year: of these 630,409 were found to be dead on arrival, and 450,587 were examined for plague. In 10,034 the result was positive.

*Routine work.*—A large amount of work was done in the examination of pathological fluids and discharges, and of water and foods, etc. 282 specimens of pathological tissues were examined. The brains of 111 dogs and other animals were examined for rabies, and a positive result was obtained in 78.

*Research.*—Dr. Soparkar continued his infection experiments in connection with schistosomiasis. Only one type of cercaria developed in the body of a goat into a mature schistosome, identified as *Sch. spindalis*. Other types of cercariae showed no development in any of the animals on which they were tested.

Dr. Soparkar also succeeded in making a peptone suitable for routine work by the digestion of casein with proteolytic enzymes derived from the pancreatic glands of goats, and in the preparation of a medium suitable for the cultivation of *B. influenza* (Pfeiffer).

Dr. Gore successfully undertook the preparation of taurocholate of soda.

Major Kunhardt and Dr. Chitre continued observations on the attractiveness of certain foods for rats and the methods for destroying rats.

The examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens sent from military hospitals was continued, and Lieutenant-Colonel Glen Liston carried out the duties of consulting bacteriologist to the different war hospitals.

#### THE KING INSTITUTE, MADRAS.

(Microbiological Section.)

Except for eight days at the beginning of the year Dr. F. M. Gibson was in charge.

Research into sand filtration was continued, but was stopped for four months to permit of necessary alterations and repairs. The maximum reduction in the depth of the layer of sand consistent with efficiency was the chief line of enquiry. Encouraging results were obtained and the observations will be continued.

The routine chemical and bacteriological analysis of waters for the Presidency was continued, and 4,660 samples of pathological materials were examined and reported on. Of the latter were 61 specimens, including foetuses, for the detection of *S. pallida*. In 12 only was the finding positive.

58,116 doses of bacterial vaccines were issued; of these 1,718 were autogenous for 174 cases. 31,435 doses of cholera, 12,566 of T. A. B. and 8,895 of gonococcus vaccine were supplied. The output is eight-fold that of 1915.

Antisera were stocked and 945 doses were issued during the year.

#### PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA, KASAUJI.

5,680 persons received a full course of treatment, an increase of 474 over the previous year. Of those who received treatment 69 or 1·21 per cent contracted the disease. Of these 10 died during the course of treatment. The failure rate was 0·62 per cent.

In the case of 414 persons, chiefly Europeans, treatment was not considered necessary. During the past four years the number of cases among all military units came to 2,117. The Institute served therefore as a base for anti-rabic treatment for troops serving in Mesopotamia and other Asian war areas. The statistical examination into the cause of the relatively high mortality among persons bitten by jackals was continued, but the number of cases examined so far is insufficient to warrant definite conclusions.

In its function as the Punjab Provincial Laboratory 1,771 examinations were made.

Major McKendrick was in charge of the Institute during the year.

#### PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN INDIA, COONOOOR.

The number of patients who went through a full course of treatment was 2,975, an increase of 579 over the previous year. The increase was entirely among Asiatics, as the Europeans numbered 112 fewer.

Four patients died from hydrophobia during the course of the treatment: 4 in less than 15 days from the completion of treatment, and 22 in more than 15 days after the completion of treatment. The latter are classed as failures, giving a rate of 0·74 per cent.

260 persons were given advice but not treated as it was considered they had run no risk of infection.

The following papers were published by the workers at the Institute in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research*:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Cornwall. Anaphylactic reactions in the course of antirabic treatment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cornwall and Lieutenant-Colonel McCarrison. The Pharmacodynamics of Quinine.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCarrison. The pathogenesis of deficiency disease.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., was Director of the Institute throughout the year.

#### KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL PASTEUR INSTITUTE, SHILLONG.

1,068 persons including 90 Europeans, went through the full course of treatment as compared with 569 in the previous year.

Six patients died fifteen days or more after the completion of treatment, so the failure rate was 0·56 per cent. No patients died during the course of treatment



and 7 within 15 days of its completion. 225 out of the 978 Indian patients were bitten by jackals.

The erection of a 12 bed hospital for the treatment of kala-azar patients was commenced during the year. During the past two years 42 patients have been treated; of these 31 or 74 per cent have been cured by the intravenous injection of tartar emetic. In a few cases colloid antimony has been given orally, and this seems to be a more potent cure than tartar emetic.

The number of pathological specimens examined was 2,254; more than double the figure for 1917.

During the influenza epidemic a mixed influenza vaccine was prepared, and by the end of March 1919, nearly a quarter of a million doses had been issued. Six litres of meningococcus vaccine were also issued.

In spite of the demands of routine work on the time of the staff some useful research into kala-azar, dysentery, and malaria was carried out.

Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S., acted as Director throughout the year.

#### PASTEUR INSTITUTE, BURMA, RANGOON.

595 persons presented themselves for treatment, but only 313 were treated: 113 absconded and 169 were advised that treatment was unnecessary. No "failures" were reported.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Pearce, I.M.S., was Director of the Institute during the year.

#### THE INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION.

174. The War naturally continued to interfere with the activities of the Association. Research workers, apart from those engaged in the laboratories, detailed above, were employed on military service, while routine duties occupied most of the time of workers in the laboratories. In spite of this some useful progress in knowledge can be reported.

The diabetes enquiry under Lieutenant-Colonel McCay terminated temporarily in June 1918. Four papers have been published in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research*.

The enquiry into plague preventive measures under Dr. Chitre in Poona continued throughout the year. A pamphlet on the methods to be employed in destroying rats by trapping and poison baits has been issued. Much valuable information has been accumulated and will be published in due course.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greig, I.M.S., Captain Maitra, I.M.S., and Captain Wrench, R.A.M.C., were assisted in carrying out investigations in Karachi, and have published papers on—

- (a) the anti-beri-beri value of certain foods
- (b) on influenza
- (c) the curative value of chenopodium oil and thymol in the cure of ankylostomiasis
- (d) the effect of a mixture of Co., and air on the growth of certain organisms, such as the meningococcus and gonococcus.

Colonel McCarrison, I.M.S., commenced an investigation into deficiency diseases, and has obtained important results which have been recorded in a series of papers published in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research*.

At the end of the year Captain Malone, I.M.S., was deputed to conduct an inquiry into the pathogenic organisms associated with influenza in India.

Dr. Mhaskar continued his enquiry into ankylostomiasis among Tamil coolies. The incidence of infection was found to be nearly 100 per cent in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts. He tested the efficacy of anthelmintics, and published a paper in conjunction with Father Caius on thymol. 37 sub-assistant surgeons were trained in hookworm diagnosis.

Dr. Sudhamoy Ghosh continued, under the supervision of Sir Leonard Rogers, his work on the chemistry of certain drugs used in the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis. A sum of money has been given to the Mission to Lepers to assist in the trial by 15 to 20 medical men and women of the comparative results of different methods of treating leprosy.

Dr. D. Norris continued her investigations into the relationship between the bacterial yield of culture media and their chemical composition and mode of preparation. The results so far obtained promise to be of importance in the cheap manufacture of bacterial vaccines in this country, and in popularising their use.

Financial assistance was given to the enquiry into the specific action of quinine on malarial parasites by Captain Acton, I.M.S., and Dr. Curjel. The reports are being published in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research*.

Mr. Awati's research into the bionomics of the house fly continued during the year : he has shown that only certain species of this fly settle upon human excreta. As a result of his observations on sand flies Mr. Mitter has published an interesting paper in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research*.

Mr. Howlett was deputed to make an enquiry into the comparative value of mosquito repellant now on the market, and into the possibility of other substances still more efficient in this respect.

The mollusc survey was continued under the Zoological Survey of India. Dr. Annandale with his co-workers surveyed the mollusc distribution in Eastern Madras, Seistan, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier and Punjab. A report on the natural cercariae found in the molluscs of the Madras Presidency and on infective experiments on these molluscs with human schistosomes was submitted.

Captain Knowles with the assistance of Mrs. Adie investigated the mode of transmission of kala-azar, at present with negative results.

The *Indian Journal of Medical Research* has completed its sixth year of existence. Each number contains much valuable information, the result of painstaking research, the application of which would be of inestimable benefit to the inhabitants of India. There are indications that the educated portion of the community is taking a deeper interest in public health matters, and with the development of education, more particularly hygienic education in schools, there is undoubtedly promise of a brighter public health outlook in India.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, M. B.,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,  
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.



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# APPENDICES

TO THE

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner  
with the Government of India

FOR

1918

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RATIO PER

A. + Groups.		Years.	*Average strength.	Constantly sick.	†Invaliding.	A.—ADMISSION D.—DEATH					
						Influenza.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
						A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	{	1908—1917	1,217	40	12.3	5.4	...	...	...	0.4	...
		1917	1,395	46	12.9	15.1	...	...	...	...	...
		1918	1,209	57	13.2	67.8	0.83	...	...	...	...
„ II.—Burma Inland	{	1908—1917	1,280	38	2.8	0.5	...	0.3	0.39	...	...
		1917	1,079	33	6.5	2.8	...	...	...	...	...
		1918	1,347	35	24.5	70.5	3.71	...	...	...	...
„ IV.—Bengal and Orissa...	{	1908—1917	1,752	39	17.0	0.7	...	0.4	0.06	0.3	0.08
		1917	1,610	49	26.1	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
		1918	1,715	61	32.1	173.8	1.75	...	...	...	...
„ V.—Gangetic plain and Chutia Nagpur.	{	1908—1917	5,374	35	13.4	10.4	...	1.4	0.63	0.7	0.04
		1917	4,478	47	19.4	16.7	...	0.2	0.22	...	...
		1918	4,582	49	26.2	230.5	4.58	0.2	...	2.4	0.22
„ VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya.	{	1908—1917	13,075	39	10.1	5.6	...	0.4	0.28	0.3	0.02
		1917	16,679	44	14.9	3.9	...	0.7	0.48	0.1	...
		1918	15,110	59	15.2	269.7	13.24	1.0	0.53	2.5	0.32
„ VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	{	1908—1917	5,462	42	11.6	15.3	...	0.4	0.26	0.1	...
		1917	7,738	43	9.6	10.9	...	0.1	0.13	0.3	...
		1918	8,104	48	12.2	264.3	14.56	...	...	0.9	...
„ VIII.—South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	{	1908—1917	5,258	37	11.8	3.5	...	0.1	0.10	0.6	0.08
		1917	4,517	43	19.5	0.9	...	...	...	3.3	0.89
		1918	4,865	47	16.9	295.0	11.92	...	...	0.3	0.21
„ IX.—Dessa	{	1908—1917	10,602	34	15.0	3.9	...	0.3	0.20	0.2	0.03
		1917	15,911	48	20.2	10.4	...	0.1	0.06	0.4	0.13
		1918	18,399	69	37.1	217.1	5.60	2.7	1.09	1.4	0.05
„ X.—Western Coast	{	1908—1917	1,596	49	15.5	9.5	...	0.3	0.19	0.4	0.13
		1917	2,575	79	33.8	31.5	...	0.8	0.78	1.2	0.73
		1918	2,311	105	38.5	375.6	4.33	5.6	1.7	4.8	1.73
„ XI.—Southern India	{	1908—1917	3,465	36	8.7	3.1	...	0.1	0.09	0.3	0.03
		1917	6,056	44	10.7	0.5	...	0.2	...	0.2	...
		1918	9,292	48	17.2	120.7	7.96	0.4	0.11	1.2	0.32
„ XII (a).—Hill Stations	{	1908—1917	11,141	29	7.9	3.8	...	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.02
		1917	11,475	4	15.	4.1	...	...	...	0.2	0.09
		1918	11,629	44	24.3	193.1	9.46	0.1	...	0.2	...
„ XII (b).—Hill Convalescent Depôts and Sanatoria.	{	1908—1917	3,679	48	10.8	1.0	...	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.03
		1917	4,302	49	11.2	0.5	...	...	...	0.5	...
		1918	5,058	72	18.0	185.2	8.30	0.2	...	0.4	0.26
India	{	1908—1917	67,594	36	11.0	5.3	...	0.4	0.26	0.3	0.03
		1917	80,825	46	16.5	7.3	...	0.2	0.16	0.4	0.11
		1918	87,982	60	22.8	219.5	8.81	1.0	0.42	1.3	0.20

\* Decennial ratios are worked on the total strength of the ten-year period.

† From 1909-1917 and worked on aggregate strengths of that period.



LE OF STRENGTH.

Enteric fever.		Malaria.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Venereal diseases.		All causes.	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
0.6	0.16	97.3	0.33	85.2	0.08	1.2	0.16	8.1	0.16	85.1	0.25	712.6	6.41
0.7	0.72	109.7	...	...	...	0.7	...	15.8	0.72	67.4	...	1,003.0	5.73
3.3	...	137.3	...	...	...	5.0	...	24.8	0.83	80.2	...	979.3	6.62
2.3	0.62	75.5	0.23	62.6	...	1.3	0.23	6.6	0.47	100.2	0.08	693.3	4.22
1.9	0.92	83.4	...	...	...	...	...	5.6	2.78	78.8	...	710.8	7.41
4.5	...	129.2	5.20	1.5	...	0.7	...	8.9	1.48	100.2	...	709.7	17.82
2.6	0.40	93.4	0.29	53.4	...	1.7	0.40	9.4	0.34	103.7	0.06	669.2	7.48
0.6	...	78.9	...	1.9	...	...	...	8.7	...	150.3	...	803.7	4.97
6.4	0.58	153.4	1.75	...	...	1.2	...	9.9	1.75	165.6	...	1,071.1	13.41
9.2	1.25	65.9	0.11	62.6	0.06	3.9	0.54	8.9	0.37	58.9	0.02	632.0	7.05
5.4	0.67	54.9	...	8.5	0.22	2.7	0.45	9.6	...	44.9	...	683.6	4.02
8.3	0.65	43.2	...	2.2	...	3.3	0.44	10.0	0.22	51.1	...	872.5	11.79
6.0	1.03	226.5	0.34	30.3	0.03	3.6	0.36	6.3	0.24	45.3	0.03	788.2	6.05
2.8	0.72	214.3	0.42	6.8	...	4.9	0.54	8.4	0.18	38.9	...	807.6	5.76
7.5	1.46	253.3	0.99	1.7	0.07	2.5	0.46	6.6	0.07	45.5	...	1,205.7	25.38
5.7	0.95	347.2	0.62	46.8	0.07	4.3	0.57	3.9	0.11	43.0	0.07	1,003.0	7.36
1.8	0.13	432.8	1.29	3.0	...	3.7	0.39	0.3	0.26	22.6	0.13	961.4	5.94
10.6	1.48	286.7	1.36	0.1	...	3.8	1.11	0.4	0.12	25.5	...	1,144.4	22.93
4.5	1.03	207.4	0.29	17.5	0.02	2.6	0.21	7.9	0.13	56.4	0.02	737.9	5.50
4.0	1.11	241.3	0.44	6.2	...	2.4	0.22	10.0	...	36.5	...	828.4	5.31
6.6	0.41	144.3	0.21	1.0	...	2.9	0.82	17.1	...	56.1	...	964.6	18.09
6.4	0.89	129.1	0.22	13.2	...	1.9	0.23	12.3	0.16	57.2	...	567.3	4.46
4.3	0.44	252.8	0.57	1.8	...	1.3	0.38	12.1	0.06	61.7	...	728.5	4.02
5.5	0.27	316.1	0.38	0.3	...	2.5	0.54	18.8	0.27	76.7	...	1,015.4	11.14
3.8	0.44	169.0	0.50	9.8	...	3.2	0.69	17.0	0.56	116.5	...	779.0	7.64
5.8	...	317.7	1.16	8.9	...	8.5	0.78	35.0	1.55	164.7	...	1,511.4	10.87
6.5	0.87	515.8	0.87	12.6	...	6.9	0.43	23.4	0.87	212.5	...	2,018.6	16.88
7.2	0.40	77.2	0.09	14.2	...	2.0	0.26	19.2	0.26	84.8	0.09	632.6	4.36
6.9	...	143.2	0.17	2.1	...	1.8	0.83	37.3	0.66	117.9	...	711.9	3.30
14.4	0.32	102.5	0.32	...	...	0.8	0.22	44.0	0.43	99.4	...	702.9	11.62
3.3	0.37	120.7	0.17	12.9	0.01	2.0	0.25	3.9	0.18	37.0	0.06	520.5	3.53
1.2	0.09	230.4	0.35	2.2	...	1.4	0.09	1.5	...	25.4	0.17	626.1	3.1
6.5	0.43	373.5	0.52	0.4	...	4.0	0.60	23	...	27.5	...	954.4	13.41
5.6	0.71	140.6	0.24	15.3	...	2.6	0.30	10.6	0.46	41.3	0.08	618.6	6.99
6.0	0.46	153.8	0.70	3.3	...	1.9	0.23	15.3	0.70	22.5	...	524.9	5.58
6.7	1.19	529.7	0.40	0.2	...	5.1	1.78	10.3	0.40	25.7	...	1,112.7	17.99
5.2	0.76	161.3	0.27	27.6	0.02	2.7	0.32	8.4	0.24	54.2	0.04	671.2	5.47
3.4	0.41	227.9	0.48	4.3	0.01	2.8	0.36	11.1	0.26	52.0	0.04	771.7	4.83
7.5	0.70	269.2	0.65	1.2	0.01	3.1	0.59	13.8	0.25	62.5	0.03	1030.2	16.19

17.—Admission and death rates from diphtheria fever in stations of over 1,000 strength.													
Stations.		1918.			DECENNium 1908-1917.			1918.			DECENNium 1908-1917.		
		Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Stations.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.			
Pangoon	...	3.9	...	0.7	0.19	Jubbulpore	...	...	2.0	...	5.3	0.83	
Lucknow	...	1.8	...	11.1	1.55	Secunderabad	...	...	2.6	...	5.7	1.29	
Meerut	...	14.8	1.09	8.5	1.47	Belgaum	...	...	4.2	1.27	6.7	1.24	
Delhi	...	7.1	1.53	2.9	0.85	Poona	...	...	11.5	0.33	9.0	0.47	
Ambala	...	3.4	0.84	3.2	0.73	Kirkee	...	...	6.7	0.16	6.7	0.61	
Ferozepore	...	2.6	...	2.3	0.52	Ahmednagar	...	...	2.2	...	3.5	0.43	
Lahore	...	19.1	6.38	8.0	0.89	Colaba	...	...	6.5	0.87	4.3	0.46	
Rawalpindi	...	4.6	0.51	7.0	1.15	Bangalore	...	...	14.4	0.34	9.0	0.57	
Nowshera	...	4.3	1.07	6.9	1.80	Quetta	...	...	6.6	0.79	3.3	0.35	
Peshawar	...	17.3	2.21	7.5	1.25	Dalhousie	...	...	7.0	0.87	5.5	0.43	
Karachi	...	4.9	...	2.3	0.26	Wellington	...	...	3.7	1.37	3.2	0.28	
Risalpur	...	4.5	0.91	1.8	...	Deolali Depot	...	...	4.5	0.41	1.8	0.20	
Mhow	...	10.7	0.86	3.8	0.18								

Years.		C.—OFFICERS.					D.—WOMEN.					E.—CHILDREN.				
		Average annual strength.	Admission rate per 1,000	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Average annual strength.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Average annual strength.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.			
1908-17	...	2,361	682.9	26.64	6.48	3,262	531.9	21.93	7.85	5,485	377.6	14.53	27.96			
1917	...	3,273	965.5	41.82	7.03	1,463	456.6	23.27	8.20	2,629	355.6	15.84	12.17			
1918	...	4,524	1,344.6	52.58	15.92	1,481	603.0	21.38	24.98	2,624	632.9	18.81	20.20			



ARMIES AND DIVISIONS.	Year.	Average strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.									
					DEATHS FROM									
					Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric-fever.	Malaria.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Abscess of the liver.	All causes.	Mortality including absent deaths.
... Army ...	1917	115,689	754	34	'38	'01	'29	'99	'71	5'85	'16	...	12'47	...
	1918	195,426	827	38	'14	'09	'26	'54	'71	6'63	'24	'02	29'14	..
... Army ...	1917	72,356	726	35	'17	'06	'21	'80	'51	3'84	'26	...	10'32	...
	1918	141,990	906	45	'13	'20	'32	1'09	'53	5'31	'37	'04	29'88	..
... (Peshawar) Division ...	1917	18,311	893	37	...	...	'44	1'64	'49	7'86	'05	...	14'64	...
	1918	23,755	1,003	47	...	'08	'59	'63	'88	4'46	...	...	36'03	...
... (Rawalpindi) Division ...	1917	23,392	645	31	...	...	'13	'73	'81	5'98	'09	...	12'74	...
	1918	41,018	683	34	'22	'07	'22	'66	'61	5'70	'22	'02	26'96	...
... (Indian) Division ...	1917	22,358	674	32	1'39	'04	'18	1'30	'49	3'67	'18	...	10'29	...
	1918	35,062	745	36	'14	'09	'14	1'31	'51	10'89	'39	...	36'79	...
... (Quetta) Division ...	1917	17,942	761	36	'11	'06	'33	1'28	1'06	6'80	'33	...	13'82	...
	1918	30,462	986	53	...	'07	'82	1'81	'98	7'98	'20	...	32'43	...
... (How) Division ...	1917	22,094	641	31	...	...	'26	'70	'22	4'13	'13	...	9'87	...
	1918	46,386	846	40	...	'0	'13	'88	'34	6'19	'30	'02	32'21	...
... Division ...	1917	13,090	810	43	'15	'08	...	'46	'46	1'53	'53	...	7'87	...
	1918	32,894	1,084	51	'40	'18	'30	'36	'64	3'95	'61	'09	31'28	...
... Division ...	1917	23,568	642	35	'30	...	'21	'59	1'49	2'76	'17	...	9'42	...
	1918	41,126	740	36	'02	'17	'10	'63	1'05	4'62	'44	'05	23'56	...
... (Lucknow) Division ...	1917	15,093	591	27	'40	...	'27	'33	'27	3'78	'07	...	7'55	...
	1918	29,221	751	33	'41	...	'07	'48	'55	4'52	'17	...	22'42	...
... (Cunderabad) Division ...	1917	10,676	717	31	'66	'19	'19	'75	...	1'41	'09	...	8'52	...
	1918	22,164	709	37	'14	'81	'18	1'04	'18	2'26	'32	'05	22'97	...
... Division ...	1917	7,654	753	39	'13	...	'13	'65	'91	3'40	'26	...	9'93	...
	1918	10,084	796	38	'20	'20	...	2'38	'40	4'36	'50	...	22'11	...
... (Derajat and Bannu) Brigades ...	1917	12,967	1,286	48	...	...	'69	1'54	'31	14'42	'54	...	23'83	...
	1918	25,244	1,240	51	...	'08	'63	2'22	'63	9'98	'16	...	32'44	...
... of India ...	1917	191,242	741	34	'29	'03	'25	'90	'63	5'00	'20	...	11'51	8'11
	1918	341,458	856	41	'13	'13	'28	1'00	'63	6'02	'29	'02	29'17	29'40

B.—GROUPS.		Years.	Average strength.	RATIO PER MILLE							
				Constantly sick.	Invaliding.	Influenza.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
						A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	{	1908-17	1,406	28'7	...	'6	...	...	...	'1	...
		1917	2,285	31'9	...	'9	...	...	...	...	...
		1918	2,560	27'0	...	27'0	...	'4	'39	...	...
" II.—Burma Inland	{	1908-17	2,620	28'0	...	2'7	...	'1	'04	'2	...
		1917	2,994	39'2	...	...	...	'3	'33	...	...
		1918	5,846	37'3	...	97'0	9'24	'2	'17	...	...
" III.—Assam	{	1908-17	822	25'5	...	2'9	...	'2	'24	'1	...
		1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" IV.—Bengal and Orissa	{	1908-17	2,075	26'4	...	1'4	...	'1	'10	'1	...
		1917	3,211	21'8	...	5'3	...	...	...	...	...
		1918	5,376	30'9	...	251'7	17'11	2'2	1'67	...	...
" V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	{	1908-17	6,894	21'7	...	1'3	...	1'0	'51	'5	...
		1917	11,528	28'2	...	'3	...	'7	'52	'2	...
		1918	22,462	34'0	...	114'2	10'37	'4	'13	'6	...
" VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	{	1908-17	25,401	26'9	...	1'8	...	'7	'30	'4	...
		1917	49,519	30'7	...	'1	...	2'1	'65	'3	...
		1918	94,424	35'1	...	118'1	15'62	'1	'07	1'2	...
" VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	{	1908-17	22,860	31'6	...	1'6	...	'5	'30	'3	...
		1917	36,275	41'7	...	...	...	'2	'17	'2	...
		1918	57,695	52'4	...	150'8	15'34	...	...	'7	...
" VIII.—South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	{	1908-17	11,475	23'1	...	1'8	...	'3	'19	'5	...
		1917	17,143	32'8	...	2'7	...	...	...	'3	...
		1918	35,397	37'1	...	157'8	16'87	...	...	'5	...
" IX.—Deccan	{	1908-17	16,930	25'0	...	3'1	'01	'7	'32	'7	...
		1917	23,163	36'4	...	'6	...	'1	'09	'4	...
		1918	50,342	46'7	...	131'3	18'59	'6	'26	1'0	...
" X.—Western Coast	{	1908-17	1,680	52'7	...	2'3	...	'2	'24	'8	...
		1917	1,592	39'6	...	1'9	...	...	...	1'3	...
		1918	6,042	49'8	...	122'8	10'59	'7	...	3'1	...
" XI.—Southern India	{	1908-17	4,629	23'8	...	1'4	...	'9	'50	'5	...
		1917	6,309	15'9	...	'3	...	2'7	1'11	'8	...
		1918	14,106	34'5	...	117'4	12'69	'6	'21	3'9	...
" Hill Stations	{	1908-17	24,872	26'8	...	4'7	'01	'4	'28	'2	...
		1917	34,026	36'2	...	7'5	...	'1	'06	'2	...
		1918	43,166	42'8	...	172'9	15'80	'3	'19	'4	...
ARMY OF INDIA	{	1908-17	136,021	25'7	13'0	2'5	'004	'5	'28	'4	...
		1917	191,242	34'3	17'9	1'8	...	'7	'29	'3	...
		1918	341,458	40'7	19'2	136'8	15'23	'2	'13	1'0	...



LENGTH.

FROM

Enteric fever,		Malaria.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Venereal diseases.		All causes.	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
...	...	146'3	'92	89'9	'14	6'8	1'56	28'6	'21	35'7	'07	765'7	5'76
...	...	114'2	'44	2'6	...	14'9	5'69	7'4	'88	60'4	...	835'0	9'63
...	...	185'2	'39	...	...	33'6	7'03	10'5	'39	42'6	...	575'2	17'97
'9	'38	188'9	1'11	42'5	'27	3'8	'95	12'6	'15	37'4	'04	646'2	5'95
'7	...	94'5	'67	3'3	...	6'3	2'00	12'4	...	115'2	'33	606'5	8'36
...	...	105'9	2'22	1'0	...	10'3	2'91	11'8	'51	143'5	...	750'8	21'04
'6	'12	212'6	'49	41'5	...	9'1	'61	31'9	'2	19'7	...	732'0	3'65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'9	'14	116'1	'29	70'5	'14	9'7	1'40	36'3	'29	27'9	'05	662'9	4'53
...	...	62'6	'31	2'8	...	21'2	4'36	21'2	...	39'6	...	584'2	7'79
...	...	51'7	1'49	'2	...	9'5	2'42	6'1	'19	31'4	...	823'8	27'72
1'0	'30	78'8	'29	23'3	'13	9'9	1'71	19'0	'13	22'6	'04	510'7	5'35
1'0	'35	73'1	'35	'4	'09	17'5	3'30	7'7	'09	41'6	...	595'2	6'94
'6	'09	44'1	'22	'2	'04	19'2	4'76	5'1	'18	49'8	'18	742'2	20'12
2'0	'44	132'9	'45	31'1	'20	14'0	2'49	19'1	'13	27'3	'03	614'0	7'32
'7	'10	121'7	'73	11'3	'14	22'3	4'50	10'9	'16	47'7	'04	625'6	11'33
'4	'16	78'7	'88	5'0	'06	21'9	7'58	10'3	'36	47'2	'05	722'0	30'74
3'1	'65	292'6	'74	22'6	'16	19'6	4'16	33'0	'19	18'6	...	890'8	9'13
1'8	'44	341'8	1'65	8'0	'03	36'4	9'57	24'2	'25	37'0	'03	1,008'6	17'06
1'5	'50	259'7	1'61	1'7	'07	24'8	7'21	12'0	'09	35'3	'02	1,090'7	31'42
2'2	'42	137'7	'37	11'3	'10	10'3	1'74	16'0	'06	18'5	'03	573'1	5'40
1'9	'35	162'3	'82	'9	'12	15'7	3'67	7'6	'06	2'88	...	685'6	9'80
'6	'08	108'4	'73	'6	'06	14'3	3'67	5'6	'11	35'4	'06	800'5	28'39
1'6	'29	87'6	'27	20'2	'07	7'9	1'15	20'9	'17	34'9	'06	547'9	5'11
'3	'04	167'8	'73	'2	...	12'7	2'50	17'1	'39	64'5	'09	737'5	8'25
'7	'26	99'7	'75	'1	'06	18'3	5'74	31'2	'68	78'1	'04	983'8	32'86
1'5	'59	194'4	'71	25'0	'12	9'3	2'14	61'9	'53	41'6	...	807'4	8'32
1'3	...	79'1	...	28'9	...	13'2	2'51	55'3	...	57'8	...	804'6	15'70
2'5	'66	115'7	'50	22'8	...	19'0	4'30	28'1	...	208'2	...	999'0	21'52
'8	'04	119'9	'22	10'8	'06	6'7	'82	14'8	'15	39'2	'04	546'8	5'21
'2	'16	92'1	'16	...	...	7'0	1'27	4'0	...	88'3	...	629'4	7'45
'1	...	36'9	'71	'1	...	6'9	1'91	2'1	'21	89'6	...	638'9	22'60
2'6	'55	160'2	'78	23'8	'13	13'2	2'51	15'6	'17	17'8	'02	623'1	8'08
1'3	'44	206'5	1'09	12'0	'06	22'2	5'32	9'6	'24	32'1	'06	754'4	12'55
1'6	'67	206'8	1'16	5'5	'07	20'2	6'74	10'1	'21	37'2	'02	911'6	31'14
1'9	'40	156'1	'51	24'7	'13	11'9	2'17	22'1	'14	23'3	'03	628'6	6'6
1'0	'25	184'6	'90	7'5	'07	21'8	5'00	13'8	'20	45'0	'04	741'4	11'51
'8	'28	129'7	1'00	3'0	'06	19'6	6'02	12'7	'29	53'1	'04	856'3	29'17



## I.—ACTUALS. 2.—RATIOS.

	Plains and Hills.	Average annual strength.	Malaria.		Tubercle of the lungs.		Pneumonia.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Scurvy.		Anæmia and Debility.		All causes.		Average number
			A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1914.	Plains ...	97,245	10,479	24	191	17	709	110	2,782	13	3,058	13	69	1	1,059	4	54,407	410	1,991
			107·8	·25	2·0	·17	7·3	1·13	28·6	·13	31·4	·13	·7	·01	10·9	·04	559·5	4·22	20
	Hills ...	21,680	2,044	5	61	10	178	23	532	4	567	4	10	1	253	1	13,517	93	50
			135·8	·23	2·8	·46	8·2	1·06	24·5	·18	26·2	·18	·5	·05	11·7	·05	623·5	4·29	23
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,048	1,455	...	36	5	114	18	290	4	329	2	7	1	121	1	5,987	48	23
			131·7	...	3·3	·45	10·3	1·63	26·2	·36	29·8	·18	·6	·09	11·0	·09	541·9	4·34	21
1915.	Plains ...	90,816	12,115	58	267	19	1,207	232	3,890	29	3,901	24	216	2	2,091	9	69,534	702	3,221
			133·4	·64	2·9	·21	13·3	2·55	42·9	·32	43·0	·26	2·4	·02	23·0	·10	765·7	7·73	35
	Hills ...	25,019	5,036	71	59	19	320	76	973	11	874	28	22	3	303	2	17,176	308	70
			201·3	2·84	2·4	·76	12·8	3·04	38·9	·44	34·9	1·12	·9	·12	12·1	·08	686·5	12·31	30
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	13,094	1,482	7	26	13	180	42	551	6	348	4	18	3	154	1	7,036	129	3
			113·2	·53	2·0	·99	13·7	3·21	42·1	·46	26·6	·31	1·4	·23	11·8	·08	537·3	9·85	26
1916.	Plains ...	106,307	20,046	81	278	37	1,726	341	3,671	40	4,276	34	309	4	2,293	8	80,269	936	3,621
			197·0	·76	2·6	·35	16·2	3·21	34·5	·38	40·2	·32	2·9	·04	21·6	·08	755·1	8·80	37
	Hills ...	30,238	6,312	16	112	21	616	121	1,355	29	1,112	11	36	2	385	5	22,994	302	1,141
			208·7	·53	3·7	·69	20·4	4·00	44·8	·96	36·7	·36	1·2	0·7	21	·17	760·4	9·99	37
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	15,909	2,096	7	74	13	343	72	912	13	558	5	27	2	153	2	10,961	179	5
			131·7	·44	4·7	·82	21·6	4·53	57·3	·82	35·1	·31	1·7	·13	9·6	·13	689·0	11·25	31
1917.	Plains ...	154,019	27,392	136	390	63	1,377	775	6,453	147	4,399	38	109	2	2,556	12	114,119	1,764	5,221
			177·8	·88	2·5	·41	21·9	5·03	41·9	·95	28·6	·25	·7	·01	16·6	·08	740·9	11·41	33
	Hills ...	34,026	7,028	37	161	56	756	180	1,990	32	783	11	27	...	412	4	25,661	426	1,221
			206·5	1·09	4·7	1·65	22·2	5·29	58·5	·94	23·0	·32	·8	...	12·1	·12	754·2	12·52	36
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	17,224	3,198	17	118	41	407	101	1,213	13	359	9	25	...	276	2	12,627	239	6
			185·7	·99	6·9	2·38	23·6	5·86	70·4	·75	20·8	·52	1·5	...	16·0	·12	733·1	13·86	31
1918.	Plains ...	296,990	35,320	289	703	162	5,796	1760	1,7402	538	10,470	100	195	5	4,421	7	252,515	8,604	12,001
			118·9	·97	2·4	·55	19·5	5·93	58·6	1·81	35·3	·34	·7	·02	14·9	·02	850·2	28·97	4
	Hills ...	43,166	8,926	50	154	52	873	291	2,416	95	1,566	10	30	1	512	1	39,352	1,344	1,111
			206·8	1·16	3·6	1·20	20·2	6·74	56·0	2·20	36·3	·23	·7	·02	11·9	·02	911·6	31·14	4
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	25,756	4,680	34	113	36	549	204	1,441	75	918	5	25	...	318	1	21,867	870	1,001
			181·7	1·32	4·4	1·40	21·3	7·92	55·9	2·91	35·6	·19	1·0	...	12·3	·04	849·0	33·78	4
1918.	Hills below 5,000 feet sea-level.	17,410	4,246	16	41	16	324	87	975	20	648	5	5	1	194	...	17,485	474	2
			243·9	·92	2·4	·92	18·6	5·0	56·0	1·15	37·2	·29	·3	·06	11·1	...	1,004·3	27·23	4



						1908-1917.		1918.					
						Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.				
D. — Enteric Fever.													
European troops	...	...	...	...	...	5·2	·75	7·5	·70				
Indian troops (including Gurkhas)	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	·40	·8	·28				
Gurkhas only	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	·84	2·3	1·00				
Non-combatants	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	·23	1·0	·27				
						E.—TUBERCLE OF THE LUNGS, 1918.		F.—VENEREAL DISEASES, 1918.					
						Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.					
Indian troops (excluding Gurkhas)	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	·52	55·2					
Gurkhas only	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	1·85	30·1					
						G.—INFLUENZA.		H.—PNEUMONIA.					
						1908-17.		1918.		1908-17.		1918.	
						Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
European troops	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	...	219·5	8·81	2·7	·32	3·1	·59
Indian troops	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	·00	136·8	15·23	11·9	2·17	19·6	6·02
Non-combatants	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	·01	252·4	17·65	11·9	3·12	16·9	5·47

GIMS

A.—Maximum, Minimum and mean temperature in shade and its departure from the average

Stations.				JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.			
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.
Calcutta	...	...	...	75°6	53°0	64°3	-21°	84°6	58°7	71°6	+0°7	93°1	70°8	81°9	+1°9	94°4	74°0	84°2	-1°5	92°4	76°8	84°6	-1°4
Narayanganj	...	...	...	76°6	53°7	65°1	-1°3	82°9	57°9	70°4	+0°3	90°0	68°9	79°5	+0°6	90°5	72°7	81°6	-1°9	89°5	75°9	82°7	-0°7
Chittagong	...	...	...	79°1	52°8	66°0	-0°9	82°3	55°7	69°0	-1°5	86°7	66°5	76°6	-0°5	87°3	71°6	79°5	-1°7	86°9	74°3	80°6	-1°5
Sibsagar	...	...	...	70°3	46°1	58°2	-1°7	72°0	52°6	62°3	-0°7	76°5	61°6	69°1	-0°2	81°5	65°3	73°4	-0°5	88°6	72°9	80°8	+2°3
Silchar	...	...	...	78°8	50°3	64°6	-0°5	81°3	52°9	67°1	-0°9	84°0	64°4	74°2	-0°4	86°2	68°5	77°4	-1°2	89°2	74°5	81°8	+1°1
Cuttack	...	...	...	78°8	57°4	68°1	-3°9	88°6	61°3	75°0	-2°4	97°0	71°2	84°1	-0°5	98°9	77°7	88°3	-1°4	99°0	78°0	88°6	-2°3
Patna	...	...	...	71°7	49°2	60°5	-1°3	79°6	54°4	67°0	+1°3	89°4	65°3	77°4	+0°3	94°9	72°3	83°6	-3°0	95°2	78°9	87°2	-1°9
Darjeeling	...	...	...	47°6	34°6	40°8	+0°1	50°7	37°4	44°0	+2°1	57°2	44°0	50°6	+1°4	62°3	47°2	54°7	-0°7	65°5	54°8	60°2	+2°1
Allahabad	...	...	...	72°5	44°7	58°6	-2°5	81°8	51°7	66°7	+1°1	92°2	62°6	77°4	+0°3	100°0	70°3	85°2	-2°5	105°6	82°8	94°2	+0°9
Lucknow	...	...	...	73°7	44°9	59°3	-0°7	82°1	52°4	67°3	+2°7	90°6	62°7	76°7	+1°1	98°9	69°6	84°2	-2°0	*104°3	*79°8	*92°0	*+0°7
Delhi	...	...	...	68°7	46°8	57°8	-1°1	76°8	53°7	65°2	+2°1	84°6	61°3	72°9	-1°2	92°8	68°8	80°8	-5°0	106°3	83°5	94°9	+2°5
Agra	...	...	...	70°4	45°6	58°0	-2°7	79°4	52°4	65°9	+0°9	87°8	62°0	74°9	-1°5	96°9	69°2	83°1	-4°3	109°6	85°3	97°4	+3°3
Jhansi	...	...	...	74°4	44°1	59°3	-4°5	83°1	52°5	67°8	-0°3	91°6	62°2	76°9	-2°7	99°8	70°3	85°0	-5°1	110°8	85°8	98°3	+1°9
Ajmer	...	...	...	69°7	42°7	56°2	-3°3	78°9	51°1	65°0	+1°5	86°5	59°3	72°9	-1°5	93°5	66°5	80°0	-5°1	103°2	83°2	93°2	+1°3
Saugor	...	...	...	74°6	49°0	61°8	-2°6	82°8	57°7	70°2	+2°4	90°9	66°0	78°4	+0°5	97°8	72°0	84°9	-1°9	106°6	82°8	94°7	+2°7
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	73°6	44°8	59°2	-3°7	82°2	52°3	67°3	+0°4	90°7	60°1	75°4	-1°1	98°1	65°8	82°9	-2°9	105°6	81°4	93°5	+1°3
Multan	...	...	...	70°8	43°4	57°1	+0°6	76°7	50°9	63°8	+3°3	80°3	58°4	69°4	-2°7	90°0	65°8	77°9	-5°3	110°3	84°0	97°1	+4°7
Lahore	...	...	...	68°3	38°9	53°6	-1°1	74°1	45°8	59°9	+1°7	78°2	56°0	67°2	-2°1	88°1	61°5	74°8	-5°7	109°5	78°5	94°0	+4°6
Peshawar	...	...	...	64°6	34°8	49°7	-1°6	69°9	42°8	56°3	+2°3	71°3	51°5	61°4	-1°9	81°8	57°7	69°7	-3°1	108°5	73°9	91°4	+7°4
Chakrata	...	...	...	51°4	36°4	43°9	+0°6	56°5	40°0	48°3	+4°8	59°8	43°6	51°7	-0°6	66°9	48°6	57°8	-2°7	77°9	61°7	69°8	+4°3
Indore	...	...	...	77°2	47°2	62°2	-2°3	85°8	54°1	69°9	+2°6	91°6	60°7	76°2	-0°2	98°4	66°7	82°6	-2°3	104°0	78°0	91°0	+1°5
Deesa	...	...	...	82°7	49°2	66°0	-1°1	88°4	53°2	70°8	+0°5	95°8	62°4	79°1	-0°5	101°1	68°0	84°6	-3°1	106°8	78°9	92°9	+0°7
Karachi	...	...	...	76°0	54°7	65°3	-1°7	76°9	62°1	69°5	-0°3	80°6	67°2	73°9	-0°1	82°2	72°0	77°1	-2°5	88°5	80°0	84°2	+0°7
Bombay	...	...	...	83°3	67°9	75°6	+0°4	83°5	69°1	76°3	+0°7	87°7	74°3	81°0	+1°5	87°9	75°9	81°9	-1°1	89°6	79°9	84°7	-1°0
Belgaum	...	...	...	80°4	58°6	69°5	-1°1	86°7	58°8	72°7	-1°1	91°5	62°5	77°0	-1°8	96°4	64°7	80°5	-0°9	88°4	68°2	78°3	-2°3
Nagpur	...	...	...	80°3	52°3	66°3	-3°4	90°0	59°4	74°7	+0°5	96°8	66°3	81°6	-1°1	104°2	74°6	89°4	-1°2	105°4	80°6	93°0	-2°6
Bellary	...	...	...	84°4	62°8	73°6	-1°3	91°6	64°0	77°8	-2°3	97°8	70°0	83°9	-2°5	102°9	76°9	89°9	-0°5	97°1	76°1	86°6	-3°5
Bangalore	...	...	...	78°9	58°7	68°8	-0°3	84°5	57°2	70°8	-2°1	89°4	62°4	75°9	-1°9	92°8	68°8	80°8	-0°5	87°5	67°9	77°7	-2°7
Madras	...	...	...	82°0	70°0	76°0	-0°1	85°4	66°2	75°8	-1°9	88°1	70°8	79°4	-1°5	93°1	76°5	84°8	-0°5	96°6	79°8	88°2	-1°7
Rangoon	...	...	...	86°6	65°2	75°9	-0°9	89°6	65°6	77°6	-1°4	95°3	70°7	83°0	-0°7	96°5	74°1	85°3	-1°9	88°6	75°9	82°2	-2°3
Akyab	...	...	...	79°3	59°1	69°2	-1°1	82°9	57°2	70°1	-2°9	87°8	66°9	77°4	-1°3	89°2	71°9	80°5	-3°1	86°4	74°8	80°6	-3°9

\* Mean of 25 days.



## RAL POPULATION.

h month at thirty-one stations in India during 1918.

JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean temperature.	Departure.
74	82.4	-2.7		91.4	79.7	85.5	+3.1	88.4	78.7	83.5	+0.5	90.0	78.7	84.4	+1.3	89.8	74.3	82.0	+1.3	84.6	65.1	74.9	+1.7	77.0	55.2	66.1	-0.4
64	80.8	-3.0		88.2	78.2	83.2	-0.5	86.5	77.8	82.1	-1.2	87.3	78.3	83.0	-0.7	189.5	75.1	81.8	+0.2	84.7	65.9	75.3	+0.7	76.8	55.1	66.0	-1.7
52	80.1	-1.7		86.4	76.5	81.5	+0.3	86.3	76.2	81.2	+0.3	87.6	76.4	82.0	+0.5	86.7	72.8	79.5	-0.5	84.0	64.3	74.1	-0.1	76.7	55.9	67.3	-0.7
53	80.8	-1.7		86.9	77.8	82.4	-1.3	86.8	77.5	82.1	-1.1	87.0	76.7	81.9	-0.2	84.1	71.6	77.8	+0.3	76.8	58.5	67.7	-1.1	71.4	49.3	60.4	-0.5
59	81.5	-1.1		87.5	76.5	82.0	-1.7	89.6	76.7	83.2	0	89.8	76.5	83.2	+0.1	88.6	71.0	79.8	-0.7	85.9	61.7	73.8	-0.4	80.4	53.6	67.0	-0.3
73	83.8	-4.1		93.2	79.8	86.5	+2.3	89.0	75.4	83.7	-0.1	91.5	78.1	84.8	+0.7	93.4	73.3	83.3	+1.0	86.8	69.4	78.1	+2.5	80.9	59.4	70.2	-0.12
77	83.6	-4.5		93.3	81.0	87.1	+1.9	87.0	78.3	82.7	-1.7	89.1	78.1	83.6	-0.7	90.4	70.7	80.5	+0.1	82.9	60.1	71.5	+0.2	73.8	49.8	61.8	-1.3
68	61.4	+0.5		67.8	58.5	63.2	+1.1	66.3	57.6	61.9	+0.3	67.0	56.7	61.9	+1.5	62.9	50.0	56.4	+0.9	56.7	41.3	49.5	+0.6	50.1	35.5	42.9	-0.62
99.5	87.8	-5.0		101.5	83.6	92.5	+6.5	91.3	78.8	85.1	+0.8	94.1	76.3	85.2	+0.9	96.5	64.3	80.4	+1.3	86.5	54.1	70.3	+0.9	75.6	46.3	61.0	-0.9
Not available																											
11.7	91.9	-1.9		103.4	84.9	94.2	+6.5	97.3	82.2	89.8	+4.1	97.5	79.1	88.3	+3.4	93.7	69.1	81.4	+1.4	82.1	56.5	69.3	-0.5	71.1	48.6	59.9	-1.3
46	94.5	-0.1		103.5	84.9	94.2	+6.7	98.0	82.3	90.2	+4.9	98.5	77.3	87.9	+2.8	97.2	67.7	82.5	+1.7	85.7	56.8	71.2	+0.6	73.6	47.6	60.6	-1.7
32	93.3	-1.1		99.6	81.3	90.4	+4.9	92.9	78.2	85.5	+2.3	96.2	75.8	85.0	+2.2	98.2	65.1	82.1	+0.7	87.0	55.3	71.2	-1.5	75.4	47.5	61.5	-3.98
11	89.9	-1.3		95.4	78.8	87.1	+2.2	91.1	76.9	84.0	+2.1	92.0	75.8	83.9	+1.7	94.6	64.7	79.6	+1.6	85.0	54.1	69.6	+1.1	72.8	44.7	58.8	-2.6
66	86.6	-1.9		91.3	74.6	83.0	+2.9	83.7	72.7	78.2	-0.1	89.4	70.7	80.0	+1.2	93.7	67.4	80.5	+3.52	86.2	59.8	73.0	+3.0	75.5	52.0	63.8	-0.9
69	85.0	-3.5		90.7	76.6	83.6	+3.0	84.1	74.6	79.4	+0.1	83.4	72.3	80.4	+0.5	90.8	60.9	75.8	+0.3	83.8	52.9	68.3	+1.1	74.4	48.1	61.3	-0.5
35.4	95.7	-0.6		103.8	83.0	93.4	-0.9	103.0	84.1	93.6	+1.7	100.8	76.9	88.9	-0.1	96.9	66.9	81.9	+1.4	84.6	54.8	69.7	+5.5	71.4	45.7	58.6	-0.7
17	93.8	+0.1		105.3	83.7	94.5	+4.1	100.2	81.7	91.0	+2.6	98.3	73.8	86.1	+0.2	94.9	60.5	77.7	+0.1	82.4	48.9	65.6	-0.4	69.6	42.5	56.0	-0.8
66	92.3	+0.7		110.5	79.4	95.0	+4.0	104.0	79.3	91.7	+3.1	96.6	68.9	82.7	-0.3	83.5	56.8	73.1	+0.1	76.9	45.4	61.2	-0.5	62.8	39.2	51.0	-2.2
89.7	66.2	-1.1		72.8	60.7	66.7	+1.7	70.0	60.6	65.3	+1.3	72.8	57.6	65.2	+2.3	69.8	51.4	60.6	+1.6	60.0	43.9	52.0	-0.5	53.4	27.9	45.6	-1.7
49	84.5	-1.0		89.7	73.4	81.6	+2.7	83.2	72.0	77.6	+0.6	87.3	68.7	78.0	+0.5	94.6	62.3	78.5	+2.5	83.2	58.1	73.6	+4.7	80.5	48.7	64.5	-0.12
96	90.6	-0.8		96.9	78.5	87.7	+2.3	94.1	77.0	85.6	+3.1	90.1	73.1	81.5	-2.22	99.2	64.7	82.0	-0.3	94.1	59.6	76.9	+1.7	83.9	51.7	67.8	-1.3
81.9	85.2	-1.5		87.1	83.6	83.9	-0.5	83.5	76.7	80.1	-1.3	83.8	75.9	79.8	-0.9	87.5	72.9	80.2	+0.4	85.9	66.1	76.0	+0.5	78.1	59.0	68.5	-0.3
96	83.5	-0.3		87.2	79.9	83.5	+2.4	85.7	78.8	82.3	+1.6	86.2	77.3	81.8	+1.1	89.4	77.2	83.3	+1.1	89.9	75.5	82.7	+2.3	84.5	68.9	76.7	-0.7
70	73.8	-0.8		79.3	65.8	72.6	+1.2	76.2	66.3	71.3	-0.1	80.5	64.3	72.4	+0.3	87.8	64.2	75.9	+1.9	83.7	64.7	74.2	+2.5	82.5	59.6	71.0	+1.1
68	84.2	-4.9		91.0	76.0	83.5	+1.9	86.1	74.6	80.4	-0.4	91.5	73.8	82.7	+1.3	94.1	94.1	79.1	-0.1	88.1	60.2	74.1	+1.7	81.4	54.9	68.4	+0.1
74.9	84.7	-0.6		94.7	74.3	84.5	+1.5	92.2	74.0	83.1	+0.8	91.4	72.3	81.8	+0.1	94.5	71.0	82.7	+2.0	87.1	69.8	78.4	+1.9	84.9	63.4	74.1	+0.5
38	75.3	-0.6		85.8	65.9	73.8	+1.9	83.2	65.8	74.5	+0.7	3.7	65.7	74.7	+1.1	85.4	65.3	75.9	+2.3	81.6	65.8	73.7	+2.92	79.8	60.0	69.9	+1.4
92	88.7	-1.2		98.5	80.3	89.4	+2.1	97.6	78.9	88.2	+2.6	94.4	78.0	86.2	+1.1	92.5	74.9	83.7	+1.5	83.8	75.0	79.4	+0.7	83.0	72.0	77.5	+1.0
51	81.1	-0.3		87.1	76.1	81.6	+1.1	84.7	74.6	79.7	-0.8	85.6	75.2	80.4	-0.5	88.6	75.6	82.2	+0.5	90.9	74.2	82.6	+2.5	88.8	68.1	78.5	+1.3
45	79.2	-2.72		85.1	75.5	80.3	-0.6	84.1	74.8	79.4	-1.4	85.2	75.4	80.31	-1.82	85.7	74.1	79.9	-2.12	83.6	70.2	76.9	-1.1	80.0	62.5	71.1	-1.1



B.—Monthly and annual rainfall and its departure from the average at thirty-three stations in India during 1918.

Stations.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		ANNUAL.	
	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.	Rain-fall.	Departure.
Calcutta	...	0	0	-1'14	0'81	-0'57	4'73	+2'93	8'19	+2'40	16'09	+4'28	7'64	-5'10	10'77	-1'32	9'31	-0'62	0'29	-3'59	0'04	-0'62	0'49	+0'27	58'37	-3'45
Narayanganj	...	0'8	0	-1'36	2'64	-0'05	6'46	+1'24	12'53	+2'92	17'28	+4'18	21'60	+9'14	20'84	+8'33	10'30	+1'19	0'37	-4'47	0	-1'02	0'15	-0'04	92'23	+19'81
Chittagong	...	0	0	-1'04	4'82	+2'16	4'10	-0'98	15'13	+5'20	30'45	+9'66	28'43	+6'65	28'11	+9'21	6'90	-4'59	7'04	+0'14	0'48	-1'38	0	-0'80	125'46	+23'92
Sibsagar	...	0'28	-1'06	+0'22	5'94	+1'19	3'09	-7'25	7'59	-4'52	13'44	-0'42	17'29	+0'32	16'74	+0'24	11'44	-0'39	3'44	-1'68	0'61	-0'49	0'19	-0'34	82'36	-14'18
Silchar	...	0'07	-0'81	0'10	12'05	+4'02	9'99	-4'74	13'58	-2'64	26'62	+4'56	35'79	+15'89	25'54	+5'54	23'00	+9'01	3'70	-2'87	0	-1'35	0	-0'43	150'44	+24'15
Cuttack	...	0	-0'23	0	0'99	-0'11	1'47	+0'31	3'84	-0'24	12'50	+2'70	5'79	-5'90	11'39	-2'26	2'09	-8'02	0'13	-4'84	0	-1'50	0'03	-0'29	38'23	-21'07
Hazarlbagh	...	0'45	-0'24	0	0'33	-0'72	0'18	-0'33	3'37	+1'16	9'98	+1'09	4'21	-8'57	17'29	+4'45	7'70	-1'40	0	-69	0	-0'42	0'06	-0'17	43'57	-9'02
Patna	...	0	-0'55	0	0'33	-0'17	0'22	-0'10	2'10	+0'45	14'31	+6'18	6'76	-5'30	27'92	+14'35	25'60	+18'07	0	-2'62	0	-0'32	0	-0'10	77'14	+29'16
Darjeeling	...	0'68	-0'53	0'37	5'63	+3'80	5'48	+1'68	10'06	+1'16	31'72	+7'72	23'26	-10'40	36'98	+9'27	15'87	-2'32	0'89	-3'56	0'01	-0'89	0'11	-0'17	130'46	+5'02
Allahabad	...	0	-0'76	0	0'55	-0'32	0'03	-0'13	0'05	-0'26	8'63	+4'04	1'03	-10'65	13'15	+1'45	2'63	-3'03	0	-2'46	0'06	-0'30	0	-0'25	25'58	-13'22
Lucknow	...	0'06	-0'77	0	0'63	+0'29	0'10	-0'18	0	-0'99	8'72	+4'34	3'66	-7'73	7'40	-3'88	7'36	+0'64	0	-1'15	0	-0'21	0	-0'31	27'95	-10'58
Meerut	...	0'28	-0'98	0	0'65	+0'01	5'10	+4'78	0	-0'59	0'60	-2'53	0'92	-8'24	9'50	+0'81	0'09	-6'05	0	-0'50	0	-0'16	0	-0'44	17'14	-14'82
Delhi	...	0'34	-0'74	0	0'45	-0'08	0'22	-0'20	0'15	-0'47	1'12	-1'94	1'00	-6'61	8'64	+1'28	0'35	-4'63	0	-0'30	0	-0'13	0	-0'43	12'33	-15'05
Agra	...	0'94	+0'39	0	0'49	-0'13	0	-0'23	0'04	-0'43	0'94	-1'47	2'19	-6'91	6'47	-1'37	2'23	-1'82	0	-0'78	0	-0'13	0	-0'29	13'03	-13'66
Jhans	...	0'09	-0'53	0'18	0'32	-0'32	0	-0'16	0'01	-0'34	1'85	-2'63	4'49	-6'96	5'71	-5'19	2'35	-3'73	0	-0'73	0'92	+0'78	0'06	-0'19	15'66	-20'29
Ajmer	...	0'25	-0'12	0	-0'28	-0'21	0	-0'17	0	-0'53	0'68	-1'56	1'15	-5'31	3'70	+2'98	0'10	-3'42	0	-0'26	0	-0'18	0	-0'31	5'88	-24'33
Saugor	...	0	-0'55	0'14	0	-0'39	0	-0'16	0'35	-0'11	6'00	-0'64	9'90	-4'11	10'78	-2'35	4'49	-2'61	0	-0'93	0'54	+0'05	0'29	-0'19	32'49	-12'27
Jubbulpore	...	0	-0'68	0	0'81	-0'26	0'01	-0'26	0'48	+0'02	6'75	-0'75	6'06	-12'04	19'73	+3'58	4'61	-3'20	0	-1'62	0'85	+0'32	0'45	+0'16	39'27	-15'74
Multan	...	0'04	-0'40	0'08	-0'30	+1'15	1'33	+1'10	0	-0'29	0	-0'64	1'20	-0'87	0'17	-1'62	0'04	-0'28	0	-0'03	0	-0'08	0'03	-0'19	4'47	-2'45
Lahore	...	0'09	-1'00	0'13	-0'87	+1'50	1'61	+1'09	0	-0'72	1'83	+0'07	0'82	-5'04	4'38	-0'84	0'44	-1'91	0	-0'24	0'10	+0'02	0'24	-0'14	11'50	-8'08
Peshawar	...	0'08	-1'50	0'19	-1'25	+2'23	2'65	+0'75	0'04	-0'84	0'83	+0'47	0'03	-1'34	0'65	-1'28	0'83	+0'06	0'09	-0'09	0'05	-0'26	0'71	+0'21	10'58	-2'84
Chakrata	...	2'35	-2'08	0'16	-4'41	+4'77	4'18	+2'49	1'46	-1'06	7'71	-0'24	7'38	-12'47	12'98	-6'40	1'58	-5'20	0'02	-0'81	0'52	-0'09	1'16	-0'15	47'36	-25'65
Indore	...	0	-0'12	0	0'17	+0'15	0	-0'15	0'64	+0'16	3'87	-2'18	3'55	-6'21	7'27	-0'36	1'27	-5'43	0'03	-1'03	0'23	-0'19	0	-0'24	16'57	-15'77
Deesa	...	0	-0'12	0	0'15	-0'09	0	-0'03	0'16	-0'02	2'00	-0'08	1'11	-8'32	11'20	+3'59	1'04	-2'38	0	-0'30	0	-0'11	0	-0'05	15'51	-8'06
Karachi	...	0	-0'56	0	-0'44	+1'23	0	-0'18	0	-0'05	0	-0'97	0'08	-3'03	0'02	-1'42	0	-0'40	0	0	0	-0'03	+0'17	+0'17	2'04	-5'60
Bombay	...	0	-0'08	0	1'46	+1'42	0	-0'05	11'00	+10'36	10'82	-7'96	4'25	-20'74	4'81	-8'90	3'11	-7'46	0	-1'75	0'09	-0'35	0	-0'06	35'54	-35'61
Belgaum	...	1'08	+0'96	0	0'01	-0'29	1'29	-0'33	2'64	+0'25	2'38	-5'86	4'70	-12'38	8'96	-0'88	4'99	-0'41	0'28	-4'45	4'28	+2'88	0	-0'41	29'91	-20'95
Nagpur	...	0'16	-0'19	0'15	-0'37	-0'47	0'03	-0'58	3'35	+1'60	10'97	+2'19	8'35	-5'99	5'92	-6'00	2'12	-6'22	0'38	-1'46	1'16	+5'46	1'05	+0'47	32'60	-16'56
Bellary	...	0'58	+0'48	0	0'08	-0'22	0'20	-0'63	2'02	+0'07	0'25	-1'72	0'06	-1'74	1'38	-0'95	6'25	+1'55	0'59	-3'41	3'96	+3'92	0'05	-0'07	17'34	-2'79
Bangalore	...	0'82	+0'57	0'30	+0'14	-0'18	1'21	-0'15	7'84	+3'68	1'63	-1'31	0'73	-3'50	5'27	+0'08	5'07	-1'89	1'05	-5'13	5'82	-3'16	1'59	+1'13	31'70	-3'40
Madras	...	8'05	+6'91	2'18	+1'88	-0'14	0	-0'60	5'80	+4'79	1'80	+0'03	0'65	-38'7	3'05	-1'73	3'25	-1'96	0'44	-11'14	42'85	+29'55	6'90	+0'93	75'00	+25'15
Rangoon	...	0'08	-0'15	0	-0'25	-0'33	2'47	+0'97	15'44	+3'23	11'11	-6'84	13'04	-8'51	26'42	+6'68	17'39	+2'14	1'96	-5'03	1'11	-1'62	0'41	+0'03	89'44	-9'66
Akyab	...	0	-0'07	0	-0'13	+0'04	4'26	+2'27	02'08	+48'87	58'93	+13'06	47'93	-5'56	63'11	+18'56	48'77	+27'62	19'26	+8'65	14'70	+10'62	+3'18	+3'18	323'48	+127'11



C.—Births.

Province.	Population under registration.	RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
		Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.			
...	416,656	...	...	47'92	109	...	45'55
...	45,329,247	37'6	20'3	32'9	107	...	5'2
nd Orissa...	34,489,846	50'3	29'0	37'5	105	...	19'2
...	6,051,507	44'04	31'34	34'98	105	...	11'12
Provinces of Agra and Oudh	46,820,556	51'91	25'01	39'89	109'68	...	42'48
...	19,337,146	51'3	19'3	39'6	112'1	...	41'4
West Frontier Province	2,041,077	36'3	25'5	30'6	122'2	...	39'7
Provinces and Berar	13,916,308	47'27	35'95	43'24	104'65	...	59'36
Presidency	40,005,735	38'5	18'4	28'9	104'6	...	14'1
...	174,976	48'98	21'35	29'67	108'77	..	12'97
y Presidency	19,587,383	44'69	13'41	31'61	108'72	...	56'44
... { Lower	6,103,109	39'55	21'21	31'62	107	...	8
	Upper	3,721,281	41'61	27'70	35'29	103	...
Merwara	501,395	31'12	24'84	26'35	119'17	...	88'43

D.—Deaths.

Province.	Population under registration.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			DEATH RATE BY SEX.	
				Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.	Male.	Female.
...	416,656	7'92*	28,469*	...	...	93'47	80'22	110'16
...	45,329,247	70,873	639	58'3	28'3	38'1	39'2	36'9
nd Orissa	34,489,846	83,180	414	80'9	35'3	56'7	59'3	54'1
...	6,051,507	31,845	190	56'71	39'79	46'10	46'49	45'69
Provinces of Agra and Oudh	46,820,556	106,357	440	143'81	43'33	82'37	82'04	82'73
...	19,337,146	96,654	200	155'4	45'4	81'0	75'2	88'0
West Frontier Province	2,041,077	13,399	152	130'0	43'3	70'3	67'9	73'0
Provinces and Berar	13,916,308	99,823	139	159'10	65'24	102'60	104'07	101'15
Presidency	40,005,735	126,585	316	93'3	30'1	43'0	43'2	42'9
...	174,976	1,582	111	48'73	31'34	42'65	40'69	45'10
y Presidency	19,587,383	122,978	159	128'05	56'80	88'05	83'18	93'33
... {	Lower ...	6,103,109	88	52'54	21'46	39'20	38'09	40'44
	Upper ...	3,721,281	92	61'74	29'16	40'22	41'33	39'19
Merwara	501,395	2,711	185	125'71	111'31	114'78	107'25	123'32

\* Delhi Municipal Town.



*E.—Total number of deaths by months.*

Province.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RATIO 1,000 POPULATION 1918.	
Delhi ...	1,245	1,041	1,254	1,949	2,546	1,592	1,395	1,021	1,130	9,936	13,669	2,169	38,947	93	47
Bengal ...	136,572	101,787	100,844	136,113	101,840	83,336	102,824	88,070	110,461	170,880	264,177	330,427	1,727,331	38	1
Bihar & Orissa	109,653	93,265	95,684	139,020	160,125	147,137	139,985	106,092	114,735	174,192	328,887	347,438	1,956,213	56	7
Assam ...	13,912	11,919	10,827	11,871	13,741	13,878	14,343	16,792	18,542	30,320	63,890	58,999	279,034	46	10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	188,383	175,755	186,334	231,565	259,829	224,099	172,567	141,015	128,424	288,616	1,043,747	816,428	3,856,762	82	37
Punjab ...	67,197	55,702	66,694	73,994	75,426	50,522	40,101	33,576	37,266	269,224	661,027	134,831	1,565,560	80	96
North-West Frontier Province.	6,053	5,039	4,088	3,681	4,068	3,837	3,330	3,822	3,956	21,188	70,484	13,960	143,506	70	30
Central Provinces and Berar.	47,811	38,926	40,280	41,824	46,974	33,842	36,886	45,738	49,358	273,842	603,424	168,945	1,427,850	102	60
Madras Presidency.	122,713	101,281	89,003	81,227	83,811	90,802	95,420	90,514	102,846	330,146	339,614	194,626	1,722,003	43	0
Coorg ...	312	298	320	349	361	447	363	344	365	766	2,644	893	7,462	42	65
Bombay Presidency.	92,487	72,807	64,161	55,368	44,846	41,247	46,910	51,031	119,139	734,394	310,738	91,546	1,724,674	88	05
Burma {	12,452	10,948	10,169	10,900	10,108	12,043	14,406	15,508	18,744	37,816	49,454	36,677	239,225	39	20
	9,999	8,335	7,633	7,002	6,753	8,506	10,398	12,121	15,787	17,758	23,539	21,850	149,681	40	22
Ajmer-Merwara.	6,133	4,048	3,031	1,825	1,501	892	793	1,055	1,832	11,446	21,459	3,538	57,553	114	78
Total ...	814,922	681,151	680,322	796,688	811,929	712,180	679,721	606,699	722,585	2,370,524	3,796,753	2,222,327	14,895,801	62	46

*F.—Ratio of deaths from all causes according to months.*

Province.				ANNUAL* DEATH RATE PER MILLE FOR THE MONTH OF												Ratio the	
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Delhi	...	...	...	...	35'18	32'57	35'44	56'91	71'95	46'49	39'42	28'85	33'00	280'78	399'15	61'29	9
Bengal	...	...	...	...	35'47	29'27	26'19	36'53	26'45	22'37	26'71	22'88	29'65	44'39	70'91	85'83	3
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	37'43	35'25	32'66	49'04	54'66	51'90	47'79	36'22	40'47	59'47	116'02	118'61	...
Assam	...	..	...	...	27'07	25'68	21'07	23'87	26'74	27'90	27'91	32'67	37'28	58'99	128'45	114'79	4
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...	...	...	47'37	48'93	46'86	60'17	65'34	58'23	43'40	35'46	33'37	72'58	271'23	205'31	8
Punjab	...	...	...	...	40'92	37'55	40'61	46'56	45'93	31'79	24'42	20'44	23'45	163'93	415'91	82'10	80
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	34'92	32'18	23'58	21'94	23'47	22'87	19'21	22'05	23'58	122'23	420'15	80'53	70
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	40'45	36'46	34'08	36'57	39'74	29'59	31'21	38'70	43'15	231'69	527'56	142'94	100
Madras Presidency	...	...	...	...	36'12	33'00	26'19	24'70	24'67	27'61	28'08	26'64	31'28	97'17	103'28	57'28	4
Coorg	...	...	...	...	20'99	22'20	21'53	24'27	24'29	31'08	24'43	23'15	25'38	51'54	183'85	60'09	4
Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	...	55'59	48'45	38'57	34'39	26'96	25'62	28'20	30'68	74'00	441'45	193'01	55'03	80
Burma	...	Lower	...	...	24'02	23'38	19'62	21'73	19'50	24'01	27'79	29'92	37'37	72'96	98'59	70'76	30
		Upper	...	...	31'64	29'20	24'15	22'89	21'37	27'81	32'90	38'35	51'62	56'19	76'96	69'13	40
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	144'02	105'24	71'18	44'28	35'25	21'64	18'62	24'77	44'45	268'78	520'72	83'08	110
India				...	40'23	37'23	33'59	40'64	40'08	36'33	33'56	29'95	36'86	117'03	193'69	109'71	...

The ratios in the statement have been calculated with reference to the number of days in each month.



G.—Deaths according to age.

Province.	UNDER ONE YEAR.*		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
			1—5 YEARS.		5—10 YEARS.		10—15 YEARS.		15—20 YEARS.		20—30 YEARS.		30—40 YEARS.		40—50 YEARS.		50—60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	327'26	307'92	Information not available.																	
...	235'37	220'25	48'1	42'8	20'3	17'4	16'3	15'9	25'3	27'8	27'6	30'8	31'2	30'7	36'6	30'6	50'6	42'7		69'4
and	237'55	224'57	91'0	81'4	32'9	29'0	27'1	25'1	33'5	31'7	42'0	38'2	47'5	43'6	55'7	46'1	78'0	66'1	136'6	112'3
...	226'22	207'17	58'06	54'55	25'88	23'54	23'12	23'15	28'84	35'28	31'84	39'96	39'65	44'60	47'93	41'67	62'26	49'50	98'76	75'90
Prov- of and	308'31	298'16	133'78	127'40	38'21	38'47	32'29	35'79	50'05	57'18	66'58	71'78	70'07	71'80	81'59	74'13	108'14	98'09	154'71	133'20
...	261'19	264'36	93'72	96'02	37'13	43'59	37'94	54'77	53'80	73'56	58'03	72'66	63'50	79'57	71'09	79'11	93'71	108'14	144'64	164'73
West tier ince.	242'95	223'61	64'7	61'9	29'6	32'7	34'1	44'6	65'4	74'7	65'8	71'8	69'8	83'5	78'2	86'6	94'1	101'5	122'4	129'1
Prov- and	418'85	378'79	143'50	124'85	49'94	50'48	47'13	55'32	69'80	82'67	81'21	91'80	87'48	92'91	92'26	75'87	107'58	88'37	180'34	149'80
s Presi- y.	236'88	223'15	53'0	51'1	21'3	21'7	16'7	51'7	27'6	34'7	33'3	37'5	35'6	33'8	37'0	31'1	49'2	43'5	97'7	94'9
...	258'04	274'23	55'90	46'93	15'36	15'23	13'10	17'62	24'99	28'40	35'72	50'96	39'23	45'35	38'05	34'66	44'47	37'32	77'41	67'68
y Presi- y.	293'15	280'18	116'80	112'32	43'66	51'67	37'25	54'40	50'69	71'18	74'80	96'54	80'00	94'63	80'00	77'52	10'26	93'09	174'67	172'50
Lower	257'37	237'05	...	...	20'71	21'83	14'65	18'09	23'06	26'93	26'99	...	...	32'81	39'60	...	...	39'50	79'17	82'47
Upper	321'24	290'41	...	...	15'14	15'43	10'57	11'10	19'89	21'06	26'23	...	...	27'70	34'83	...	...	29'84	86'09	77'51
Merwara	Information not available.																			
tal ...	273'73	259'69	89'84	79'19	30'87	30'59	26'52	30'02	38'96	44'50	47'22	56'19	55'40	52'94	58'07	55'6 3	81'46	66'31	127'21	114'96

\* Calculated on the number of births during 1918.

H.—Deaths in Towns and Rural Circles compared.

Province.		NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CIRCLES.			POPULATION.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 of POPULATION.		
		Rural.	Town.	Total.	Rural.	Town.	Total.	Rural.	Town.	Total.
...	...	11	1	12	187,512	229,144	416,656	117'42	73'88	93'47
al	...	374	116	490	42,421,996	2,907,251	45,329,247	38'6	30'8	38'1
and Orissa	...	242	56	298	33,295,061	1,194,785	34,489,846	57'1	44'8	56'7
n	...	97	20	117	5,932,062	119,445	6,051,507	46'37	33'06	46'10
d Provinces ra and Oudh.	of	1,078	93	1,171	43,785,652	3,034,904	46,820,556	82'44	80'08	82'37
b	...	412	144	556	17,569,045	1,768,101	19,337,146	82'03	70'30	80'96
-West Frontier vince.		66	13	79	1,849,832	191,245	2,041,077	71'91	54'80	70'30
al Provinces and erar.		412	110	522	12,638,587	1,277,721	13,916,308	105'13	77'60	102'60
as Presidency	...	226	269	495	35,151,499	4,854,236	40,005,735	43'1	42'9	43'0
g	...	8	2	10	164,995	9,981	174,976	42'67	42'18	42'65
ay Presidency	...	249	112	361	16,407,762	3,179,621	19,587,383	92'20	66'66	88'05
na	Lower	216	41	257	5,308,388	794,721	6,103,109	37'59	49'95	39'20
	Upper	124	21	145	3,397,275	324,006	3,721,281	38'17	61'71	40'22
er-Merwara	...	Not available.		23	Not available.		501,395	Not available.		114'78



I.—Deaths from cholera in the different provinces in India from 1887 to 1918.

YEAR.	Delhi.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	(a) N.-W. Frontier Province.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Madras.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Hyderabad (cantment stations).	Mysore.
1887	...	172,578	...	7,941	200,628	8,804	...	12,576	24,395	28,359	3	25,711	2,649	...	384	2,612	8,868	2,831	832
1888	...	111,391	...	9,693	18,704	14,938	...	921	305	58,677	2	36,500	13,982	...	13	32	191	2,057	1,015
1889	...	171,103	...	18,288	48,494	2,838	...	52,588	10,925	76,020	9	32,431	5,240	...	55	6,923	3,344	1,128	1,590
1890	...	145,885	...	15,396	80,295	3,401	...	4,787	847	35,288	5	3,259	1,076	...	408	2,746	3,132	...	1,326
1891	...	229,575	...	23,882	169,013	10,107	...	21,312	7,958	98,773	7	17,850	2,400	...	532	2,946	13,474	3,102	1,204
1892	...	259,398	...	21,552	194,886	75,959	...	39,972	2,030	79,033	58	42,900	6,208	...	2,352	26,760	8,384	53	5,497
1893	...	126,976	...	21,849	12,154	639	...	557	1,188	32,209	9	18,853	2,393	...	3	314	127	165	680
1894	...	236,150	...	13,497	178,079	113	...	7,043	3,452	24,289	3	33,588	7,428	...	...	2	5,210	1,862	328
1895	...	177,037	...	18,962	51,562	549	...	15,506	11,919	8,890	...	35,404	5,150	...	289	1,049	6,043	467	2,334
1896	...	226,824	...	17,042	69,147	5,146	...	52,985	12,264	47,847	49	57,109	2,959	...	12	3,797	15,766	525	2,100
1897	...	196,247	...	33,240	44,208	622	...	57,131	10,122	143,445	106	57,109	8,538	...	19	1,496	13,202	1,039	4,248
1898	...	65,020	...	11,149	2,508	338	...	7	...	65,444	8	4,368	2,972	...	1	6	2	6	1,593
1899	...	107,678	...	8,380	8,142	1,816	...	761	541	29,082	...	8,579	4,942	2,050	1	498	...	...	123
1900	...	345,878	...	23,761	84,960	28,260	...	63,114	18,375	60,662	...	163,889	3,440	41	4,842	28,719	20,450	3,813	779
1901	...	110,753	...	7,468	53,995	180	117	49	17	81,370	58	13,600	3,552	1	50	6	72	1	11,351
1902	...	150,971	...	12,658	25,160	371	...	28	16	29,769	...	3,230	1,844	57	32	1,519	12	...	218
1903	...	203,405	...	8,360	47,159	14,688	1,354	437	...	27,393	...	1,825	5,346	2,887	...	235	1,110	...	99
1904	...	137,701	...	5,588	6,617	716	1	2,967	...	23,109	...	13,156	2,472	508	...	1	150	...	471
1905	...	146,339	...	142,312**	121,790	2,197	300	1,217	...	16,888	...	5,396	3,511	1,836	...	3	27	64	628
1906	...	192,596	...	108,278	149,549	4,232	...	38,768	...	142,811	10	46,119	5,529	2,343	284	4,714	10,147	1,061	7,223
1907	...	205,702	...	77,181	22,438	437	266	4,291	...	81,565	187	7,656	7,064	414	1	64	41	1	4,972
1908	...	268,908	...	59,329	83,544	12,297	2,845	9,048	...	141,970	114	1,759	19,336	2,575	...	737	1,730	937	2,449
1909	...	56,711	...	71,737	21,823	1,513	134	7,687	...	39,424	99	28,714	4,041	7,348	...	403	1,421	164	1,629
1910	...	162,611	...	117,969	102,402	2,131	1,605	5,316	...	32,594	56	3,694	1,834	177	2	8	2,864	2	1,812
1911	...	124,560	...	39,248	117,689	1,260	12	2,998	...	58,174	6	5,817	2,595	1,596	50	85	1,054	803	210
1912	406	95,467	77,023	(b) 14,303	18,894	1,833	1,329	34,313	...	92,497	...	64,505	6,013	1,173	13	414	9,080	1,190	6,748
1913	37	78,898	70,379	16,407	60,427	5,811	175	15,286	...	37,750	192	5,134	3,704	635	...	4,085	2,823	1,322(c)	8,062
1914	12	89,224	32,115	9,270	32,498	6,656	2,300	20,345	...	68,449	...	17,779	2,042	31	9	1,627	10,075	5,893(c)	849
1915	92	130,679	88,349	26,979	90,508	13,196	932	5,662	...	30,098	...	377	8,209	9,388	3	1,981	795	2,072(c)	178
1916	69	70,836	90,582	13,099	33,300	1,651	194	39,205	...	16,735	1	19,841	1,467	206	861	5,075	5,474	1,475(c)	137
1917	12	45,021	109,620	10,953	21,440	1,365	...	691	...	58,939	32	17,013	1,886	28	12	69	589	2,579(c)	7,288
1918	3	82,370	205,584	14,077	119,746	257	31	3,351	...	122,263	1	8,834	3,713	556	7	3	485	7,200(c)	3,153

\* Excluding Calcutta from 1887-1899. \*\* Eastern Bengal and Assam. (b) Assam only. (c) Excluding Zamindaris.



*J.—Deaths from Cholera in British Provinces, by months, during the year 1918.*

Province.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1918.	1917.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	'007	'02
Bengal ...	7,561	4,032	7,998	16,185	8,072	3,220	3,581	1,938	2,392	3,556	8,238	15,606	82,379	1'8	'99
Bihar and Orissa	1,499	714	2,365	25,098	61,684	50,978	28,870	15,589	6,669	5,725	4,217	2,176	205,584	5'9	3'1
Assam ...	108	96	261	428	755	449	272	210	365	1,503	4,292	5,338	14,077	2'32	1'81
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	280	98	453	3,704	15,643	37,318	27,069	14,637	4,232	5,003	8,486	2,823	119,746	2'56	'46
Punjab ...	...	...	...	4	49	14	77	57	46	10	...	...	257	'01	'07
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	2	1	...	...	...	31	'01	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	...	...	15	6	114	406	541	958	651	431	70	159	3,351	'24	'05
Madras Presidency.	15,032	11,698	6,122	4,559	8,088	11,229	11,417	7,859	6,447	6,672	10,191	22,949	122,263	3'0	1'5
Coorg ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'01	'18
Bombay Presidency.	782	412	184	127	367	629	1,208	1,618	867	559	203	1,878	8,834	'45	'87
Burma { Lower...	11	12	105	247	241	113	286	155	438	791	703	611	3,713	'61	'31
Upper...	...	...	3	2	8	14	4	3	...	45	154	323	556	'15	'01
Ajmer-Merwara	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	'01	'02
Total ...	25,273	17,063	17,508	50,362	95,024	104,372	73,351	43,028	22,109	24,295	36,554	51,863	560,802	2'35	1'12

*K.—Details of the distribution and occurrence of Cholera during the year 1918.*

Province.	Mortality in 1918.	Mean mortality of previous 5 years.	Urban mortality.	Rural mortality.	Percentage of villages attacked.	Maximum mortality in any one district excluding towns.	Maximum mortality in any one town.	Month of maximum mortality.
Delhi ...	'007	'10	...	...	'33	...	...	May.
Bengal ...	1'8	1'8	2'0	1'8	10'96	5'0	10'9	April.
Bihar and Orissa	5'9	2'2	4'1	6'0	15'14	19'7	31'4	May.
Assam ...	2'32	2'53	1'07	2'35	13'52	3'70	8'44	December.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2'56	1'02	1'23	2'65	8'12	14'64	8'42	June.
Punjab ...	'01	'30	'03	'01	'15	'08	2'67	July.
North-West Frontier Province	'01	'36	'06	'01	'11	'04	'48	July.
Central Provinces and Berar	'24	1'17	'26	'24	'98	1'18	14'82	August.
Madras Presidency	3'0	1'1	3'0	3'1	20'45	7'1	38'5	December.
Coorg ...	'01	'26	...	'01	'25	'04	...	March.
Bombay Presidency	'45	'61	'79	'39	3'37	1'24	8'33	December.
Burma { Lower	'61	'56	1'04	'54	3'21	1'96	11'12	October.
Upper	'15	'56	'65	'10	'84	'59	5'15	December.
Ajmer-Merwara	'01	'35	...	...	'54	...	...	April and August.



*L.—Small-pox mortality—1918.*

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Delhi.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	British India.
I.—Mortality by Provinces :—															
A.—Deaths by months—															
January ... ..	1	425	428	178	53	107	8	140	5,340	1	693	64	...	5	...
February ... ..	11	609	470	231	91	103	4	160	6,509	2	1,211	112	...	...	...
March ... ..	12	837	809	328	178	153	4	266	8,086	7	1,870	104	2	2	...
April ... ..	20	1,697	1,093	371	259	170	7	310	7,198	14	1,717	104	2	4	...
May ... ..	36	1,789	960	436	405	216	3	308	5,609	5	1,132	125	6	3	...
June ... ..	18	1,121	649	271	249	158	7	179	4,905	6	569	56	1	...	...
July ... ..	9	843	518	221	150	171	3	164	4,592	6	354	68	1	...	...
August ... ..	2	245	221	131	84	242	8	148	3,999	...	189	31	1	1	...
September ... ..	1	184	167	38	77	168	5	75	3,278	1	83	19	...	12	...
October ... ..	1	134	116	40	31	193	1	54	2,723	...	40	2	3	...	...
November ... ..	5	150	316	93	187	349	6	75	2,667	4	33	3	4	...	...
December ... ..	...	542	344	109	1,144	1,002	25	307	3,846	1	172	20	22	...	...
Total ... ..	116	8,576	6,091	2,447	2,908	3,032	81	2,186	58,752	47	8,063	708	42	27	...
B.—Annual death ratios :—															
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1918.	·27	·2	·1	·40	·06	·16	·04	·16	1·5	·27	·41	·12	·01	·05	...
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1917.	·21	·15	·1	·68	·04	·07	·04	·03	·9	3·23	·16	·09	·00	2·54	...
Difference ... ..	+·06	+·05	...	—·28	+·02	+·09	...	+·13	+·6	—2·96	+·25	+·03	+·01	—2·49	...
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1913—1917.	·16	·3	·2	·55	·13	·49	·19	·18	·6	·92	·22	·11	·06	·81	...
Difference ... ..	+·11	—·1	—·1	—·15	—·07	—·33	—·15	—·02	+·9	—·65	+·19	+·01	—·05	—·76	...
II.—District mortality excluding towns :—															
Number of districts affected.	Not available.	26	21	8	38	28	4	29	24	4	22	23	5	...	...
Highest district ratio ...		1·6	1·0	1·70	·24	·23	·05	1·19	2·9	·54	3·54	1·90	·02	...	...
Name of that district ...		Pabna.	Cuttack.	Kamrup.	Bahraich.	Rohtak.	Hazara.	Buldana.	Untar.	Nanjara-jpatna. Taluk.	West Khandesh.	Mergui.	Sagaing.	...	...
Lowest district ratio ...		·004	·01	·06	·001	·001	·02	·001	·2	·10	·002	·003	·003	Not available.	...
Name of that district ...		Chittagong.	Singbhum.	Nowgong.	Bareilly.	Gujranwala.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Drug.	Godavari.	Mercara. Taluk.	Kaira.	Tharrawaddy.	Shwebo.	...	...
Number of districts without mortality.		...	...	...	10	...	1	2	...	1	4	5	7	...	...
District death rate per 1,000 of population.		·2	·1	·40	·03	·07	·03	·14	1·5	·23	·34	·10	·00	...	...
III.—Town mortality :—															
Number of towns affected	Not available.	48	29	6	53	76	4	39	199	2	55	13	3	...	...
Highest town ratio ...		1·4	1·9	4·47	6·76	3·61	·35	5·76	18·3	·16	8·78	3·09	·43	...	...
Name of that town ...		Kalna. Daudnagar.	Golaghat.	Cawnpore.	Dasuya.	Peshawar.	Karanja.	Coehin.	Mercara.	Dhullia.	Murgui.	Myingyan.	...	...	...
Lowest town ratio ...		·03	·03	·06	·01	·04	·09	·03	·1	...	·02	·07	·09	Not available.	...
Name of that town ...		Hoogly and Chinsura.	Cuttack.	Sylhet.	Bareilly.	Jhang-Maghiana.	Nowshera Kalan (notified area.)	Ralpur.	Poonamallee.	...	Broach.	Thahton.	Shwebo.	...	...
Number of towns without mortality.		68	27	14	40	68	9	71	70	1	57	28	18	...	...
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.		·3	·1	·29	·52	1·02	·16	·32	1·6	·10	·78	·25	·09	...	...
IV.—Infantile mortality :—															
Children under one year ...	Not available.	419	811	396	1,147	725	15	696	18,979	...	2,249	46	4	...	...
Children 1—10 years ...		861	1,519	824	1,390	1,707	42	1,120	20,094	2	4,364	118	11	...	...
Percentage of children in total small-pox mortality.		14·93	38·25	49·86	87·24	80·21	70·37	83·07	66·50	4·26	82·02	23·16	35·71	...	...

\*Excluding Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.



## M.—Fever mortality—1918.

Districts, Towns.	Delhi.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Provinces.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Registration India.
Population by Provinces:—															
Population by months—															
Jan. ...	601	99,446	69,561	8,514	121,790	45,911	5,113	21,317	33,742	242	35,984	4,805	2,885	3,996	453,908
Feb. ...	505	75,069	55,539	7,071	107,965	33,816	4,211	17,121	26,979	238	25,992	3,955	2,321	2,630	363,412
Mar. ...	605	71,843	55,607	6,441	113,649	30,343	3,508	18,628	25,895	211	23,984	3,350	2,363	2,099	358,536
Apr. ...	1,057	93,867	73,701	7,088	167,986	28,314	3,034	21,585	23,970	190	23,094	3,601	2,300	1,393	456,180
May ...	1,565	72,497	73,271	8,210	204,367	35,816	3,207	26,402	24,562	238	19,617	3,311	2,088	1,137	476,288
Jun. ...	957	62,754	72,004	8,892	156,939	33,063	2,999	17,566	26,256	306	16,813	4,001	2,247	687	405,484
Jul. ...	742	77,794	82,151	9,366	115,211	26,845	2,577	18,809	28,618	225	18,595	4,588	2,808	631	388,961
Aug. ...	506	69,349	66,028	10,757	99,497	21,876	3,100	23,279	32,025	211	21,136	5,254	3,838	840	355,796
Sep. ...	607	88,174	81,542	12,178	98,141	24,393	3,333	26,002	44,527	167	77,350	7,654	7,191	1,591	473,200
Oct. ...	7,906	143,206	143,301	20,406	254,181	247,938	20,188	238,094	258,580	373	675,863	23,822	9,357	8,977	2,052,092
Nov. ...	12,486	227,964	298,165	39,600	998,171	637,959	69,545	570,337	271,653	72	282,904	36,167	14,275	20,603	3,479,911
Dec. ...	1,601	275,943	307,065	20,369	779,781	120,753	13,361	146,630	101,261	119	62,641	25,665	11,665	3,219	1,870,073
Total	29,148	1,357,906	1,382,835	158,892	3,217,678	1,287,027	134,176	1,146,770	896,688	2,593	1,284,013	126,173	63,339	47,803	11,134,441
Death ratios—															
Per 1,000 of population, 1918.	69.95	30.0	40.0	26.25	68.72	66.56	65.74	82.41	22.4	14.82	65.55	20.67	17.02	95.34	46.69
Per 1,000 of population, 1917.	15.76	19.47	22.5	15.78	27.05	26.42	24.77	16.26	8.0	20.65	15.26	8.53	7.87	68.41	19.10
Difference	+54.19	+10.53	+17.5	+10.47	+41.67	+40.14	+40.97	+66.15	+14.4	-5.83	+50.29	+12.14	+9.15	+26.93	27.59
Ratio per 1,000 during 1913-1917.	19.18	21.5	20.0	15.03	23.02	19.12	20.83	16.51	7.4	24.58	13.19	7.95	8.53	46.36	19.37
Difference	+50.77	+8.5	+20.0	+11.22	+45.70	+47.44	+44.91	+65.90	+15.0	-9.76	+52.36	+12.72	+8.49	+48.98	+29.33
Not mortality excluding towns:—															
Number of districts affected.		26	21	8	48	28	5	22	24	5	26	18	12		243
Not district ratio		50.6	59.5	45.84	137.33	138.96	141.15	148.08	64.8	23.30	110.05	34.70	30.05		148.08
Of that district	Not available.	Murshidabad.	Palamau	Goalpara	Agra	Gurgaon	Dera Ismail Khan.	Damoh	Bellary	Padinal-knad Taluk.	Sholapur	Akyab	Thayetmyo.	Not available.	Danah
Not district ratio		15.4	21.0	19.69	31.55	29.93	36.84	51.01	8.4	3.97	43.91	11.39	9.31		3.97
Of that district		Howrah.	Puri	Sylhet	Almora	Simla.	Hazara.	Bilaspur	Tinnevely.	Nanja rajpatna Taluk.	Ratnagiri	Kyaukp-pyu.	Magwe.		Nanjaraaj, patna Taluk.
Number of districts without mortality.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Not death rate per 1,000 of population.		31.2	40.6	26.63	69.91	68.81	68.36	85.71	23.6	15.26	73.33	21.64	17.46		48.30*
Not mortality:—															
Number of towns affected		116	56	20	93	144	13	110	269	2	112	41	21		997
Not town ratio		62.4	61.1	42.55	112.74	135.52	77.65	123.03	94.5	13.74	105.68	38.86	27.11		135.53
Of that town		Ramjibanpur.	Balasore	North Likhimpur.	Agra.	Hodal	Tank Notified area.	Fusad	Kaiyandrag.	Virajpet	Umarkot	Kawkareik	Myitnge.		Hodal.
Not town ratio		4.7	8.2	8.3	15.93	4.40	21.32	19.01	1.1	2.83	4.65	4.80	7.60		1.1
Of that town		Netrokona	Siwan	Sylhet	Assamgarh	Mitranwali.	Hanipur	Kamptee Cantonment.	Vaniyambadi.	Mercara	City of Bombay.	Maubin	Pakokku.		Vanlyam, badi.
Number of towns without mortality.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Not death rate per 1,000 of population.		12.21	23.6	7.55	50.81	44.17	40.32	49.72	13.5	7.51	25.42	14.24	12.44		27.07*

\*Excluding Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.



*N.—Dysentery and Diarrhœa mortality—1918.*

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Delhi.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.
<b>I.—Mortality by Provinces:—</b>														
<b>A.—Deaths by months—</b>														
January ... ..	25	2,948	3,214	728	1,245	1,075	24	3,041	8,655	8	3,030	334	143	
February ... ..	10	1,996	2,792	582	978	675	19	2,474	7,094	6	2,155	325	96	
March ... ..	37	1,999	2,744	599	1,447	653	15	2,902	6,200	3	2,240	356	105	
April ... ..	40	3,156	3,301	777	2,069	835	12	3,130	5,817	6	2,060	500	139	
May ... ..	48	2,821	3,285	1,105	2,535	1,188	49	3,197	5,523	10	2,167	547	155	
Jun ... ..	34	1,950	3,138	1,297	2,641	1,213	42	2,836	6,378	13	2,695	800	356	
July ... ..	48	2,217	3,868	1,058	2,933	1,006	26	3,778	6,555	10	3,561	1,232	481	
August ... ..	30	1,717	3,219	1,066	1,728	712	25	5,161	6,035	8	3,894	1,034	321	
September ... ..	37	1,910	2,967	1,091	1,388	746	14	4,356	5,721	8	3,323	862	273	
October ... ..	47	2,128	2,445	1,476	1,539	780	16	4,791	6,646	4	2,331	864	197	
November ... ..	18	2,273	2,055	1,394	1,524	853	27	3,164	5,915	3	1,904	835	390	
December ... ..	24	4,025	3,789	1,387	1,238	622	16	3,023	9,302	...	2,698	741	330	
Total ... ..	398	29,150	36,817	12,560	21,266	10,358	285	42,053	79,841	79	32,058	8,430	2,786	5
<b>B.—Annual death ratios—</b>														
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1918.	·95	·6	1·0	2·07	·45	·54	·14	3·02	2·0	·45	1·64	1·38	·75	1·
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1917.	1·03	·55	·8	1·99	·48	·80	·25	2·55	1·8	·43	1·85	1·08	·51	2·
Difference ... ..	—·08	+·05	+·2	+·08	—·03	—·26	—·11	+·47	+·2	+·02	—·21	+·30	+·24	—1·
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1913-1917.	·83	·6	·8	2·41	·40	·70	·21	3·03	1·7	·73	1·83	1·10	·61	1·
Difference ... ..	+·12	...	+·2	—·34	+·05	—·16	—·07	—·01	+·3	—·28	—·19	+·28	+·14	—
<b>II.—District mortality excluding towns:—</b>														
Number of districts affected.		26	21	8	48	28	4	22	24	4	26	18	12	
Highest district ratio ...		4·9	6·7	4·03	6·31	4·05	·30	7·30	4·8	·78	3·28	2·14	1·34	
Name of that district ...	Not available.	Howrah.	Puri.	Lakhimpur.	Garhwal.	Rawalpindi.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Akola.	North Arcot.	Kiggatnad Taluk.	Belgaum	Tharra-waddy.	Pokokku.	
Lowest district ratio ...		·01	·03	·21	·01	·01	·03	·67	·5	·16	·02	·44	·12	
Name of that district ...		Malda.	Purnea.	Goalpara.	Shahjahanpur.	Hoshliarpur.	Peshawar.	Nagpur.	Vizagapatam.	Yedenalknad Taluk.	Karachi.	Pegu.	Mandalay.	Not available.
Number of districts without mortality.		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
District death rate per 1,000 of population.		·5	1·0	2·03	·21	·42	·09	3·02	1·7	·30	1·50	1·08	·54	
<b>III.—Town mortality:—</b>														
Number of towns affected		112	53	19	86	133	11	107	248	2	106	41	21	
Highest town ratio ...		8·2	10·0	8·00	9·57	4·93	1·67	13·99	13·6	4·85	7·43	7·04	4·75	
Name of that town ...		Baranagar.	Sambalpur.	Barpeta.	Lucknow.	Taru Taran.	Kulachi	Balgaon.	Vizanagram.	Virajpet.	Gadag-Bettigeri	Kyangin.	Sagalng.	
Lowest town ratio ...		·1	·06	·42	·06	·06	·16	·18	·1	1·75	·10	·13	·75	
Name of that town ...		Dhnliao.	Motihari	Maulvi Bazar.	Sherkot.	Hoshliarpur.	Haripur.	Badnera.	Portonovo.	Mercara.	Tando Adam	Pyu.	Shwebo.	Not available.
Number of towns without mortality.		4	3	1	7	11	2	3	21	...	6	...	...	
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.		2·8	2·0	4·09	3·93	1·68	·63	3·02	3·9	2·91	2·30	3·38	2·93	



## O.—Plague mortality—1918.

Province or State.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	
													1918.	1917.
BRITISH PROVINCES.														
Delhi ... ..	6	9	29	57	74	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	4
Bengal ... ..	21	37	28	55	73	54	18	1	...	1	...	1	289	363
Bihar and Orissa...	11,714	14,640	16,308	8,054	1,342	253	294	76	51	74	240	486	53,532	45,496
Assam ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	40,568	45,547	48,800	29,227	7,994	800	550	90	83	179	443	524	174,805	129,084
Punjab... ..	5,285	8,696	23,085	32,263	23,015	2,459	427	112	38	30	44	161	95,615	8,775
North-West Frontier Province ...	1	...	11	75	212	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	8
Central Provinces and Berar ...	3,732	3,383	2,148	420	21	13	34	121	375	453	157	236	11,093	48,036
Madras Presidency ...	4,410	2,851	1,421	305	104	289	853	567	443	333	406	877	12,859	24,768
Coorg ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bombay Presidency ...	23,632	20,001	12,106	5,646	1,254	922	1,797	3,135	4,670	4,023	1,292	1,000	79,478	162,874
Burma { Lower ... ..	303	676	964	728	520	672	518	305	226	135	43	85	5,185	4,645
{ Upper ... ..	1,495	1,139	427	52	5	21	32	48	60	63	94	219	3,655	1,879
Jammu-Merwara ...	1,655	1,206	672	122	14	1	...	...	12	37	...	...	3,719	11,415
TOTAL ... { 1918 ...	92,822	98,185	105,999	77,006	34,628	5,530	4,533	4,455	5,958	5,328	2,719	3,589	440,752	...
	46,171	64,087	64,992	43,289	17,213	6,005	8,526	16,596	24,590	34,162	44,598	66,807	...	437,036
NATIVE STATES, ETC.														
Bengal Native States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Native States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Native States.	595	540	695	341	109	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	3,524
Punjab Native States ... ..	964	2,215	4,607	4,639	5,009	1,193	88	...	...	...	...	19	18,734	693
Jammu and Kashmir States ...	217	188	377	750	1,372	178	56	...	...	...	...	...	3,138	479
Baluchistan ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Rajputana ... ..	20,353	22,529	19,646	13,441	3,753	160	...	...	12	37	...	9	79,940	35,538
Central India ... ..	2,491	2,323	2,475	1,653	366	336	6	40	216	645	25	23	10,609	15,087
Native States in Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ... ..	4,664	6,008	4,693	1,922	395	7	86	171	269	201	9	2	18,427	4,988
Bombay Presidency Native States ...	4,435	5,617	5,675	2,013	524	272	352	958	1,766	1,768	1,002	61	24,463	24,346
Burma Native States ... ..	...	...	12	10	3	5	25	33	25	20	29	14	176	76
Hyderabad State ... ..	4,953	3,490	1,913	588	66	196	374	548	734	1,137	404	717	15,120	54,674
Mysore... ..	1,044	728	542	156	84	205	485	613	932	788	228	508	6,313	10,410
Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	175	112	139	53	28	45	83	76	104	280	101	98	1,294	748
Madras Native States ... ..	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	22
TOTAL ... { 1918 ...	39,896	43,754	40,775	25,566	11,709	2,617	1,556	2,439	4,088	4,876	1,798	1,451	180,525	...
	18,079	10,695	10,969	6,618	3,843	1,930	4,642	9,792	12,605	16,073	21,293	33,838	...	150,338
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1918 ...	132,718	141,939	146,774	102,572	46,337	8,147	6,089	6,894	10,046	10,204	4,517	5,040	621,277	...
	64,250	74,782	75,952	49,907	21,056	7,935	13,168	26,388	37,195	50,235	65,891	100,645	...	587,404
Calcutta City ... ..	3	3	16	49	66	52	18	1	...	1	...	1	210	31
Bombay City ... ..	71	87	181	382	178	144	42	19	14	5	4	6	1,133	1,698
Madras City ... ..	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	22	5

\* Jammu Province only.



*P.—Mortality from Respiratory Diseases—1918.*

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Delhi.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Registration India.
<b>I.—Mortality by Provinces:—</b>															
<b>A.—Deaths by months—</b>															
January ... ..	469	1,468	933	636	3,023	4,983	136	5,478	6,049	5	10,309	529	288	174	320
February ... ..	401	1,246	803	656	2,743	4,179	175	4,583	5,227	1	8,487	491	247	59	29,298
March ... ..	429	1,125	789	523	2,623	3,969	68	4,554	4,225	2	8,524	494	219	71	27,615
April ... ..	612	1,166	877	437	2,680	3,780	82	4,558	4,607	2	8,230	495	219	69	27,814
May ... ..	605	1,003	598	434	2,293	4,523	96	4,262	4,072	2	6,608	492	215	33	25,235
June ... ..	446	870	534	390	1,909	3,755	98	2,920	4,317	2	6,098	581	312	14	22,246
July ... ..	415	1,899	807	563	2,217	3,129	107	2,946	4,786	...	7,075	755	390	13	25,102
August ... ..	341	1,247	678	1,466	1,940	2,867	96	3,377	4,903	3	6,741	1,019	645	19	25,342
September ... ..	348	1,393	698	1,256	2,222	3,213	68	4,222	5,222	5	84,440	1,065	642	30	34,824
October ... ..	1,743	2,725	844	2,762	3,340	7,300	200	9,467	7,809	7	25,155	1,446	637	72	63,507
November ... ..	1,040	3,353	897	13,204	4,199	7,377	172	8,959	5,884	...	9,223	969	551	27	55,855
December ... ..	448	3,466	1,586	26,506	2,821	3,711	79	4,962	6,098	...	8,790	651	518	40	59,676
Total ... ..	7,297	20,901	10,044	48,833	32,010	52,786	1,377	60,288	63,199	29	119,680	8,987	4,883	621	430,935
<b>B.—Annual death ratios:—</b>															
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1918.	17'51	'5	'2	8'06	'68	2'73	'67	4'33	1'6	'17	6'11	1'47	1'31	1'24	1'81
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1917.	11'95	'25	'2	'89	'62	2'81	'94	3'52	1'3	'20	4'63	1'01	'83	1'91	1'33
Difference ... ..	+5'56	+ '25	...	+7'17	+ '06	— '08	— '27	+ '81	+ '3	— '03	+1'48	+ '46	+ '48	— '67	+ '48
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1913-17.	10'19	'3	'2	'77	'53	2'52	'83	3'21	1'1	'28	3'67	'89	'75	1'05	1'14
Difference: ... ..	+7'32	+ '2	...	+7'29	+ '15	+ '21	— '16	+1'12	+ '5	— '11	+2'44	+ '58	+ '56	+ '19	+ '67
<b>II.—District mortality excluding towns:—</b>															
Number of districts affected.		26	21	8	48	28	5	22	24	...	26	18	11		2'37
Highest district ratio ...		1'1	2'3	20'87	11'28	10'99	'63	14'07	3'9	...	14'15	2'12	1'52		20'87
Name of that district ...	Not available.	Howrah.	Puri.	Lakhimpur.	Hamirpur	Gurdaspur.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Jubbulpore.	Kistna.	...	Broach.	Sandoway.	Shwebo.	Not available.	Lakhimpur.
Lowest district ratio ...		'004	'003	'45	'01	'24	'07	'67	'3	...	'06	'01	'05		'003
Name of that district ...		Malda.	Champan.	Kamrup.	Kheri.	Montgomery.	Peshawar.	Balaghat.	Ganjam.	...	Larkana.	Toungoo.	Mandalay		Champan.
Number of districts without mortality.		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1
District death rate per 1,000 of population.		'1	'2	18'04	'26	2'18	'24	4'17	1'4	...	4'24	'47	'74		1'32
<b>III.—Town mortality:—</b>															
Number of towns affected		112	49	19	87	143	13	110	213	2	108	40	21		9'7
Highest town ratio ...		15'6	4'0	40'12	31'90	49'64	16'45	16'75	13'9	4'31	42'56	13'30	17'96		49'64
Name of that town ...		Chakdah.	Sambalpur.	North Lakhimpur.	Mahabo.	Mitranwall.	Lakki (Notified area.)	Sehore.	Madras.	Mercara.	Ahmednagar.	Paundge.	Taungdwingyi.		Mitranwall.
Lowest town ratio ...		'1	'06	'06	'05	'37	'98	'13	'1	'54	'15	'60	1'87		'15
Name of that town ...		Suri.	Purnea.	Karimganj.	Bulandshahr.	Gojra.	Becetganj. Khawajaganj. (Notified area.)	Moppa.	Viravanallur.	Virajpet.	Garhi Yasin.	Kyaukpyu	Kyan'tse.		Bulandshahr.
Number of towns without mortality.		4	7	1	6	1	...	...	56	...	4	1	...		80
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.		5'4	1'1	9'36	6'62	8'16	4'87	5'95	3'2	2'91	15'76	6'39	10'16		6'92

\*Excluding Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.



A.—Administrations.	Years.	Average Strength.†	Constantly Sick.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Malaria.		Tubercle of the lungs.		Pneumonia.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Anæmia and Debility.		All causes.	
				A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Burma	1908-1917 1917 1918	16,063 16,788 14,068	15 15 23	8 4 ...	63 30 ...	2 1 3	03 14 ...	315 213 244	29 24 36	85 140 179	434 637 526	35 45 124	98 05 647	112 73 100	57 24 71	197 107 178	171 214 149	82 60 38	15 12 36	38 30 31	19 42 21	2853 2365 5562	1665 1900 2559
Assam	1908-1917 1917 1918	1,741 1,917 2,249	40 41 55	15 16 ...	80 52 ...	3 ... 4	06 ... ...	2159 334 529	258 52 44	66 78 58	310 313 400	121 89 89	391 209 133	308 344 400	126 105 44	1762 579 663	902 156 89	1209 1362 1454	92 ... 44	137 68 44	149 ... ...	1,0010 8743 1,2050	3256 1252 2134
Bengal	1908-1917 1917 1918	12,452 14,762 15,511	48 55 61	9 19 17	42 54 64	5 ... 1	06 ... ...	2881 3614 3557	157 122 116	112 85 111	369 251 361	104 00 157	255 163 309	410 570 477	93 27 90	1745 1596 1986	527 413 535	1119 1169 1406	88 47 71	172 133 152	63 14 32	1,0369 1,1619 1,4587	2175 1605 2166
Bihar and Orissa	1908-1917 1917 1918	7,362 6,697 8,640	35 45 76	35 73 60	162 209 231	6 1 3	07 15 ...	1934 2465 3183	105 75 220	130 200 473	428 687 984	67 103 230	217 343 648	295 415 510	84 254 150	1289 1435 2490	652 657 1840	945 1223 1421	124 105 150	170 257 441	83 90 104	8048 9321 1,5273	2671 3449 6597
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1908-1917 1917 1918	25,054 24,145 25,982	23 18 26	5 3 7	30 ... 23	6 ... 5	04 ... ...	1240 893 801	88 70 54	72 66 77	238 186 227	130 103 148	274 232 481	212 178 223	76 50 135	1311 282 320	233 195 208	182 118 199	95 50 85	73 82 102	24 25 54	4639 3724 6810	1561 1320 4646
Punjab	1908-1917 1917 1918	12,483 13,694 13,372	33 40 52	1 ... ...	06 ... ...	5 ... 5	02 ... 07	1608 4046 3044	43 102 157	173 185 66	594 635 411	218 271 302	457 672 748	469 577 525	96 131 135	418 100 125	259 124 37	383 718 509	121 133 179	231 310 314	50 37 120	6768 1,0238 1,3013	2397 2768 6050
North-West Frontier Province	1908-1917 1917 1918	2,085 3,115 2,453	25 26 33	0 ... ...	05 ... ...	3 ... ...	05 ... ...	4204 6186 3335	96 96 ...	57 35 29	163 64 122	224 305 241	542 905 978	271 437 722	130 128 326	646 900 628	240 546 367	212 154 298	91 161 163	97 135 143	43 96 41	8806 1,0263 1,0444	2547 2739 5503
Central Provinces	1908-1917 1917 1918	3,800 3,516 3,679	16 12 22	4 ... ...	16 ... ...	5 ... 5	08 ... ...	949 620 636	58 28 82	75 68 57	326 341 217	66 80 73	155 200 163	151 253 179	132 171 163	309 307 256	516 228 217	256 219 204	105 114 136	72 31 38	34 28 54	4226 2864 7317	2121 1934 4811
Bombay	1908-1917 1917 1918	9,155 9,069 10,096	24 27 31	7 2 ...	29 10 ...	6 3 4	01 10 10	1202 1826 1804	02 83 79	44 53 67	169 248 218	141 210 209	401 652 733	350 481 367	96 145 99	391 444 317	131 114 99	385 358 360	96 31 79	81 40 65	39 ... 40	5541 6870 1,0400	1681 1831 5824
Madras	1908-1917 1917 1918	9,915 9,793 10,138	19 15 20	40 7 6	139 51 39	3 4 21	04 10 ...	507 331 278	67 82 20	83 64 86	270 194 266	51 53 71	117 153 256	206 175 156	49 31 49	398 263 468	230 123 266	86 69 77	14 31 20	91 61 64	43 82 49	3726 2001 4355	1598 1603 2584
India‡	1908-1917 1917 1918	101,745 105,264 107,359	27 23 39	10 10 9	53 38 37	5 2 5	05 03 05	1435 1922 1712	84 76 88	95 108 123	342 367 373	113 120 169	269 326 521	270 326 328	82 80 113	611 555 720	308 245 355	400 456 527	79 61 90	114 117 145	41 36 55	5808 6400 9598	1931 1910 4245
Andamans	1908-1917 1917 1918	12,309 12,857 12,856	67 52 60	... ... ...	... ... ...	0 ... 2	... ... ...	9700 1,0195 8638	268 170 249	71 44 66	407 319 544	165 180 168	656 754 770	588 626 625	166 240 194	894 674 940	515 506 614	376 448 537	72 124 70	3 0 9	07 31 31	1,5416 1,5460 6652	3796 3453 4776
India§	1908-1917 1917 1918	114,144 118,121 120,215	31 31 41	9 9 8	47 34 33	4 2 5	04 03 04	2333 2822 2452	104 87 105	93 102 117	359 361 391	119 132 169	312 372 547	305 359 359	92 98 121	642 569 743	331 273 383	397 455 528	78 68 88	102 106 131	38 36 52	6851 7388 1,0352	2079 2085 4301

\* Excluding subsidiary jails.  
† The decennial ratios are worked on the total strength of the ten year period  
‡ Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara and excluding Andamans  
§ Including Andamans.



## RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.\*

A.—ADMISSIONS } FROM  
D.—DEATHS }

B.—Groups.	Years.	Average strength†	Constantly Sick.	Influenza.		Cholera.		Small-pox.		Enteric Fever.		Malaria.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
				A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	1903-1917 1917 1918	11,090 11,443 9,115	16 16 21	1.6 2.3 229.5	...	.3 ...	.6 ...	.2 .4	.03 .22	2.0 1.3 2.2	.38 .09 .11	33.4 19.1 23.0	.23 .26 .11	31.3 23.9 16.9	.03 ...	2.9 4.5 11.6	.79 1.31 4.94	20.3 24.5 18.5	1.87 2.62 1.64	17.9 7.7 3.9	.11 .17 .22	299.1 229.5 471.8	17.09 22.46 21.17
" II.—Burma Inland	1908-1917 1917 1918	4,948 5,008 4,519	14 15 28	2.3 13.1 300.3	...	...	...	...	...	1.4 .6 3.8	.26 .39 .89	27.5 27.1 28.3	.44 .20 .89	15.4 10.6 26.8	...	4.7 4.5 13.7	1.41 .20 9.74	18.5 9.6 17.5	1.35 1.18 1.33	6.7 2.6 2.9	.24 ...	256.4 262.3 721.6	15.77 12.16 36.29
" III.—Assam	1908-1917 1917 1918	1,651 1,832 2,142	41 40 54	4.7 3.8 379.6	.06 ...	1.6 1.6 ...	.85 .55 ...	.3 .5	.06 ...	.8 .5 1.9	.24 ...	216.9 31.7 50.0	.254 .55 ...	81.6 143.6 133.1	.42 .55 .47	12.3 8.7 8.9	3.94 1.64 1.40	171.8 57.3 64.0	8.84 1.09 .93	117.9 132.1 146.6	.97 1.09 .47	983.6 805.1 1,163.4	32.04 12.01 21.01
" IV.—Bengal and Orissa	1908-1917 1917 1918	13,338 15,450 16,363	47 54 61	2.9 3.3 194.8	.01 ...	1.5 1.9 1.8	.61 .58 .61	.5 .1	.05 ...	1.2 .5 .6	.32 .13 .31	295.7 357.6 353.1	1.49 1.23 1.16	4.8 2.3 5.3	.04 .06 ...	9.9 9.4 15.8	2.46 1.62 3.24	171.4 158.6 201.8	5.56 4.53 5.87	109.1 115.1 139.6	.88 .52 .67	1,019.8 1,151.1 1,459.5	22.34 16.70 23.04
" V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	1908-1917 1917 1918	22,333 21,122 24,389	26 27 43	1.9 3.6 259.4	.01 .14 ...	1.1 2.2 2.1	.60 .90 .90	.6 .8	.04 .05 ...	.8 .7 ...	.19 .28 .33	127.5 152.7 193.3	.09 .06 1.03	8.7 3.7 1.32	.05 .05 .12	8.8 8.3 22.1	2.07 2.23 4.80	58.3 58.5 100.2	3.48 2.84 7.26	39.6 42.7 59.8	1.05 .66 1.19	537.5 530.8 958.3	18.39 19.08 49.78
" VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	1908-1917 1917 1918	13,990 14,582 14,356	29 29 40	1.2 1.1 287.4	.04 ...	.4 .4 1.0	.18 .28 ...	.6 .5	.07 ...	.6 .3 ...	.19 .27 .28	193.3 260.1 228.1	.06 1.03 1.32	13.7 3.6 3.4	.03 .07 ...	22.1 22.3 26.3	4.81 5.21 6.20	35.4 25.8 18.5	2.20 2.06 .91	34.9 57.0 40.0	1.16 1.17 1.39	62.6 735.0 1,110.9	19.51 18.70 55.38
" VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus valley, and North Western Rajputana.	1908-1917 1917 1918	10,108 11,237 10,866	29 38 46	1.2 1.1 318.0	.04 ...	.1 ...	.04 ...	.6 .3	.05 ...	.9 .8 ...	.26 .53 .09	221.6 507.0 304.1	.94 1.33 1.56	16.7 35.8 27.7	.04 ...	23.6 32.6 36.4	5.95 10.77 11.78	50.2 51.0 27.4	2.66 2.31 1.47	29.4 46.8 46.5	.80 .98 1.29	669.5 1,104.6 1,202.7	25.05 33.02 71.42
" VIII.—South Western Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	1908-1917 1917 1918	4,375 4,457 4,608	24 12 16	1.9 4.0 194.4	.01 ...	...	.37 ...	.4 .2	.04 ...	.6 .4 ...	.14 .67 .22	134.3 86.2 50.6	.59 .22 .22	9 .2 .4	.02 ...	14.4 18.6 11.9	2.95 4.49 4.99	23.0 23.1 21.3	1.42 .12 .87	29.1 6.5 10.2	.96 .67 .87	487.1 278.2 438.4	14.49 14.36 45.57
" IX.—Deccan	1908-1917 1917 1918	7,909 7,964 8,406	22 23 30	3.4 2.1 422.4	.01 ...	...	.32 .13 ...	.3 ...	.04 ...	.6 .5 ...	.18 .13 ...	105.2 136.0 115.4	.49 .25 1.03	18.3 7.9 9.3	.10 .13 .09	7.2 7.5 7.1	1.78 1.88 2.02	46.2 31.9 3.58	3.08 1.63 2.38	37.6 29.9 27.7	.77 .63 1.07	537.7 537.8 946.1	16.84 16.20 52.58
" X.—Western Coast	1908-1917 1917 1918	2,225 2,191 2,131	20 13 20	.8 ...	...	...	.09 ...	.7 ...	.09 ...	2.4 2.7 4.7	.40 ...	72.8 56.6 100.0	1.03 .91 .47	9.3 .9 2.8	...	7.1 5.0 8.4	2.11 .91 5.16	61.2 44.3 33.8	1.75 1.37 1.41	31.1 21.0 32.4	1.66 .46 .47	431.5 308.1 583.3	19.10 13.69 32.38
" XI.—Southern India	1908-1917 1917 1918	9,073 8,901 9,290	19 16 21	.7 1.1 149.8	...	...	.56 .43 ...	.3 .4	.11 ...	.2 .1 ...	.14 ...	51.1 34.6 28.6	.54 .79 .22	23.7 21.9 25.6	...	5.1 5.8 7.4	1.15 1.69 2.48	38.7 28.3 49.9	2.48 1.24 2.69	7.8 5.6 7.6	.14 .22 .22	369.3 314.6 456.9	15.31 15.50 25.51
" XII.—Hills	1908-1917 1917 1918	637 929 1,096	29 27 37	1.7 ...	...	...	.298 ...	.6 ...	.05 ...	1.7 1.1 ...	.16 ...	236.7 128.1 155.1	.267 ...	27.8 114.1 72.1	...	23.6 20.5 20.1	4.87 3.23 5.47	103.6 67.8 87.6	7.54 2.15 3.65	77.1 61.4 45.6	1.73 1.08 .91	959.8 845.0 1,115.9	32.19 12.92 31.93
India†	1908-1917 1917 1918	101,745 105,264 107,359	27 29 39	2.2 2.3 259.6	...	...	.53 .38 .37	.5 .2	.05 ...	1.0 .8 ...	.24 .24 .26	143.5 192.2 171.2	.84 .76 ...	15.5 14.6 16.1	.05 .04 .06	11.3 12.6 16.9	2.69 3.26 5.21	61.1 55.5 72.0	3.08 12.45 3.55	40.0 45.6 52.7	.79 .61 .90	580.8 640.0 959.8	19.31 19.19 42.45
Andamans	1908-1917 1917 1918	12,399 12,857 12,856	67 52 60	.1 ...	...	...	...	.0 ...	...	.7 ...	.21 ...	970.0 1,019.5 863.8	.268 1.79 2.49	11.4 3.7 1.3	.15 .23 .08	16.5 18.0 16.8	6.56 7.54 7.70	89.4 67.4 94.0	5.15 5.06 6.14	37.6 44.8 53.7	.72 1.24 .70	1,541.6 1,546.9 1,665.2	32.93 34.53 47.76
India‡	1908-1917 1917 1918	114,144 118,121 120,215	31 31 41	2.0 2.1 252.4	...	...	.47 .34 ...	.4 .5	.04 ...	1.0 .8 ...	.10 ...	233.3 282.2 245.2	1.04 .87 1.05	15.1 13.4 14.5	.06 .06 .07	11.9 13.2 16.9	3.12 3.72 5.47	64.2 56.9 74.3	3.31 2.73 3.83	39.7 45.5 52.8	.78 .68 .88	685.1 733.8 1,035.2	20.79 20.86 43.01



C.—Causes of admission.					Years.*	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
a ... ..	{	1914	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	6	12	7	28	1	67			
		1915	...	2	7	1	3	...	5	12	8	2	5	1	46			
		1916	...	...	5	4	1	4	50	9	3	...	2	...	73			
		1917	4	...	1	3	4	2	28	4	...	44	11	...	101			
		1918	1	1	9	11	26	2	23	4	...	...	2	12	101			
Total		...	1914-1918	6	4	24	20	48	10	108	35	23	53	48	14	291		
c Fever ... ..	{	1914	4	4	13	7	11	10	7	18	22	4	4	7	111			
		1915	5	4	9	18	10	12	20	9	9	7	8	6	117			
		1916	4	8	9	18	20	12	30	20	10	14	7	7	159			
		1917	9	4	5	9	9	4	8	10	2	8	9	4	81			
		1918	5	11	6	10	8	15	11	8	7	6	5	3	95			
Total		...	1914-1918	27	31	42	62	58	53	76	65	50	39	33	27	563		
la ... ..	{	1914	683	552	674	763	870	851	898	1,152	1,436	1,678	1,347	1,064	11,980			
		1915	883	677	850	972	1,083	941	1,203	1,506	1,601	1,557	1,851	1,527	14,651			
		1916	890	819	976	942	1,063	965	1,263	1,750	2,471	3,068	2,006	1,305	17,518			
		1917	916	851	1,104	1,133	1,163	1,196	1,362	1,645	2,653	3,433	2,821	2,054	20,231			
		1918	1,381	1,099	1,271	1,397	1,435	1,219	1,737	1,936	2,194	1,773	1,650	1,286	18,378			
Total		...	1914-1918	4,753	4,008	4,875	5,209	5,614	5,172	6,363	7,989	10,355	11,509	9,675	7,235	82,718		
la of uncertain origin ... ..	{	1914	157	154	91	133	153	209	259	188	161	137	139	120	1,901			
		1915	80	71	84	119	149	183	232	212	162	173	172	158	1,795			
		1916	113	246	187	188	226	188	240	281	249	191	197	135	2,442			
		1917	109	67	83	98	174	155	184	152	162	120	112	117	1,563			
		1918	126	89	89	105	176	201	254	242	96	166	121	60	1,725			
Total		...	1914-1918	585	627	534	643	878	936	1,169	1,075	830	787	741	591	9,196		
ntery ... ..	{	1914	375	317	410	362	378	445	577	682	614	665	603	712	6,139			
		1915	451	315	400	436	473	549	719	939	642	611	666	603	6,804			
		1916	435	352	508	450	492	542	940	953	676	614	539	433	6,934			
		1917	281	349	412	381	326	403	610	669	547	571	605	686	5,840			
		1918	507	442	657	679	579	561	691	673	713	780	754	692	7,728			
Total		...	1914-1918	2,049	1,775	2,387	2,308	2,248	2,500	3,537	3,916	3,192	3,241	3,166	3,126	33,445		
hoza ... ..	{	1914	208	173	300	313	315	382	422	452	333	336	283	310	3,832			
		1915	227	213	347	406	379	410	467	500	436	398	383	353	4,519			
		1916	279	293	458	376	345	397	714	640	432	354	379	356	5,023			
		1917	268	270	392	333	393	400	534	467	521	428	407	341	4,804			
		1918	355	384	646	599	554	480	539	419	463	463	430	328	5,660			
Total		...	1914-1918	1,337	1,338	2,143	2,077	1,985	2,969	2,676	2,478	2,185	1,979	1,882	1,683	23,838		

\*Excluding Andamans.

D.—SICKNESS AND MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	INFLUENZA.			CHOLERA.			SMALL-POX.			ENTERIC FEVER.			MALARIA.			PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.			TUBERCLE OF THE LUNGS.			PNEUMONIA.									
	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUAL.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.							
	Admissions.	Deaths.		Admission rates.	Death rates.		Admissions.	Deaths.		Admission rates.	Death rates.		Admissions.	Deaths.		Admission rates.	Death rates.		Admissions.	Deaths.		Admission rates.	Death rates.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admission rates.	Death rates.			
Years,	Average annual strength:†																														
1909	...	149	...	1'5	...	...	201	111	2'0	1'12	50	2	'5	'02	86	21	'9	1'2'3	1'19	1,071	2	10'8	'02	580	368	9'9	3'71	1,422	357	14'3	3'60
1910	...	194	...	2'0	...	...	42	23	'4	'23	27	3	'3	'03	87	23	'9	134'7	'90	965	4	9'8	'03	853	334	8'7	5'41	1,079	252	11'0	2'57
1911	...	90	1	'9	'01	...	19	10	'2	'10	43	3	'4	'03	85	21	'9	113'8	'96	1,040	5	11'0	'06	1,016	355	10'5	3'65	988	230	10'2	2'37
1912	...	124	2	1'3	'02	...	180	71	1'4	'77	71	12	'8	'13	81	11	'9	105'2	'52	1,725	4	18'6	'04	891	295	9'6	3'18	742	159	8'0	1'72
1913	...	98	...	1'0	...	...	34	17	'4	'18	45	2	'5	'02	103	17	1'1	108'2	'52	2,375	9	24'5	'09	888	284	9'2	2'94	869	174	9'0	1'80
1914	...	191	3	1'9	'03	...	67	34	'7	'33	38	2	'4	'02	111	30	1'1	117'3	'73	1,901	6	18'6	'05	1,002	357	9'8	3'50	1,105	250	10'8	2'45
1915	...	519	1	4'7	'01	...	46	29	'4	'26	25	3	'2	'02	117	19	1'1	133'1	89	1,795	8	16'2	'07	945	338	9'5	3'02	1,433	342	11'9	3'08
1916	...	191	...	1'7	...	...	78	35	'7	'31	35	2	'3	'02	159	57	1'4	153'6	'82	2,442	3	21'4	'03	1,031	384	9'0	3'37	1,267	307	11'1	2'69
1917	...	241	4	2'3	'04	...	101	40	1'0	'38	22	3	'2	'03	81	25	'8	192'2	'76	1,533	4	14'6	'04	1,142	386	10'8	3'67	1,328	343	12'6	3'26
1918	...	28,871	1,982	259'6	18'46	...	101	40	'9	'37	59	5	'5	'05	95	28	'9	171'2	'88	1,725	7	16'1	'06	1,323	400	12'3	3'73	1,816	559	16'9	5'21

Years.	RESPIRATORY DISEASES.			DYSENTERY.			DIARRHŒA.			ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY.				
	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.	ACTUALS.		RATIOS.		
	Admissions.	Deaths.		Admission rates.	Death rates.		Admissions.	Deaths.		Admission rates.	Death rates.		Admissions.	Deaths.
1909	2,111	83	23'3	6,959	416	70'2	3,892	103	38'6	1'04	1,165	59	11'8	'60
1910	2,632	89	26'8	5,659	339	57'7	3,616	78	36'9	'80	1,075	52	11'0	'53
1911	2,747	74	28'3	5,563	283	56'6	3,757	76	38'6	'73	1,049	52	10'8	'52
1912	2,221	73	23'0	5,132	240	55'4	3,814	63	41'2	'79	982	24	10'6	'27
1913	2,378	66	24'6	5,379	209	55'6	3,674	79	38'0	'82	1,026	31	10'6	'55
1914	2,624	85	25'7	6,139	268	60'1	3,832	62	37'5	'61	1,205	27	11'8	'26
1915	3,350	91	30'2	6,804	302	61'3	4,519	88	40'7	'79	1,556	34	14'0	'31
1916	3,451	90	30'2	6,934	348	60'8	5,023	82	44'0	'72	1,097	45	'9'6	'39
1917	3,436	84	32'6	5,840	258	55'5	4,804	64	45'6	'61	1,236	38	11'7	'33
1918	3,516	121	32'8	7,728	381	72'0	5,660	97	52'7	'90	1,560	59	14'5	'55



Statistics of convicts only. Admission rates. Death rates.			1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.			1918.		
			Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.	
				Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.
Central ...	District ...	10,833	275'4	19'48	11,097	313'7	19'92	11,408	330'9	19'64	10,286	259'3	23'53	8,450	601'2	28'52	
Central ...	District ...	4,876	231'5	13'54	5,153	212'1	19'02	5,359	209'7	23'44	5,267	180'7	20'25	4,572	496'1	19'03	
Central ...	District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central ...	District ...	1,797	1,178'6	44'52	1,917	984'9	21'39	1,982	935'4	19'68	1,909	877'4	13'10	2,139	1,194'0	21'97	
Central ...	District ...	5,890	919'7	24'79	6,419	1,186'2	17'60	6,692	1,065'0	21'52	6,672	1,023'5	14'69	6,595	1,253'7	16'22	
Central ...	District ...	5,144	1,250'7	10'83	5,845	1,350'0	25'83	6,827	1,256'5	25'34	6,446	1,344'0	18'57	7,442	1,661'5	25'93	
Central ...	District ...	2,844	599'9	14'77	2,958	643'0	22'99	3,024	952'7	36'71	3,403	970'6	37'03	3,962	1,877'1	61'17	
Central ...	District ...	2,344	854'3	19'14	3,716	829'1	29'87	3,620	827'3	32'60	2,458	857'6	24'41	3,696	1,338'7	79'82	
Central ...	District ...	9,757	271'9	11'99	10,835	466'2	15'48	10,978	430'3	16'12	9,851	366'2	14'01	11,012	637'1	39'41	
Central ...	District ...	1,255	404'6	10'63	13,455	405'6	13'23	13,098	779'1	11'22	11,772	361'5	10'96	11,286	661'6	40'76	
Central ...	District ...	7,319	747'9	35'75	7,691	1,047'3	29'91	7,645	1,163'6	21'45	6,310	1,501'1	27'58	6,783	1,690'7	42'31	
Central ...	District ...	6,149	522'5	16'91	6,995	522'5	23'59	7,753	472'7	22'06	6,569	6,6'4	28'47	5,536	971'6	81'29	
Central ...	District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central ...	District ...	2,092	714'1	15'39	1,984	764'6	16'63	2,391	1,049'4	62'74	2,451	1,141'6	28'15	1,981	1,118'1	52'50	
Central ...	District ...	2,439	209'9	8'20	2,595	277'5	20'81	2,714	417'8	24'32	2,473	287'5	19'01	2,492	711'9	41'33	
Central ...	District ...	996	595'0	21'08	1,079	426'3	15'76	1,000	451'0	23'00	887	345'0	22'55	966	847'8	70'39	
Central ...	District ...	4,116	730'8	14'33	2,991	601'9	14'03	4,203	648'1	14'28	3,959	982'8	18'19	4,165	1,253'3	41'30	
Central ...	District ...	5,615	600'0	22'26	5,838	480'5	13'42	6,260	471'6	19'97	5,413	493'1	18'84	5,501	927'6	71'99	
Central ...	District ...	1,169	304'9	12'97	7,810	231'5	11'52	8,175	254'9	13'58	7,936	291'7	16'13	8,256	431'8	28'22	
Central ...	District ...	1,781	554'7	12'35	1,865	583'4	10'19	1,787	492'4	10'07	1,552	621'1	12'89	1,653	722'3	16'94	
Central ...	District ...	50,377	494'7	18'86	52,416	581'2	18'72	54,839	608'5	19'27	50,890	644'4	20'14	51,715	952'6	34'83	
Central ...	District ...	44,346	612'6	16'91	47,897	604'6	18'62	50,977	598'5	20'69	45,24	649'6	17'58	44,772	989'7	47'53	

F.—Statistics of convicts only. Arranged according to duration of confinement.					Not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years.	Total.
District Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	22,938	10,202	6,685	2,717	1,811	451	44,804
		Deaths	...	...	444	172	92	18	18	6	750
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	19'36	16'86	13'75	6'62	9'94	13'30	16'74
Central Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	16,325	9,348	8,238	6,227	6,869	3,000	50,007
		Deaths	...	...	259	174	186	105	175	51	950
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	15'87	18'61	22'58	16'86	25'48	17'00	19'00
District Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	25,252	10,870	6,528	3,188	1,995	458	48,291
		Deaths	...	...	515	210	104	33	26	4	892
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	20'39	19'32	15'93	10'35	13'03	8'73	18'47
Central Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	17,200	10,201	9,024	6,737	7,374	3,026	53,562
		Deaths	...	...	293	158	187	126	192	44	1,000
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	17'03	15'49	20'72	18'70	26'04	15'54	18'67
District Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	25,773	11,374	6,933	3,336	2,283	735	50,434
		Deaths	...	...	535	245	134	51	58	13	1,036
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	20'76	21'54	19'33	15'29	25'41	17'69	20'54
Central Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	17,441	10,702	9,260	6,814	7,199	3,246	54,662
		Deaths	...	...	201	182	246	116	169	53	1,057
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	16'68	17'01	26'57	17'02	23'48	16'33	19'34
District Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	21,800	10,577	6,583	3,268	3,181	675	46,084
		Deaths	...	...	398	163	129	44	55	6	795
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	18'26	15'41	19'60	13'46	17'29	8'89	17'25
Central Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	15,495	9,972	9,197	6,548	5,671	3,208	50,091
		Deaths	...	...	264	179	222	154	162	44	1,025
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	17'04	17'95	24'14	23'52	28'57	13'72	20'46
District Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	21,686	10,608	6,443	3,298	2,252	589	44,876
		Deaths	...	...	1,204	456	256	84	110	18	2,128
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	55'52	42'99	39'73	25'47	48'85	30'56	47'42
Central Jails ...	{	Strength	...	...	16,779	10,034	8,491	6,930	6,453	3,236	51,923
		Deaths	...	...	616	273	318	204	310	80	1,801
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength	...	...	36'71	27'21	37'45	29'44	48'04	24'72	34'69



Statement No. I.—Total primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations, successful cases among children, cost of the Special Vaccination Department, etc., during the official year 1918-19.

Province.	Number of operations performed by the Special and Dispensary Staffs combined.		Percentage of successful cases* to total operations.		Number of children successfully vaccinated by the Special and Dispensary Staffs combined		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator of the Special Staff.	Total cost of the Special + Department.	Average cost of each successful case vaccinated.
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Under one year.	1 to 6 years.			
Delhi ... ..	12,294	4,345	99·04	71·84	10,876	784	2,377	Rs. 2,530	0
Bengal ... ..	1,295,331	489,486	95·52	65·06	307,503	761,140	1,049	2,46,799	0
Bihar and Orissa ... ..	919,084	53,339	99·46	68·31	347,852	526,330	768	1,10,479	0
Assam ... ..	237,005	52,179	95·16	63·53	41,571	148,521	819	58,247	0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,273,821	146,511	97·09	65·56	817,204	344,954	1,535	234,870	0
Punjab ... ..	566,062	428,531	98·64	79·84	420,516	100,470	3,309‡	1,41,816	0
North-West Frontier Province ...	98,821	18,087	99·12	93·88	55,411	31,503	3,054§	16,041	0
Central Provinces and Berar ...	447,886	91,247	97·01	56·30	321,742	90,309	1,806	133,059	0
Madras ... ..	1,333,313	300,520	77·9	62·0	427,556	427,474	7,218	405,355**	0
Coorg ... ..	8,172	5,057	94·13	70·49	1,182	3,668	1,420	3,405	0
Bombay ... ..	600,710	79,216	99·63	58·14	439,326	105,414	1,460	387,280	0
Burma ... ..	425,618	141,109	97·88	65·30	120,945	218,999	1,76 ¶	2,27,709	0
Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	11,670	1,050	95·64	89·57	7,879	2,154	848	3,241	0
Total ... ..	7,229,787	1,810,677	94·46	69·55	3,319,563	2,761,726	1,424	1,970,831	0

(\*) Excluding those the results of which were not known.  
(†) Excluding dispensaries.  
(‡) Including vaccinations performed in cantonments.  
(§) Including vaccinations performed in cantonments and Political Agencies.  
(||) Excludes average of work done by each medical subordinate.  
(¶) Excludes the work done by private medical practitioners.  
(\*\*) Excluding Madras Presidency Circle.

Statement No. II.—Vaccination operations performed by the Special and Dispensary Establishment separately, deaths from small-pox, etc., during the official year 1918-19.

Province.	Population.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS (PRIMARY AND RE-VACCINATIONS COMBINED).			Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of annual estimated births at 40 per 1,000 of population successfully vaccinated.	DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.*	
		By Special Department.	By Dispensary Staff.	Total.			Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Delhi ... ..	416,656	16,639	...	16,639	35·02	65·26	116	
Bengal ... ..	43,471,942†	1,621,606	163,211	1,784,817	34·21	17·68	8,576	
Bihar and Orissa ... ..	34,489,846	972,282	141	972,423	26·96	25·21	6,091	
Assam ... ..	7,059,857	285,306	3,878	289,184	36·31	14·72	2,447	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	46,820,556	1,419,399	933	1,420,332	27·86	43·63	2,908	
Punjab ... ..	19,566,432	973,120	21,473	994,593	41·73	53·73	3,032	
North-West Frontier Province ...	2,910,899	116,803	105	116,908	38·32	47·59	81	
Central Provinces and Berar ...	13,916,308	539,133	...	539,133	33·34	57·80	2,186	
Madras ... ..	41,183,297‡	1,633,563	270	1,633,833	26·0	25·95	58,752	
Coorg ... ..	174,976	12,937	292	13,229	60·22	16·89	47	
Bombay ... ..	22,643,744	673,416	6,510	679,926	25·54	48·50	8,063	
Burma ... ..	12,146,217	563,020	3,707	566,727	39·25	24·89	750	
Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	501,395	12,720	...	12,720	22·56	39·29	27	
Total ... ..	245,302,125	8,839,944	200,520	9,040,464	31·04	33·83	93,076	

\* For the calendar year.  
† Excludes 2,011,184, the population of other municipalities except Calcutta.  
‡ Excludes the population of the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad.



STATEMENT No. III—*Vaccination in the European and Indian Armies during 1918.*  
*Effective Strength.*

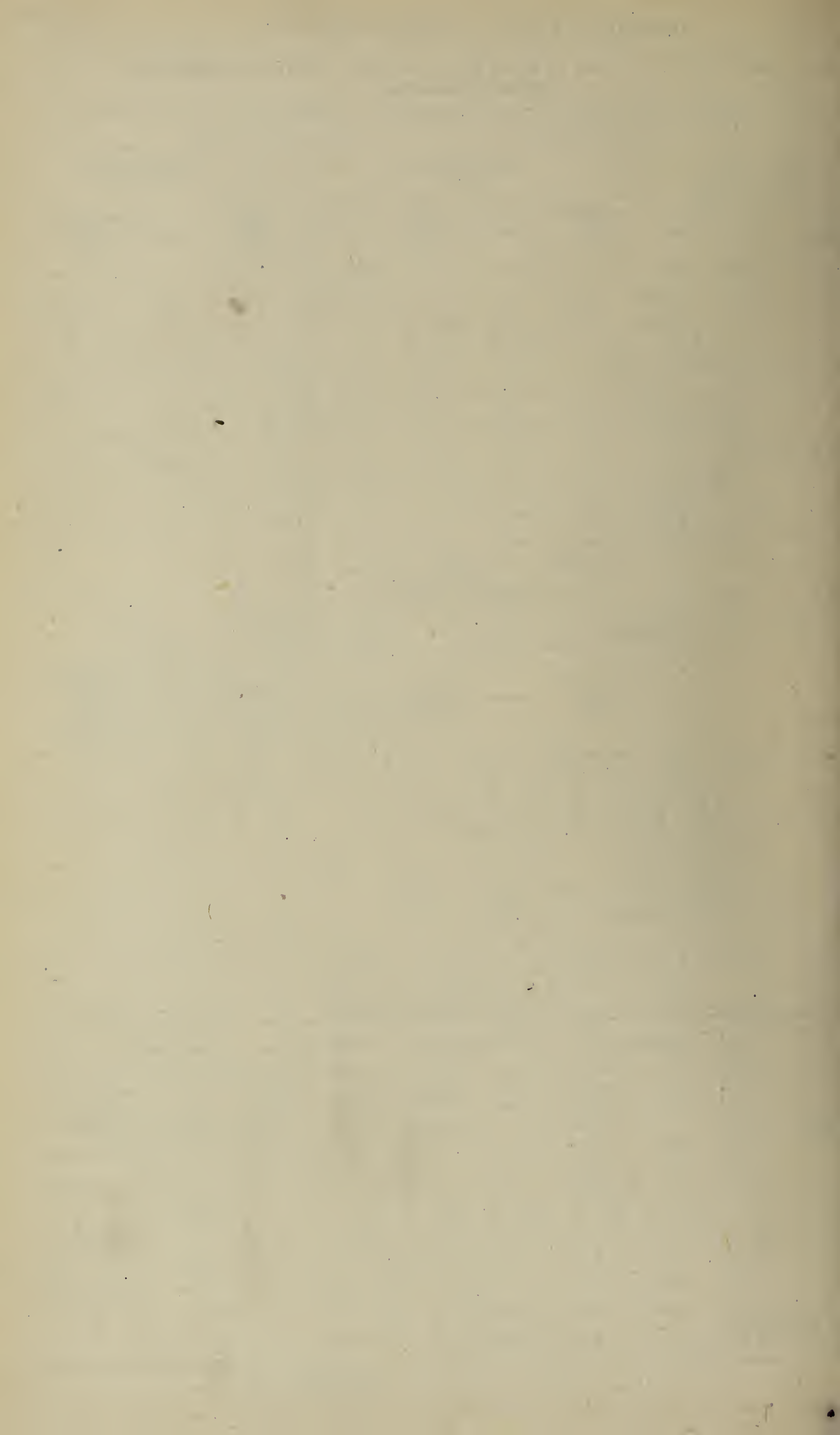
Armies.	European Troops.								Indian Troops.							
	Officers.				Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and men.				European Officers.				Indian Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men.			
	Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
thern ... ..	...	457	...	53	166	7,019	76	62	...	810	...	77	33,348	22,785	75	66
thern ... ..	...	410	...	39	310	11,111	80	53	1	238	100	47	19,388	134,317	77	64
a India, not in the Indian Command.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	...	53
Total ... ..	...	867	...	46	470	18,130	79	57	1	1,048	100	70	52,731	362,674	76	66

*Non-Effective Strength—Families.*  
*A—European Troops.*

Armies.	Officers' wives.				Officers' Children.				Soldiers' wives.				Soldiers' children.			
	Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
thern ... ..	...	58	...	67	18	53	94	74	1	141	100	57	99	103	94	70
thern ... ..	...	128	...	28	42	90	76	14	8	130	100	45	105	213	89	69
Total ... ..	...	186	...	40	60	143	82	36	9	171	100	51	204	406	91	70

*B.—Indian Troops.*

Armies.	European Officers' wives.				European Officers' children.				Indian soldiers' wives.				Indian soldiers' children.			
	Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.		Number.		Percentages of successful cases to total operations.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
thern ... ..	...	26	...	65	23	16	100	62	695	3,589	91	70	2,957	1,890	18	69
thern ... ..	...	25	...	44	26	2	77	50	61	336	54	31	1,260	120	91	54
India, not in Indian Command	...	...	...	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	51	...	55	51	18	86	61	756	3,925	88	67	4,217	2,010	89	61





# ANNUAL RETURNS

OF THE

## EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA,

OF THE

## INDIAN ARMY AND OF THE JAIL POPULATION

FOR THE YEAR

1918

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NOTE.—In the tables for European troops, Indian troops, and for prisoners, the months mentioned are calendar months.





TABLE A.

*Grouping of Diseases in the Main Tables for 1918.*

HEAD OF DISEASE.	Includes or includes also
CHOLERA . . . .	
HEAT-STROKE . . . .	Sun-stroke.
ALCOHOLISM . . . .	Delirium tremens. Alcoholic Poisoning.
TUBERCLE OF THE LUNGS . . . .	Tubercular Phthisis, and Hæmoptysis due to tubercle.
RESPIRATORY DISEASES . . . .	Hæmoptysis and Cirrhosis of the lung not due to tubercle.
ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY . . . .	Old age (Tables for men and women). Premature birth (Tables for children).
DIARRHŒA . . . .	
HEPATIC CONGESTION AND INFLAMMATION.	Congestion of liver, Hepatitis, Perihepatitis ; but excludes Cirrhosis of liver.
VENEREAL DISEASES . . . .	Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and Soft Chancre.
PHAGEDÆNA, SLOUGH, AND GANGRENE.	Nomenclature of 1906, Nos. 17, 954 and 967.
ABSCCESS, ULCER, AND BOIL . . . .	Nomenclature of 1906, Nos. 953 and 965.
ABORTION AND AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY	Nos. 506 and 827 to 838.
AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH AND CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION.	Nos. 839 to 870 and all other diseases called puerperal by medical officers.
ALL OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.	Nos. 765 to 826 and 871 to 882.

} These two headings appear only in jail tables.





## I.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

**TABLE B.**  
*STATIONS by ARMIES.*

STATIONS.	Height above the sea level in feet.*	Authority for height.	STATIONS.	Height above the sea level in feet.*	Authority for height.	STATIONS.	Height above the sea level in feet.*	Authority for height.
<b>NORTHERN ARMY—</b>			<b>NORTHERN ARMY—contd.</b>			<b>SOUTHERN ARMY—contd.</b>		
Abbottabad . . . .	4,010	S. D.	†Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	7,721	S. D.	Deolali Depôt . . . .	1,892	S.
Agra . . . . .	522	"	†Kuldana . . . . .	7,049	S. G.	Fort Dufferin (Mandalay) .	246	"
Allahabad and Fort . . .	311	"	Lahore Cantonment and Fort.	706	S. D.	Hyderabad (Sind) . . . .	94	"
Ambala . . . . .	902	"	†Landour Convalescent Depôt.	7,528	"	Jhansi . . . . .	847	"
Amritsar . . . . .	756	"	†Lebong . . . . .	6,000	"	Jubbulpore . . . . .	1,318	"
Attock . . . . .	1,110	"	Lucknow and Military Prison	390	"	Kamptee and Sitabaldi . .	938	"
Bareilly . . . . .	561	"	Meerut . . . . .	727	"	Karachi . . . . .	33	"
†Barian Camp and Khairagali	{ 7,133 7,678	I. B. S. G.	Multan . . . . .	404	"	Khandalla . . . . .	2,000	M.
Barrackpore . . . . .	24	S. D.	†Murree Convalescent Depôt	7,085	"	Kirkee . . . . .	1,853	S.
Benares . . . . .	256	"	Muttra . . . . .	557	"	Lwekaw . . . . .	...	"
Burbhan . . . . .	not available.	"	†Naini Tal Convalescent Depôt.	6,400	"	Madras and St. Thomas' Mount.	{ 19 250	S.
Burhan . . . . .	1,255	S. D.	Nowshera . . . . .	966	"	†Maymyo . . . . .	3,508	"
Campbellpore . . . . .	1,180	"	Peshawar . . . . .	1,149	"	Meiktila . . . . .	773	"
Cawnpore . . . . .	407	"	†Ranikhet and Chaubuttia .	{ 5,980 6,942	S. G.	Mhow and Indore . . . .	{ 1,927 1,806	I.
†Chakrata . . . . .	6,885	"	Rawalpindi . . . . .	1,687	S. D.	Mount Abu Sanatorium . .	3,836	S.
†Cherat . . . . .	4,286	"	Risalpur . . . . .	1,014	"	Nasirabad . . . . .	1,461	"
†Dagshai . . . . .	6,087	"	Rurki . . . . .	877	"	Neemuch . . . . .	1,613	"
†Dalhousie Convalescent Depôt.	7,687	"	Sialkot . . . . .	829	"	Nowgong . . . . .	770	I.
†Darjeeling ditto . . . .	7,157	"	Sitapur . . . . .	449	S. G.	Pachmarhi Sanatorium . .	3,490	S.
Delhi . . . . .	706	"	†Solon . . . . .	5,078	S. D.	Poona . . . . .	1,864	"
Dinapore . . . . .	171	"	†Subathu . . . . .	4,000	"	Poonamallee Depôt . . .	68	"
Dum-Dum . . . . .	not available.	"	†Upper Toppa . . . . .	7,000	M. O.	Port Blair . . . . .	85	"
Ferozepore . . . . .	645	S. D.				Purundhar Sanatorium . .	4,560	"
			<b>SOUTHERN ARMY—</b>			†Quetta . . . . .	5,507	"
Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal.	17	S. G.	Ahmednagar . . . . .	2,171	S. D.	Ramandroog . . . . .	3,150	S.
Fyzabad . . . . .	327	S. D.	Aungban . . . . .	4,244	"	Rangoon . . . . .	15	S.
†Gharial . . . . .	6,811	S. G.	Bangalore . . . . .	2,999	"	Satara . . . . .	2,200	"
Jullundur . . . . .	900	"	Belgaum . . . . .	2,520	"	Secunderabad . . . . .	1,773	"
†Jutogh . . . . .	6,778	S. D.	Bellary . . . . .	1,481	"	Shwebo . . . . .	345	"
†Kalabagh and Baragali .	{ 7,983 7,188	"	Cannanore . . . . .	40	"	Sumerpur . . . . .	393	"
†Kasauli Convalescent Depôt.	6,050	"	Calicut . . . . .	15	"	Thamakan . . . . .	...	"
			Colaba (Bombay) . . . .	20	"	Thayetmyo . . . . .	145	S.
						†Wellington Convalescent Depôt.	6,050	"

\* These heights are usually those of the survey-marks or of the mercury-surface in barometer-cisterns of meteorological observatories.  
† Official Hill Stations and Hill Sanatoria and Convalescent Depôts.  
S. D. = Survey Department (Map Publication Office).  
S. G. = Surveyor-General of India.  
I. B. = Intelligence Branch of the Division of the Chief of the Staff.  
M. D. = Meteorological Department.  
M. O. = Medical Officers in charge of Station Hospitals in their Sanitary Reports.



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE I.

RATIOS OF ARMIES.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table III.

	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.
STRENGTH . . . . .	38,370	47,836	87,982
CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH . . . . .	52·7	68·1	60·1
ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—			
Influenza . . . . .	255·2	193·7	219·5
Cholera . . . . .	0·5	1·5	1·0
Small-pox . . . . .	1·5	1·3	1·3
Enteric Fever . . . . .	8·0	7·4	7·5
Malaria . . . . .	260·0	274·1	269·2
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	67·5	1·0	30·0
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	1·2	0·8	1·2
Tubercle of the Lungs . . . . .	1·9	1·7	1·8
Pneumonia . . . . .	3·1	3·0	3·1
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	28·6	26·8	27·4
Dysentery . . . . .	5·2	21·1	13·8
Diarrhœa . . . . .	28·8	20·7	24·4
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	1·0	0·6	0·7
„ Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	5·7	3·0	4·1
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	43·2	79·5	62·5
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	1,100·1	981·2	1,035·2
DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—			
Cholera . . . . .	0·21	0·61	0·42
Small-pox . . . . .	0·18	0·23	0·20
Enteric Fever . . . . .	1·09	0·42	0·70
Malaria . . . . .	0·78	0·56	0·65
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	0·03	...	0·01
Heat-stroke . . . . .	2·40	0·10	1·10
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	0·60	0·38	0·47
Tubercle of the Lungs . . . . .	0·23	0·19	0·20
Pneumonia . . . . .	0·63	0·59	0·59
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	0·26	0·17	0·20
Dysentery . . . . .	0·18	0·31	0·25
Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	0·34	0·19	0·25
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	20·90	12·94	16·19

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE II.

RATIOS of GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table III.

RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.													
	I	II	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIIa	XIIb	Indi
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gange- tic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub- Hima- laya.	N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajpu- tana.	S.-E. Rajpu- tana, Central India and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	South- ern India.	Hill Stations.	Hill Conva- lescent Depôts and Sanato- ria.	
I.—STRENGTH . . . . .	1,209	1,347	1,715	4,582	15,110	8,104	4,865	18,399	2,311	9,292	11,629	5,058	87,9
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH . . .	57'3	35'4	60'8	48'6	58'9	48'0	46'6	69'4	105'4	48'4	43'8	71'8	6
III.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Influenza . . . . .	67'8	70'5	173'8	230'5	269'7	264'3	295'0	217'1	375'6	120'7	198'1	185'2	21
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	0'2	1'0	...	...	2'7	5'6	0'4	0'1	0'2	...
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	2'4	2'5	0'9	0'8	1'4	4'8	1'2	0'2	0'4	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	3'3	4'5	6'4	8'3	7'5	10'6	6'6	5'5	6'5	14'4	6'5	6'7	...
Malaria . . . . .	137'3	129'2	153'4	43'2	253'3	280'7	144'3	316'1	515'8	102'5	373'5	529'7	26
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	4'7	38'4	89'3	122'0	2'1	0'5	14'7	...	3'3	4'9	3
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . .	...	1'5	...	2'2	1'7	0'1	1'0	0'3	12'6	...	0'4	0'2	...
Rheumatic Fever . . . . .	4'1	9'7	1'7	1'7	3'5	4'9	6'6	2'3	6'9	3'8	2'5	6'3	...
Tubercle of the Lungs . . . . .	1'7	3'0	5'2	1'5	1'7	2'1	1'0	1'6	6'9	0'4	1'4	2'0	...
Pneumonia . . . . .	5'0	0'7	1'2	3'3	2'5	3'8	2'9	2'5	6'9	0'8	4'0	5'1	...
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	85'2	38'6	48'4	23'6	27'9	41'6	25'5	23'2	65'3	12'2	23'9	25'1	2
Dysentery . . . . .	24'8	8'9	9'9	10'0	6'6	0'4	17'1	18'8	23'4	44'0	2'8	10'3	1
Diarrhœa . . . . .	32'3	26'0	33'2	24'9	30'2	24'4	26'5	22'0	67'9	4'3	22'4	22'7	2
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	...	1'7	0'7	1'2	0'2	0'2	0'5	1'7	0'4	1'5	0'6	...
{ Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	5'0	5'9	10'5	10'0	5'5	2'6	7'6	2'2	2'2	1'4	3'7	7'7	...
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	80'2	100'2	165'6	51'1	45'5	25'5	56'1	76'7	212'5	99'4	27'5	25'7	6
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	979'3	709'7	1,071'1	872'5	1,205'7	1,144'4	964'6	1,015'4	2,018'6	702'9	954'4	1,112'7	1,03
IV.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'53	...	...	1'09	1'73	0'11	...	...	0
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	0'22	0'33	...	0'21	0'05	1'73	0'32	...	0'20	0
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	0'58	0'65	1'46	1'48	0'41	0'27	0'87	0'32	0'43	1'19	0
Malaria . . . . .	...	5'20	1'75	...	0'99	1'36	0'21	0'38	0'87	0'32	0'52	0'40	0
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . .	...	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	2'18	4'04	1'85	1'64	0'11	...	...	...	...	1
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	3'71	0'58	0'44	0'99	0'12	0'41	0'38	0'43	0'22	0'34	0'20	0
Tubercle of the Lungs . . . . .	...	...	1'75	...	0'07	0'37	...	0'27	0'43	0'11	0'17	0'20	0
Pneumonia . . . . .	...	...	...	0'44	0'46	1'11	0'82	0'54	0'43	0'22	0'60	1'78	0
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	0'22	0'33	0'12	0'21	0'27	0'43	...	...	0'79	0
Dysentery . . . . .	0'83	1'48	1'75	0'22	0'07	0'12	...	0'27	0'87	0'43	...	0'40	0
Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	...	...	0'58	...	0'46	0'12	0'21	0'22	0'43	0'11	0'43	0'20	0
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	6'62	17'82	13'41	11'79	25'88	22'95	18'09	11'14	16'88	11'62	13'41	17'99	16



# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE III.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.							2. DEATH RATE.															
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heart-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.
Blair . . .	187	42'8	...	...	...	133'7	...	...	...	16'0	...	...	58'8	21'4	10'7	...	5'3	21'4	668'4	29'63	...	5'3	16'0	
goon . . .	1,022	72'4	...	...	3'9	138'0	...	...	4'9	26'4	2'0	5'9	90'0	25'4	36'2	...	4'9	91'0	1,036'2		...	...	...	...
		0'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'98	...	...	0'98	...	5'87	62'37	14'7	27'4	48'9	
UP I.— RMA COAST ND BAY LANDS.	1,209	67'8	...	...	3'3	137'3	...	...	4'1	24'8	1'7	5'0	85'2	24'8	32'3	...	5'0	80'2	979'3		57'30	12'4	24'0	43'8
		0'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'83	...	...	0'83	...	6'62	...	...	...	...	
Myetmyo . . .	195	333'3	...	...	...	15'4	...	...	...	30'8	10'3	...	35'9	15'4	15'4	...	15'4	153'8	1,097'4	40'36	41'0	56'4	56'4	
		15'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'64	...	...	...	...	
gban . . .	54	74'1	...	...	...	444'4	...	...	...	74'1	...	...	37'0	37'0	55'6	...	...	37'0	1,074'1	45'56	...	...	37'0	
		37'04	...	...	...	55'56	...	...	...	18'52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111'11	...	...	...	...	
ktila . . .	541	11'1	...	...	7'4	20'3	...	...	...	3'7	3'7	...	42'5	3'7	18'5	...	5'5	120'1	397'4	29'06	25'9	31'4	62'8	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'85	...	...	...	1'85	...	...	...	...	7'39	...	...	...	...	
Dufferin (andalay).	182	44'0	...	...	...	164'8	...	...	44'0	93'4	...	5'5	33'0	11'0	49'5	...	5'5	54'9	1,142'9	50'77	5'5	22'0	27'5	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'49	...	...	...	5'49	...	...	...	...	16'48	...	...	...	...	
ebo . . .	235	29'8	...	...	4'3	42'6	...	8'5	21'3	21'3	...	...	29'8	8'5	4'3	...	...	97'9	446'8	31'40	35'3	25'5	34'0	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'26	...	...	...	...	
makan . . .	102	49'0	...	...	...	911'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'0	9'8	78'4	...	9'8	49'0	1,352'9	43'92	19'6	9'8	19'6	
		...	...	...	...	39'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'22	...	...	...	...	
kaw . . .	38	...	...	...	26'3	78'9	...	...	...	26'3	...	...	52'6	...	26'3	...	...	...	473'7	15'26	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'32	...	...	...	...	
UP II.— RMA INLAND.	1,347	70'5	...	...	4'5	129'2	...	1'5	9'7	26'0	3'0	0'7	38'6	8'9	26'0	...	5'9	100'2	709'7	35'43	25'2	29'0	46'0	
		3'71	...	...	...	5'20	...	...	...	3'71	...	...	...	1'48	...	...	...	...	17'82	...	...	...	...	
William, ulta and ingrikhal.	977	109'5	...	...	1'0	200'6	...	...	1'0	2'0	17'4	8'2	...	53'2	3'1	21'5	3'1	6'1	240'5	1,161'7	76'91	56'3	36'8	147'4
		2'05	...	...	...	2'05	...	...	...	...	1'02	2'05	...	...	3'07	...	1'02	...	...	17'40	...	...	...	...
n-Dum . . .	307	42'3	...	...	...	104'2	3'3	...	3'3	...	3'3	...	...	58'6	19'5	55'4	...	3'3	84'7	889'3	33'97	3'3	26'1	55'4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'26	...	...	...	...	...
ackpore . . .	431	413'0	...	...	23'2	81'2	16'2	...	2'3	...	7'0	2'3	4'6	30'2	18'6	44'1	...	25'5	53'4	995'4	43'55	...	9'3	44'1
		2'32	...	...	2'32	2'32	...	...	...	...	2'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'60	...	...	...	...
UP IV.— ENGAL ND ORISSA.	1,715	173'8	...	...	6'4	153'4	4'7	...	1'7	1'2	12'2	5'2	1'2	48'4	9'9	33'2	1'7	10'5	165'6	1,071'1	60'84	32'7	23'0	105'0
		1'75	...	...	0'58	1'75	...	...	...	...	0'58	1'75	...	...	1'75	...	0'58	...	...	13'41	...	...	...	...
B																								
apore . . .	521	188'1	...	...	15'4	15'4	...	5'8	3'8	1'9	30'7	...	7'7	32'6	...	46'1	...	11'5	113'2	1,013'4	43'67	34'5	28'8	49'9
		...	...	...	1'92	...	...	...	...	1'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'84	...	...	...	...
ares . . .	207	106'3	...	...	19'3	...	...	...	...	9'7	4'8	...	...	...	9'7	4'8	...	24'2	58'0	603'9	33'53	43'5	...	14'5
		4'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'66	...	...	...	...
habad and ort.	851	131'6	...	1'2	20'0	42'3	7'1	2'4	1'2	17'6	27'0	1'2	...	21'2	21'2	21'2	...	5'9	25'9	618'1	28'63	2'4	4'7	18'8
		2'35	...	...	2'35	...	...	...	...	3'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'10	...	...	...	...
abad . . .	662	261'3	...	1'5	3'0	96'7	13'6	1'5	1'5	34'7	15'1	3'0	7'6	31'7	12'1	12'1	...	24'2	24'2	1,096'7	60'39	4'5	1'5	18'1
		13'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'51	3'02	1'51	...	1'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'66	...	...	...	...
know . . .	1,638	279'0	...	...	1'8	40'3	95'8	1'2	1'8	3'1	13'4	1'2	3'1	26'9	5'5	29'9	1'8	4'3	66'5	959'7	66'71	6'1	11'0	49'5
		3'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'22	0'61	...	0'61	...	0'61	...	...	...	...	7'94	...	...	...	...
pur . . .	3	1,000'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333'3	1,333'3	10'00	...	...	333'3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
npore . . .	700	272'9	1'4	12'9	5'7	34'3	5'7	2'9	1'4	7'1	42'9	2'9	1'4	11'4	12'9	20'0	...	10'0	21'4	738'6	27'90	...	4'3	17'1
		5'71	...	1'43	...	...	...	...	...	2'86	...	...	...	1'43	...	...	...	...	...	14'29	...	...	...	...
UP V.— ANGETIC AIN AND UTIA AGPUR.	4,582	230'5	0'2	2'4	8'3	43'2	38'4	2'2	1'7	11'1	22'3	1'5	3'3	23'6	10'0	24'9	0'7	10'0	51'1	872'5	48'64	9'2	8'9	33'0
		4'58	...	0'22	0'65	...	...	...	0'22	2'18	0'44	...	0'44	0'22	0'22	...	...	...	...	11'79	...	...	...	...



TABLE III—continued.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.								2. DEATH-RATE.													
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancere.
A																							
Bareilly . . .	741	164'6	...	...	...	449'4	...	1'3	5'4	2'7	18'9	...	...	22'9	13'5	25'6	...	2'7	18'9	1,233'5	62'82	1'3	5'4
		9'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'35	...	...	...	...	...	12'15	...	...	...
Rurki . . .	345	95'7	...	2'9	2'9	46'4	5'8	...	...	8'7	5'8	...	...	26'1	...	2'9	...	11'6	23'2	489'9	19'45	5'8	5'8
		2'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'90	2'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'70	...	...	...
Meerut . . .	1,829	392'6	0'5	2'7	14'8	40'5	...	1'1	2'7	8'7	19'7	1'1	3'8	34'4	4'9	46'5	3'8	9'8	92'4	1,397'5	84'66	26'8	14'8
		169'5	...	0'55	1'09	0'55	...	...	...	2'73	0'55	0'55	...	...	...	...	1'64	...	...	31'16	...	...	...
Delhi . . .	1,268	264'2	...	9'5	7'1	99'4	1'6	1'6	4'7	7'9	9'5	1'6	2'4	21'3	3'2	32'3	...	8'7	62'3	816'2	41'36	6'3	21'3
		18'93	...	1'58	1'58	0'79	...	...	...	0'79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'45	...	...	...
Ambala . . .	1,192	232'4	...	...	3'4	282'7	21'8	0'8	3'4	8'4	12'6	0'8	2'5	15'9	7'6	21'0	0'8	0'8	47'0	1,001'7	56'42	9'2	5'9
		9'23	...	...	0'84	...	...	...	...	1'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'42	...	...	...
B																							
Jullundur . . .	610	111'5	...	...	6'6	408'2	...	1'6	4'9	21'3	16'4	4'9	...	24'6	...	16'4	1'6	1'6	18'0	1,144'3	71'98	1'6	8'2
		32'79	...	...	...	1'64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'70	...	...	...
Ferozepore . . .	1,171	263'0	...	3'4	2'6	245'9	151'2	4'3	...	22'2	8'5	...	1'7	...	20'5	16'2	...	6'0	13'7	1,083'7	49'60	0'9	2'6
		11'96	...	...	...	2'56	...	0'85	...	9'39	1'71	...	...	0'85	...	...	...	...	...	31'60	...	...	...
Amritsar . . .	306	258'2	...	3'3	19'6	317'0	6'5	...	...	6'5	32'7	...	...	19'6	6'5	16'3	3'3	...	42'5	1,117'6	38'50	6'5	16'3
		9'80	...	3'27	6'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'88	...	...	...
Lahore Cantonment and Fort.	1,725	392'5	...	7'0	19'1	480'0	176'8	2'9	5'2	35'9	33'0	2'3	2'9	38'8	20'3	56'2	1'7	5'2	53'9	1,815'7	80'59	8'1	14'5
		18'55	...	0'58	6'38	2'90	...	...	...	6'38	1'16	...	2'32	0'58	0'58	...	0'58	...	...	43'48	...	...	...
Sialkot . . .	946	122'6	...	...	6'3	283'3	90'9	5'3	1'1	16'9	24'3	5'3	2'1	15'9	2'1	37'0	2'1	7'4	33'8	1,004'2	51'54	1'1	6'3
		14'80	...	...	1'06	2'11	...	...	...	3'17	3'17	...	...	...	...	...	1'06	...	...	27'48	...	...	...
Rawalpindi . . .	3,937	321'3	...	0'3	4'6	232'4	178'6	0'5	4'8	13'2	9'9	1'3	3'0	29'2	1'0	26'9	0'8	2'8	39'9	1,236'0	56'49	6'9	5'1
		10'16	...	...	0'51	0'51	...	...	...	4'32	1'02	...	0'51	0'25	...	...	0'51	0'25	...	20'07	...	...	...
Burhan . . .	570	1'8	...	...	1'8	235'1	...	1'8	1'8	...	7'0	1'8	1'8	59'6	...	3'5	...	1'8	43'9	752'6	28'04	14'0	8'8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'75	...	...	...	...	...	3'51	...	...	...
Campbellpore . . .	279	233'0	...	7'2	3'6	111'1	10'8	...	3'6	43'0	14'3	7'2	3'6	14'3	3'6	17'9	...	10'8	32'3	1,007'2	32'87	7'2	10'8
		10'75	...	...	3'58	...	...	...	...	10'75	3'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'67	...	...	...
Attock . . .	191	57'6	73'3	...	5'2	685'9	225'1	...	...	120'4	5'2	...	10'5	31'4	...	31'4	...	41'9	26'2	2,005'2	70'37	5'2	20'9
		...	41'88	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'65	5'24	...	5'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	94'24	...	...	...
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA.																							
	15,110	269'7	1'0	2'5	7'5	253'3	89'3	1'7	3'5	16'3	15'7	1'7	2'5	27'9	6'6	30'2	1'2	5'5	45'5	1,205'7	58'92	8'5	9'5
		13'24	0'53	0'33	1'46	0'99	...	0'07	...	4'04	1'09	0'07	0'46	0'33	0'07	...	0'46	0'07	...	25'88	...	...	...
A																							
Nowshera . . .	1,875	360'5	...	...	4'3	182'9	58'7	...	5'3	232'0	12'8	1'1	1'6	72'5	0'5	48'0	...	1'1	19'7	1,353'1	50'17	4'8	1'1
		19'20	...	...	1'07	1'07	...	...	...	1'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'47	...	...	...
Peshawar . . .	2,716	313'0	...	1'5	17'3	264'4	305'6	0'4	5'5	14'7	12'1	2'2	8'1	36'8	0'4	19'9	...	5'9	27'6	1,270'3	45'21	4'4	3'3
		19'15	...	...	2'21	2'95	...	...	...	2'95	0'37	1'10	2'21	0'37	0'37	...	...	...	...	34'61	...	...	...
Risalpur . . .	1,103	188'6	...	...	4'5	206'7	33'5	...	1'8	4'5	5'4	3'6	...	24'5	...	12'7	6'9	0'9	13'6	757'0	33'67	2'7	0'9
		9'97	...	...	0'91	...	...	...	...	3'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'91	...	...	16'32	...	...	...
Multan . . .	580	267'2	...	1'7	20'7	467'2	20'7	...	1'7	67'2	19'0	...	...	22'4	...	19'0	...	...	6'9	1,117'2	50'24	1'7	1'7
		8'62	...	...	3'45	1'72	...	...	...	1'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'52	...	...	...
C																							
Hyderabad . . .	406	34'5	...	...	17'2	810'3	...	...	12'3	...	22'2	2'5	2'5	24'6	...	7'4	...	4'9	34'5	1,253'7	66'90	9'9	7'4
		...	...	...	2'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'39	...	...	...
Karachi . . .	1,424	167'8	...	1'4	4'9	271'1	...	...	4'9	...	7'7	2'8	3'5	35'8	0'7	18'3	0'7	...	43'5	909'4	54'99	15'4	9'8
		9'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'64	...	...	...
GROUP VII.—N.-W. FRONTIER, VALLEY, AND N.-W. RAJ-PUTANA.																							
	8,104	264'3	...	0'9	10'6	280'7	122'0	0'1	4'9	64'0	11'6	2'1	3'8	41'6	0'4	24'4	0'2	2'6	25'5	1,144'4	47'95	6'3	3'7
		14'56	...	...	1'48	1'36	...	...	...	1'85	10'12	0'37	1'11	0'12	0'12	...	0'12	...	...	22'95	...	...	...



STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.								2. DEATH RATE.														
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.
B uch . . . abad . . . a . . . . . . i . . . ong . . . pur . . . . . .	427	327'9	...	...	2'3	377'0	11'7	...	...	...	4'7	...	...	7'0	30'4	16'4	...	11'7	35'1	1,039'8	80'96	2'3	...	32'8
		7'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'37		...	...	...
	279	440'9	...	...	...	268'8	...	...	10'8	...	39'4	7'2	...	46'6	3'6	10'8	...	7'2	46'6	1,028'7	44'12	7'2	7'2	32'3
		7'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'17		...	...	...
	325	320'0	...	3'1	3'1	61'5	...	3'1	3'1	3'1	52'3	...	...	33'8	15'4	49'2	...	6'2	150'8	1,249'2	60'28	3'1	24'6	123'1
		12'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'38		...	...	...
	952	358'2	...	...	1'1	93'5	4'2	2'1	5'3	8'4	14'7	1'1	3'2	15'8	1'1	18'9	1'1	10'5	29'4	870'8	42'03	4'2	2'1	23'1
		15'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'05	...	...	23'11		...	...	...
421	301'7	...	4'8	9'5	247'0	...	...	19'0	59'4	38'0	...	...	61'8	21'4	26'1	...	9'5	49'9	1,422'8	75'39	14'3	14'3	21'4	
	2'38	...	2'38	...	...	...	...	...	2'38	2'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'63		...	...	...	
60	533'3	...	...	...	300'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'3	233'3	...	16'7	...	1,550'0	23'83	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'67		...	...	...	
62	225'8	...	...	...	548'4	...	...	16'1	...	16'1	16'1	...	64'5	32'3	32'3	...	...	...	1,354'8	24'84	...	...	...	
	16'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'13		...	...	...	
2,339	236'9	...	0'4	10'7	65'9	0'4	0'9	6'0	1'7	14'5	0'4	4'7	22'2	21'4	24'8	...	5'6	62'8	834'1	36'55	15'8	14'1	32'9	
	13'68	...	...	0'86	0'43	...	...	...	0'43	...	...	1'71	0'43	...	...	...	...	...	19'67		...	...	...	
P VIII.— UTH-EAST PUTANA, NTRAL IA AND ARAT.	4,865	295'0	...	0'8	6'6	144'3	2'1	1'0	6'6	7'8	19'5	1'0	2'9	25'5	17'1	26'5	0'2	7'6	56'1	964'6	46'59	10'5	10'5	35'1
		11'92	...	0'21	0'41	0'21	...	...	...	1'64	0'41	...	0'82	0'21	...	...	0'21	...	...	18'09	...	...	...	...
A lpore . . . tee and baldi . . . B derabad . . . um . . . . . . . . . dnagar . . .	2,019	268'9	...	...	2'0	190'2	3'5	1'0	1'0	4'0	25'8	1'0	1'5	29'7	21'8	23'8	0'5	4'5	62'9	922'7	42'30	19'3	13'4	30'2
		5'94	...	...	...	1'49	...	...	...	0'99	0'50	0'50	0'50	0'50	...	...	0'50	...	...	12'88		...	...	...
	216	277'8	...	...	...	463'0	...	...	4'6	4'6	9'3	13'9	4'6	46'3	...	23'1	...	...	69'4	1,166'7	59'77	4'6	13'9	50'9
		9'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'89		...	...	...
	3,106	183'5	...	...	2'6	965'2	...	0'6	4'8	1'3	17'1	2'3	2'3	27'7	64'7	32'2	0'3	1'0	73'1	1,677'4	103'29	4'5	29'9	38'6
		4'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'32	...	0'32	...	0'32	...	0'32	...	...	6'76		...	...	...
	2,365	143'3	...	...	4'2	34'2	...	...	...	...	10'1	0'8	1'7	16'9	1'7	27'1	...	3'4	32'1	672'7	38'79	5'5	12'3	14'4
		2'11	...	...	1'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'85	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'07		...	...	...
43	674'4	...	...	...	116'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'3	...	...	...	...	...	1,209'3	26'05	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
3,036	259'9	10'5	3'0	11'5	267'1	0'3	0'3	2'0	1'0	20'4	1'0	4'9	19'4	13'2	19'1	0'7	1'6	67'9	1,614'2	88'50	14'5	16'5	36'9	
	6'92	3'29	...	0'33	0'33	...	...	...	...	0'33	...	0'99	0'99	...	...	0'33	...	...	16'47		...	...	...	
6,246	165'9	2'9	1'8	6'7	167'8	0'2	...	2'9	0'3	34'3	1'4	1'8	15'8	6'9	15'5	0'6	1'8	94'8	780'2	64'75	12'0	29'8	53'0	
	5'28	1'60	...	0'16	0'48	...	...	...	...	0'48	0'16	0'16	0'16	0'64	...	...	...	...	11'21		...	...	...	
1,368	459'8	...	4'4	2'2	284'4	...	...	...	...	26'3	2'9	3'7	52'6	9'5	23'4	0'7	3'7	122'8	1,288'7	67'54	25'6	43'9	53'4	
	11'70	...	0'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'73	...	2'19	...	...	...	0'73	...	...	16'81		...	...	...	
P IX.— CAN.	18,399	217'1	2'7	1'4	5'5	316'1	0'5	0'3	2'3	1'0	24'1	1'6	2'5	23'2	18'8	22'0	0'5	2'2	76'7	1,015'4	69'43	12'0	24'3	40'3
		5'60	1'09	0'05	0'27	0'38	...	...	...	0'11	0'38	0'27	0'54	0'27	0'27	...	0'22	...	...	11'14	...	...	...	...



# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE III—continued.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS, AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.														2. DEATH-RATE.									
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.		
Colaba . . .	2,306	376'4 4'34	5'6 1'73	4'8 1'73	6'5 0'87	516'9 0'87	14'7 ...	12'6 ...	6'9 ...	0'4 ...	42'1 0'43	6'9 0'43	6'9 0'43	65'5 0'43	23'4 0'87	68'1 ...	1'7 0'43	2'2 ...	212'9 ...	2,022'5 16'91	105'64 ...	31'2 ...	68'9 ...		
Cannanore . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Calicut . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000'0 ...	30'00 ...	...	...		
Mallapuram . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
GROUP X.— WESTERN COAST.	2,311	375'6 4'33	5'6 1'73	4'8 1'73	6'5 0'87	515'8 0'87	14'7 ...	12'6 ...	6'9 ...	0'4 ...	42'0 0'43	6'9 0'43	6'9 0'43	65'3 0'43	23'4 0'87	67'9 ...	1'7 0'43	2'2 ...	212'5 ...	2,018'6 16'88	105'43 ...	31'2 ...	68'8 ...		
A																									
Bellary . . .	17	235'3 5'88	...	...	29'4 ...	323'5 ...	...	...	5'9 ...	...	5'9 ...	...	...	11'8 ...	5'9 ...	11'8 ...	11'8 ...	...	88'2 ...	1,029'4 11'76	52'53 ...	...	41'2 ...		
Ramandroog . . .	50	160'0 20'00	...	...	...	440'0 ...	...	...	20'0 ...	...	20'0 ...	20'0 ...	...	60'0 ...	...	...	...	...	20'0 ...	1,160'0 40'00	52'90 ...	...	...		
Bangalore . . .	8,815	112'0 8'05	0'2 0'11	1'2 0'34	14'4 0'34	98'7 0'34	...	...	3'7 0'11	...	19'1 0'23	0'3 0'11	0'6 0'11	11'1 ...	46'3 0'45	4'1 ...	0'2 ...	1'1 ...	98'7 ...	689'4 11'34	48'33 ...	19'7 ...	26'9 ...		
B																									
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount.	257	338'5 3'89	7'8 ...	...	7'8 ...	19'5 ...	...	...	...	3'9 ...	7'8 ...	...	7'8 3'89	38'9 ...	...	7'8 ...	...	1'7 ...	147'9 ...	859'9 15'56	46'69 ...	15'6 ...	54'5 ...		
GROUP XI.— SOUTHERN INDIA.	9,292	120'7 7'96	0'4 0'11	1'2 0'32	14'4 0'32	102'5 0'32	...	...	3'8 0'11	0'1 ...	18'5 0'22	0'4 0'11	0'8 0'22	12'2 ...	41'0 0'43	4'3 ...	0'4 0'11	1'4 ...	99'4 ...	702'9 11'62	48'39 ...	19'2 ...	27'8 ...		
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia.	918	79'5 ...	...	...	13'1 ...	107'8 ...	1'1 ...	...	4'4 ...	...	6'5 1'09	3'3 1'09	...	8'7 ...	5'4 ...	5'4 ...	...	3'3 ...	33'8 ...	419'4 4'36	33'02 ...	5'4 ...	2'2 ...		
Chakrata . . .	611	183'3 1'64	...	...	4'9 ...	68'7 ...	1'6 ...	...	3'3 ...	13'1 ...	31'1 ...	3'3 ...	3'3 ...	22'9 ...	...	52'4 ...	1'6 ...	1'6 ...	45'8 ...	96'7 1'64	69'28 ...	9'8 ...	9'8 ...		
Lebong . . .	246	203'3 ...	...	...	8'1 ...	73'2 ...	...	...	12'2 ...	...	24'4 ...	4'1 ...	...	16'3 ...	...	73'2 4'07	4'1 4'07	8'1 ...	61'0 ...	890'2 12'2	48'82 ...	28'5 ...	8'1 ...		
Solon . . .	123	130'1 ...	...	...	...	81'3 ...	...	16'3 ...	...	...	...	...	8'1 ...	...	...	89'4 ...	...	...	8'1 ...	731'7 ...	20'81 ...	...	...		
Dagshai . . .	597	214'4 6'70	...	...	5'0 ...	832'5 1'68	...	...	5'0 ...	...	6'7 1'68	3'4 ...	1'7 ...	13'4 ...	5'0 ...	25'1 ...	...	8'4 ...	10'1 ...	1,330'0 10'05	55'13 ...	1'7 ...	...		
Subathu . . .	86	255'8 11'63	...	...	...	1,279'1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81'4 ...	...	93'0 ...	...	...	11'6 ...	2,174'4 11'63	67'44 ...	11'6 ...	...		
Jutogh . . .	624	173'1 11'22	...	...	...	290'1 ...	...	...	1'6 ...	...	1'6 ...	...	1'6 ...	11'2 ...	...	8'0 ...	...	...	19'2 ...	618'6 11'22	19'54 ...	1'6 ...	6'4 ...		
Kalabagh and Baragali.	119	100'8 ...	...	...	16'8 ...	50'4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'4 ...	16'8 ...	260'5 ...	6'64 ...	...	8'4 ...		
Kuldana . . .	435	512'6 2'30	...	...	...	278'2 ...	4'6 ...	...	2'3 ...	...	13'8 ...	...	4'6 ...	20'7 ...	...	43'7 ...	4'6 ...	6'9 ...	48'3 ...	1,257'5 4'60	31'84 ...	4'6 ...	29'9 ...		
Camp Gharial.	691	554'3 2'89	...	...	5'8 1'45	712'0 ...	1'4 ...	...	...	1'4 ...	15'9 ...	...	7'2 ...	14'5 ...	...	65'8 ...	1'4 1'45	2'9 ...	20'3 ...	1,589'0 7'24	53'91 ...	1'4 ...	4'3 ...		
Camp Barian and Khairagali.	570	35'1 ...	...	...	1'8 ...	205'3 ...	21'1 ...	...	1'8 ...	...	10'5 ...	1'8 ...	10'5 1'75	22'8 ...	...	19'3 ...	...	5'3 ...	22'8 ...	549'1 1'75	51'18 ...	5'3 ...	5'3 ...		
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka.	537	59'6 ...	...	...	9'3 ...	309'1 ...	7'4 ...	...	...	...	9'3 ...	1'9 ...	5'6 5'59	7'4 ...	...	13'0 ...	5'6 ...	3'7 ...	14'9 ...	566'1 5'59	23'31 ...	1'9 ...	...		



STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH-RATE.												
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.
rat . . .	886	386'0	...	1'1	6'8	445'8	14'7	3'4	3'4	...	16'9	...	...	12'4	...	5'6	...	1'1	9'0	1,120'8	40'51	1'1	1'1	6'8
ottabad . . .	284	27'09 214'8	3'5	...	31'7	193'7	14'1	...	...	...	17'6	7'0	7'0	59'9	14'1	38'7	...	7'0	10'6	27'09 834'5	31'58	...	...	10'6
ta. . .	3,805	59'86 152'4	...	0'3	3'52 6'6	487'8	...	...	2'6	...	6'0	0'8	5'3	21'5	2'9	11'8	1'3	3'9	31'0	70'42 1,048'6	41'89	5'5	8'4	17'1
myo . . .	839	13'67 150'2	...	...	0'79 4'7	1'05 129'2	...	...	1'2	...	0'26 36'1	...	6'79 1'2	...	...	...	0'53 3'5	...	...	19'71 806'8	74'16	11'6	9'3	23'3
han . . .	238	1'16 54'6	...	...	...	1'16 285'7	...	...	...	...	25'2	...	12'6	96'6	8'4	50'4	1'16 4'2	12'6	4'2	3'49 1,029'4	42'82	4'2	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'20	...	...	...	...
UP HILL-a. HILL ATIONS.	11,629	198'1 9'46	0'1	0'2	6'5 0'43	373'5 0'52	3'3	0'4	2'5	0'8	12'4 0'34	1'4 0'17	4'0 0'60	23'9	2'8	22'4	1'5 0'43	3'7	27'5	954'4 13'41	43'84	5'2	6'4	15'8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eeeling . . .	182	175'8 10'99	...	5'5	...	181'3	...	...	5	...	16'5	5'5	...	27'5	38'5	104'4	...	22'0	82'4	983'5 21'98	86'59	16'5	5'5	60'4
ni Tal . . .	70	28'6 ...	14'3	...	57'1	300'0	...	...	...	...	100'0	...	...	42'9	57'1	42'9	...	...	71'4	1,585'7 42'86	190'29	...	14'3	57'1
dour . . .	115	217'4 8'70	...	...	8'7	365'2	...	...	26'1	...	...	17'4	34'8	78'3	8'7	60'9	...	8'7	95'7	1,452'2 43'48	102'43	8'7	87'0	...
auli . . .	410	97'6 4'88	...	...	9'8	270'7	...	2'4	17'1	...	12'2	...	4'9	19'5	...	7'3	4'9	4'9	7'3	722'0 14'63	62'41	7'3	...	...
ousie . . .	1,146	229'5 19'20	...	...	7'0 0'87	1,149'2	3'5	...	...	1'7	7'9	0'9	1'7	1'7	2'6	10'5	...	1'7	27'1	1,580'3 20'07	51'13	1'7	...	25'3
ree	272	246'3 18'38	...	...	18'4	246'3	...	...	...	...	25'7	3'7	3'7	44'1	...	18'4	...	3'7	14'7	952'2 77'21	148'38	...	7'4	7'4
er Toppa . . .	252	19'8 ...	...	...	7'9	198'4	83'3	...	4'0	...	23'8	...	7'9	35'7	4'0	95'2	...	7'9	47'6	841'3 7'94	34'68	4'0	4'0	39'7
ant Abu . . .	86	197'7 ...	...	...	...	255'8	...	...	...	...	23'3	...	...	46'5	11'6	...	...	...	...	755'8 ...	21'98	...	...	...
hmarhi . . .	138	195'7 ...	...	...	...	58'0	...	...	...	...	7'2	...	...	29'0	...	...	...	50'7	7'2	558'0 7'25	20'72	...	...	7'2
andhar . . .	182	494'5 10'99	...	...	11'0	280'2	...	...	...	16'5	87'9	5'5	5'5	44'0	11'0	33'0	...	11'0	5'5	1,631'9 16'48	73'63	5'5	...	...
andalla . . .	15	66'7 ...	...	...	...	266'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400'0 ...	1'33	...	...	...
llington . . .	2,190	168'0 3'65	...	0'5	3'7	435'2	...	...	9'1	0'9	15'5	1'8	6'4	28'8	15'1	16'4	0'5	8'2	21'5	980'8 10'50	73'02	1'4	7'3	12'8
		...	...	...	1'37	0'91	...	...	...	...	0'46	0'46	1'83	...	0'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UP XII-b.— Hill Convale- cent Depôts, and Sanatoria.	5,058	185'2 8'30	0'2	0'4	6'7 1'19	529'7 0'40	4'9	0'2	6'3	1'4	17'8 0'20	2'0 0'20	5'1 1'78	25'1 0'79	10'3 0'40	22'7	0'6 0'20	7'7	25'7	1,112'7 17'99	71'81	2'8	6'1	16'3

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE III—concluded.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS and ARMIES.

STATIONS, GROUPS AND ARMIES.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE.							3. CONSTANTLY SICK.					
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	
Troops marching	1,776	139'6 1'69	...	...	...	339'0	...	14'1	2'3	3'4	7'9	..	5'1	16'3	2'8	32'1	...	...	20'3	838'4 1'69	5'50	0'6	6'2	
Deolali Depôt	2,441	247'4 11'06	2'5 1'64	1'6 0'82	4'5 0'41	202'8	...	0'4	0'4	4'9	28'7	3'7	5'7	22'1	11'9	36'5	...	...	108'2 0'82	935'3 19'25	174'31	24'6 0'82	27'9	
Poonamallee Depôt	144	326'4 ...	...	6'9 ...	...	13'9	...	...	20'8	...	13'9	...	6'9	...	...	...	...	...	34'7 6'94	687'5 6'94	401'11	20'8 6'94	13'9	
INDIA	87,982	219'5 8'81	1'0 0'42	1'3 0'20	7'5 0'70	269'2	30'0	1'2	3'6	10'4	18'7	1'8	3'1	27'4	13'8	24'4	0'7	4'1	62'5 0'03	1,030'2 16'19	60'09	11'2 0'03	16'3	
NORTHERN ARMY	38,370	255'2 11'36	0'5 0'21	1'5 0'18	8'0 1'09	260'0	67'5	1'2	3'3	21'9	15'4	1'9	3'1	28'6	5'2	28'8	1'0	5'7	43'2 ...	1,100'1 20'90	52'68	7'7	7'9	
SOUTHERN ARMY	47,836	193'7 7'02	1'5 0'61	1'3 0'23	7'4 0'42	274'1	1'0	0'8	3'8	1'4	21'7	1'7	3'0	26'8	21'1	20'7	0'6	3'0	79'5 0'06	981'2 12'94	68'06	14'4 0'06	23'4	
Deolali*	2,441	1'53	0'09	0'23	0'97	12'91	0'52	0'02	0'38	0'36	5'82	0'50	1'04	3'34	2'52	3'86	0'12	0'26	92'11	174'31	174'31	22'47	18'2	
Colaba*	2,306	12'89	0'07	0'55	1'12	32'50	0'48	0'27	0'41	0'55	4'11	0'69	0'49	3'09	2'14	2'36	0'15	0'18	3'26	105'64	105'64	0'69	0'9	
Secunderabad*	3,106	6'73	...	...	0'66	47'89	...	0'12	0'62	0'30	1'78	0'17	0'23	2'18	6'13	2'61	0'02	0'13	10'96	103'29	103'29	0'44	4'4	
Poona*	3,036	13'94	0'32	0'22	4'12	15'97	0'03	0'02	0'07	0'06	2'24	0'11	0'21	1'13	1'63	0'65	0'02	0'14	29'54	88'50	88'50	9'11	5'3	
Meerut*	1,829	18'31	0'16	0'34	2'11	2'63	...	0'10	0'27	0'21	1'87	0'15	0'27	1'89	0'38	2'23	0'53	0'77	14'45	84'66	84'66	4'51	1'4	
Lahore*	1,725	23'12	...	1'06	4'82	16'56	1'78	0'50	0'56	1'59	3'11	0'36	0'55	1'46	0'81	1'28	0'11	0'31	6'52	80'59	80'59	1'30	0'5	
Wellington*	2,190	5'60	...	0'16	1'79	19'17	...	...	0'80	0'05	2'30	0'24	0'47	1'40	2'00	1'05	0'08	0'38	20'46	78'02	78'02	0'66	1'6	

\* Constantly sick rate per 1,000 by diseases at the largest stations.



# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE IV.

*ABSTRACT of the CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS of the most UNHEALTHY STATIONS AND SANITARY DEFECTS.*

(The ratios of sickness and mortality will be found in Table III.)

### NORTHERN ARMY.

**Peshawar.**—A project for the improvement of the water supply is in hand, also for electrification of all Military buildings. Estimates for the improvement of cook houses in British Lines submitted in 1917 are not yet sanctioned. Several proposals for the extension of cantonments are under consideration.

The question of purchase and demolition of the three native bazars in British Lines is still in abeyance.

The provision of more bungalows for officers, the filling in of burrow pits and the construction of *pukka* irrigation channels are urgent sanitary requirements.

**Nowshera.**—The introduction of a piped water supply is still under consideration. Work has been commenced on the electrical installation.

The improvements to the drainage of the Saddar Bazar have been completed.

A government dairy is required.

**Risalpur.**—Measures to increase the water supply have been begun.

The construction of a central bath house with hot water circulating system in the R. A. F. lines has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Two large *nullahs* which pass through cantonments and are a source of mosquitoes are to be straightened and graded.

**Rawalpindi.**—The number of troops has been greatly increased and many new temporary barracks have been put up.

The question of taking up the land around the well area from which the water supply of cantonments is drawn has been taken up but no decision has been arrived at.

**Abbottabad.**—A cantonment dairy is required.

**Lahore.**—A water supply from tube wells has been introduced and is very satisfactory. Pipes are being laid.

The main stream water drains are silted up and practically useless. A scheme has been drawn up for clearing and regrading these drains.

The irrigation channels are a source of danger. It is hoped that these will be done away with when an adequate piped water supply is obtained.

British Barracks are undergoing extensive repairs. Electric light and fans are being gradually introduced.

A drainage scheme for the Sadar Bazar has been drawn up and is awaiting sanction.

The question of a water supply for troops at the Railway stations has been discussed and proposals made.

The insanitary village of Gunj is being demolished.

**Dalhousie.**—Ranikhet Barracks require rebuilding.

**Jullundur.**—A piped water supply from tube wells is recommended.

**Kasauli.**—Water supply is inadequate.

The Government Dairy should be removed from its present site. Incineration of night soil should be introduced.

**Delhi.**—A water carriage system for disposal of sewage in Delhi fort has been completed.

**Bareilly.**—Night soil is still being trenched. The present water supply from wells is unsatisfactory.

**Allahabad.**—The method of disposal of night soil by incineration requires extension.

Electric fans in British Barracks are required.

**Fyzabad.**—The water supply is obtained by hand pumps from wells and is unsatisfactory. A piped water supply is required.

### SOUTHERN ARMY.

**Quetta.**—Building of temporary barracks has been going on throughout the year. There has been a shortage of water in Quetta itself.

A new cantonment slaughter house is required.

**Poona.**—Owing to circumstances connected with the war there has been overcrowding of the area with troops. The disposal of night soil by trenching is unsatisfactory. Incineration is not used owing to lack of fuel. Installation of water carriage system recommended.

**Bombay.**—A water carriage system of sewage disposal is recommended.

**Deolali.**—Several new camps have been constructed. A scheme for a water-carriage system of sewage removal is being drawn up. The water supply is excellent.

Several major sanitary measures are advocated but the future of Deolali as a military station has not been decided yet.

**Belgaum.**—The scheme of utilizing the *dhobie ghat* well has been carried out and the water has been taken into use at the British barracks and the new Indian camps.

Sadar Bazar drainage system requires completion.

**St. Thomas Mount.**—A scheme for improving the water supply is being prepared.

**Maymyo.**—Measures have been taken to improve the water supply.

**Mandalay.**—The introduction of electric fans and lights in barracks is advised.

**Rangoon.**—A water carriage system for sewage disposal should be introduced.



TABLE V.

ENTERIC FEVER by months,  
stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE VI.

MALARIA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.

TABLE VII.

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by  
months, stations, groups, and armies.

STATIONS * AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Port Blair . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	141	10	8	2	5	9	14	40	20	9	6	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	166	10	8	3	6	14	23	42	21	13	7	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aungban . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	1	..	2	6	3	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meiktila . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	4	11	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	1	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shwebo . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	3	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Thamakan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	6	19	25	22	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lwekaw . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	6	174	8	7	4	5	3	9	11	11	31	27	34	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	196	4	6	8	4	5	4	21	17	19	38	28	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dum-Dum . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	10	32	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	5	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Barrackpore . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	6	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA . . . . .	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	11	263	7	8	9	6	6	5	22	22	27	49	45	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
B . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dinapore . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	8	8	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Benares . . . . .	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Allahabad and Fort . . . . .	1	4	6	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	36	3	3	3	9	5	..	1	..	..	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fyzabad . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	64	6	1	13	8	4	3	7	1	2	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lucknow . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	66	..	1	5	5	10	8	7	12	2	5	7	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cawnpore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	24	3	..	1	2	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR. . . . .	2	6	9	7	3	1	5	3	..	1	..	1	198	12	7	23	24	25	14	18	15	8	27	16	9	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	
A . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bareilly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	4	6	10	12	16	5	95	62	29	38	37	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rurki . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meerut . . . . .	..	3	6	9	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	74	5	5	6	5	14	4	8	6	6	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delhi . . . . .	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	9	126	19	13	8	9	6	7	17	8	5	3	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ambala . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	337	14	26	39	45	40	17	37	26	13	26	40	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
B . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	4	249	17	21	37	9	16	12	21	17	12	28	29	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..						

\* Stations where neither Enteric Fever nor Malaria nor Pyrexia







EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE V—concluded. TABLE VI—concluded. TABLE VII—concluded

ENTERIC FEVER by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.

MALARIA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIG  
by months, stations, groups, and armies.

STATIONS, GROUPS AND ARMIES.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Troops, marching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	45	5	30	88	86	88	113	70	37	11	19	602	7	3	1	...	3	...	4	4	...	1	...	2
Deolali Depot .	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	11	25	30	37	39	51	66	87	51	36	16	31	26	495	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depot .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA	19	30	56	65	92	88	93	80	67	22	23	28	663	1,402	1,184	1,437	1,559	2,219	2,469	3,217	2,609	2,300	2,064	1,949	1,278	23,687	9	7	12	4	12	15	14	14	2	10	1	9
NORTHERN ARMY .	8	15	19	35	59	44	40	34	27	10	7	10	308	446	356	466	640	946	1,107	1,480	1,179	980	915	913	547	9,975	1	2	3	2	4	11	5	9	2	3	...	3
SOUTHERN ,,	11	15	37	30	33	44	53	46	40	12	16	18	355	946	783	966	889	1,185	1,276	1,649	1,317	1,900	1,112	1,025	712	13,110	1	2	8	2	5	4	5	1	...	6	1	4



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

### TABLE VIII.

*CHOLERA by months, stations, groups,  
and armies.*

### TABLE IX.

*DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups,  
and armies.*

### TABLE X.

*DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups  
and armies.*

[illegible]

\* Stations where neither Cholera, no. Dysentery, no. Diarrhœa occurred are not shown in these tables. For the Annual ratios, see Table III.



# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE VIII—concluded.      TABLE IX—concluded.      TABLE X—concluded.

*CHOLERA by months, stations, groups and armies.*

*DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups and armies.*

*DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups and armies.*

STATIONS, GROUPS, AND ARMIES.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			
A																																										
Jubbulpore . . . . .													2	1	1	3	2	6	5	6	3	5	6	4	44	2	2	8	1	6	7	4	4	3	5	3	3					
Kamptee & Sitabaldi . . . . .																											1		1	1												
B																																										
Secunderabad . . . . .													15	40	11	13	12	25	27	13	14	7	17	7	201	15	20	7	10	10	7	8	3	10	3	3	4					
Belgaum . . . . .																			3		1				4	6	13	2	3	9	9	7	4	3	5	2	1					
Poona . . . . .						30	2					32				2	2	5	5	9	7	5	3	2	40		4	2	1	4	9	9	8	6	6	1	8					
Kirkee . . . . .						16	2					18	2	1	5	5	3	4	3	7	9	2		2	43	8	11	6	9	11	8	18	10	2	5	7	2					
Ahmednagar . . . . .															1	1		2	5		2	1		1	13	2	6	4	2	5	4	1		3		1	4					
GROUP IX.—DECCAN . . . . .						46	4					50	19	42	18	24	19	45	45	36	35	20	26	16	345	34	56	30	27	45	45	48	29	27	24	17	22					
Cofaba . . . . .							3	5	5			13	12	4	2	3	1	10	5	3	5	3	2	4	54	4	7	3	9	12	19	26	13	19	19	15	11					
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST . . . . .							3	5	5			13	12	4	2	3	1	10	5	3	5	3	2	4	54	4	7	3	9	12	19	26	13	19	19	15	11					
A																																										
Bellary . . . . .																			1						1				1													
Bangalore . . . . .	1						1					2	41	44	49	40	40	42	34	46	26	23	9	14	408	3	5	3	2	3	6	3	1	4	1	1	4					
B																																										
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount . . . . .							1				1	2																														
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA . . . . .	1						2				1	4	41	44	49	40	40	43	34	46	26	23	9	14	409	3	5	4	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	1	5					
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia . . . . .																	1	4							5						1	1	1		2							
Chakrata . . . . .																																										
Lebong . . . . .																																										
Solon . . . . .																																										
Dagshai . . . . .																																										
Subathu . . . . .																																										
Jutogh . . . . .																																										
Kuldana . . . . .																																										
Camp Gharial . . . . .																																										
Camp Barian and Khairagali . . . . .																																										
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka . . . . .																																										
Cherat . . . . .																																										
Abbottabad . . . . .							1					1							2		1	1			4																	
Quetta . . . . .																																										
Maymyo . . . . .																																										
Burhan . . . . .																																										
GROUP XIIa.—HILL STATIONS . . . . .						1						1					1	4	5	1	9	3	3	2	4	32	2	2	2	22	45	50	40	35	30	11	8	13	2			
Darjeeling . . . . .																	1		1	3	1	1			7					3	1	6	7	1	1							
Naini Tal . . . . .						1						1					1			1					4																	
Landour . . . . .																																										
Kasauli . . . . .																																										
Dalhousie . . . . .																																										
Mutree . . . . .																																										
Upper Toppra . . . . .																																										
Mount Abu . . . . .																																										
Purandhar . . . . .																																										



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI.

STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.	
ROYAL AIR FORCE.																									Y. M. D.	
Squadron .	186	Admitted Died Invalided	49 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	65 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	187 4 1	8'23	...	Risalpur, 1st January to 31st December, 1918.	1 0 0	
h Squadron	83	Admitted Died Invalided	17 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	18 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	84 4 1	4'70	...	Lahore, 1st January to 31st December, 1918.	1 0 0	
Park	87	Admitted Died Invalided	88 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 2 ...	40 1 ...	53 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	11 1 1	8 1 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	5 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	285 9 2	11'37	...	Lahore, 1st June to 31st December, 1918.	0 7 0	
ails Royal ir Force.	62	Admitted Died Invalided	28 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	85 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... 1	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	7 ... ...	156 2 3	5'31	...			
AL— oyal orce.	418	Admitted Died Invalided	182 9 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 4 ...	208 1 ...	6 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	13 2 1	11 1 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... 1	9 1 1	15 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	17 ... ...	713 19 7	29'61	...			
CAVALRY.																										
(King's) Dra- oon Guards.	508	Admitted Died Invalided	206 12 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	15 ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... 1	3 ... ...	8 ... ...	2 ... ...	22 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	42 ... 1	578 13 1	32'95	...	Meerut, 1st January to 18th October, 1918, Risalpur, 21st October to 31st December, 1918.	1 1 8
(King's) ussars.	2	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	5 ... ...	0'91	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December, 1918.	1 0 0	
(Empress India's) ancers.	529	Admitted Died Invalided	166 12 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	68 ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 1 2	1 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	422 14 2	19'23	...	Risalpur, 1st January to 18th October, 1918, Meerut, 10th October to 31st December, 1918.	6 2 0	
sh Reserve valry Regi- ent.	610	Admitted Died Invalided	177 8 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	7 1 ...	24 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	9 3 ...	17 2 ...	1 ... 1	1 ... ...	19 ... ...	5 ... ...	41 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	37 ... ...	828 17 8	51'33	...	Meerut, 1st January to 30th September, 1918, Muttra, 3rd October, to 31st December 1918.	0 1 27	
ails Cavalry	28	Admitted Died Invalided	16 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	15 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	54 2 3	4'15	...			

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XI—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
TOTAL—CAVALRY.	1,677	Admitted. 566 Died 33 Invalided. ...	1	1	24	113	14	...	3	10	24	5	6	41	7	69	3	6	95	1,887 46 14	108'57	...	...	Y. M.	
ARTILLERY.																									
"M." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	273	Admitted. 46 Died ... Invalided. ...	...	...	2	80	13	...	2	3	1	...	...	9	...	3	1	...	3	242 4 1	10'46	...	Risalpur, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	12 6	
"X." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	247	Admitted. 60 Died 3 Invalided. ...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	2	11	1	3	17	263 9 1	16'24	...	Meerut, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	1 1	
"A." Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery.	14	Admitted ... Died ... Invalided ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0'08	...	Risalpur, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	9 9
"B." Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery. (Regulars.)	28	Admitted 5 Died ... Invalided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	...	0'26	...	Meerut, 1st March to 30th December 1918.	0 9
4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	245	Admitted 58 Died 3 Invalided ...	...	...	1	49	5	1	1	10	9	1	1	6	1	3	1	2	18	285 9 1	9'35	...	Campbellpore, 1st January to 2nd October 1918, Nowshera, 17th December to 31st December 1918. Rawalpindi, 1st January to 16th December 1918.	14 11	
38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	312	Admitted 52 Died 2 Invalided ...	...	...	2	72	24	...	1	...	...	1	3	10	...	10	...	1	4	328 2 2	12'81	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 16th December 1918. Nowshera, 17th December to 31st December 1918.	14 11	
74th Howitzer Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	251	Admitted 45 Died 2 Invalided ...	...	...	...	56	77	...	1	3	2	1	2	14	...	7	...	3	4	296 5 4	11'51	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 12th December 1918, Rawalpindi, 13th December to 31st December 1918.	16 2	
77th Howitzer Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	311	Admitted 49 Died 6 Invalided ...	...	...	1	26	80	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	409 7 3	16'16	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 17th December 1918. Peshawar, 18th December to 31st December 1918.	16 2	
79th Howitzer Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	210	Admitted 39 Died 3 Invalided ...	...	...	2	18	...	1	...	5	7	1	...	8	...	3	...	...	5	194 3 10	10'81	...	Jullundur, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	16 2	
89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	255	Admitted 78 Died 5 Invalided ...	...	...	1	48	14	...	1	77	5	...	...	14	1	13	...	1	5	329 7 1	13'22	...	Nowshera, 1st January to 16th December 1918. Rawalpindi 17th December to 31st December 1918.	10 1	
90th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	250	Admitted 95 Died 3 Invalided ...	...	...	1	49	20	...	2	63	5	1	...	11	...	12	...	...	4	354 4 1	13'78	...	Nowshera, 1st January to 16th December 1918, Rawalpindi, 17th December to 31st December 1918.	10 1	



ORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.	
ARTILLERY <i>contd.</i>																									Y. M. D.]	
Battery, al Field ery.	219	Admitted Died Invalided	17 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	62 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	184 6 3	14'08	...	Quetta, 1st January to 19th November 1918, Detach- ment at Hydera- bad, 1st Janu- ary to 31st De- cember 1918.	4 11 8
Battery, al Field ery.	216	Admitted Died Invalided	71 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	357 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	548 10 1	21'64	...	Hyderabad, 1st January to 21st April 1918, Quetta, 6th July to 31st De- cember 1918.	4 9 16
Special on, Royal Artillery.	22	Admitted Died Invalided	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	13 1 ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	44 1 ...	1'54	...	Peshawar, 1st April to 31st December 1918.	0 11 27
"	33	Admitted Died Invalided	13 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	35 ... ...	2'09	...	Lucknow, 1st January to 31st Decem- ber 1918.	1 0 0
"	56	Admitted Died Invalided	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 2	2 ... 1	1 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... 3	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	86 1 6	4'41	...	Barrackpore, 1st January to 1st December 1918, Jhansi, 1st June to 31st December 1918	0 11 0
"	39	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	33 ... ...	2'19	...	Kirkee, 1st August to 31st December 1918.	0 5 0
"	25	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2) ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	51 1 3	2'49	...	Secunderabad, 1st January to 31st Decem- ber 1918.	1 0 0
"	29	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	26 1 ...	1'51	...	Madras, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	1 0 0
Ammu- Column, Field ery.	73	Admitted Died Invalided	45 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	18 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	22 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	133 3 ...	4'35	...	Nowshera, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14 0 0
"	71	Admitted Died Invalided	32 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... 2	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	75 3 ...	2'46	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	12 0 0
"	51	Admitted Died Invalided	1 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	64 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	83 3 ...	3'61	...	Hyderabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14 0 0
"	78	Admitted Died Invalided	4 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	20 ... 1	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	68 2 3	2'00	...	Amritsar, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	15 10 0
Company, Garrison ery.	146	Admitted Died Invalided	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	1 ... 1	... ... ...	3 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	53 1 3	4'21	...	Allahabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	19 11 0

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XI—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in Y. M.
ARTILLERY— <i>contd.</i>																									
No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.	101	Admitted Died Invalided	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	24 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	93 ... 1	6'44 ... ...	...	Fort William, 4th March to 31st December 1918.	16
No. 60 Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	193	Admitted Died Invalided	22 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	113 1 ...	4'02 ... ...	...	Rurki, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	16
No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.	121	Admitted Died Invalided	25 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	28 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... 2	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	118 ... 3	6'29 ... ...	...	Bombay, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	19
" 64 " " "	106	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	13 ... ...	113 ... ...	7'32 ... ...	...	Rangoon, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14
No. 68 Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	122	Admitted Died Invalided	13 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	61 1 5	3'04 ... ...	...	Cawnpore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Rurki.	14
No. 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.	106	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	33 ... 1	3'20 ... ...	...	Karachi, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	23
" 73 " " "	152	Admitted Died Invalided	13 ... ...	... ... ...	4 2 ...	... ... ...	38 1 2	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... 2	1 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	151 3 9	7'17 ... ...	...	Lahore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Amritsar 1st January to 31st December 1918.	24
" 74 " " "	154	Admitted Died Invalided	42 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	25 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... 1	1 ... 1	... ... ...	7 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	14 ... ...	177 2 6	8'87 ... ...	...	Agra, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Delhi, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	15
" 75 " " "	100	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	26 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	95 2 ...	5'53 ... ...	...	Rangoon, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	22
" 76 " " "	109	Admitted Died Invalided	25 2 ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	36 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	2 ... ...	16 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	17 ... ...	150 3 3	8'50 ... ...	...	Bombay, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	17
" 77 " " "	108	Admitted Died Invalided	7 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	32 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... ...	117 2 2	6'40 ... ...	...	Bombay, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	17
" 82 " " "	154	Admitted Died Invalided	30 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	43 2 ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 1 ...	6 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	147 5 1	5'44 ... ...	...	Ferozepore, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	16



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
ARTILLERY— <i>contd.</i> 4 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.	176	Admitted Died Invalided	48 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	35 1 ...	105 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	215 2 2	8'63	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	Y. M. D. 16 2 0
" "	105	Admitted Died Invalided	3 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	32 1 3	2'07	...	Karachi, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14 11 0
1 British Mountain Battery.	117	Admitted Died Invalided	23 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	45 3 ...	2'92	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 13th December 1918, Quetta, 14th December to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Kalabagh, 11th May to 19th October 1918.	35 2 0
" "	127	Admitted Died Invalided	16 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	30 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	81 5 2	3'25	...	Quetta, 1st January to 9th December 1918, Rawalpindi, 10th December to 31st December 1918.	4 9 27
" "	134	Admitted Died Invalided	11 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	37 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	90 4 1	3'95	...	Quetta, 1st January to 15th December 1918, Rawalpindi, 16th December to 31st December 1918.	7 9 0
" "	152	Admitted Died Invalided	25 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	84 4 ...	3'48	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Camp Barian, 20th April to 30th October 1918.	33 2 0
" "	135	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	44 ... ...	2'02	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Camp Barian, 6th May to 18th October 1918.	33 0 0
" "	113	Admitted Died Invalided	22 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	9 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	69 2 ...	2'63	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 24th December 1918, Quetta, 25th December to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Kalabagh, 9th May to 20th October 1918.	34 0 0
n G. O. Battery.	11	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... 1	0'38	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 1st May 1918.	0 4 0
1 Bullock Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	39	Admitted Died Invalided	18 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	50 4 ...	1'35	...	Allahabad, 1st May 1918, to 31st December 1918.	0 8 0
" "	37	Admitted Died Invalided	18 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	63 1 ...	3'44	...	Lucknow, 1st June to 31st December 1918.	0 7 0

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XI—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
<b>ARTILLERY— contd.</b>																								
No. 4 Bullock Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	19	Admitted Died Invalided	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... 3	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	29 ... 3	1'81	...	Jubbulpore, 1st June to 31st December 1918.
(Territorials) 1089th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	303	Admitted Died Invalided	87 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	58 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... 1	7 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	18 ... ...	324 4 7	14'14	...	Jubbulpore, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
1091st " "	227	Admitted Died Invalided	56 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	56 1 ...	31 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	6 1 ...	7 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	3 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	246 5 1	7'88	...	Lahore, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
1093rd " "	226	Admitted Died Invalided	85 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	73 1 ...	47 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	6 2 ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	11 ... ...	4 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	325 9 ...	11'40	...	Ditto
1094th " "	229	Admitted Died Invalided	35 7 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	43 ... ...	49 ... ...	4 ... 1	1 ... ...	9 6 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... 1	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	241 14 2	9'15	...	Ferozepore 1st January to 31st December 1918.
1096th " "	265	Admitted Died Invalided	44 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	70 ... 1	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	240 4 5	12'00	...	Ambala, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
1097th " "	278	Admitted Died Invalided	55 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	34 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	9 ... ...	12 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	292 3 4	14'00	...	Mhow, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Mount Abu, 1st April to 31st December 1918.
1098th " "	321	Admitted Died Invalided	38 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	187 2 2	14'92	...	Kirkee, 1st June to 31st December 1918.
1103rd " "	344	Admitted Died Invalided	50 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	207 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 2	... ... ...	1 ... ...	10 ... ...	14 ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	28 ... 1	426 2 10	24'95	...	Secunderabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
1104th " "	188	Admitted Died Invalided	76 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	6 ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	12 ... ...	200 4 1	10'98	...	Delhi, 1st February to 31st March 1918, Meerut 1st April to 31st October 1918, Delhi 1st November to 31st December 1918.



	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
																									Y. M. D.
RY— ld. attery Field	133	Admitted Died Invalided	13 9 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	202 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	294 12 ...	15'11	...	Hyderabad, 21st March to 31st December 1918.	2 9 10
al Ar- Train- ots.	195	Admitted Died Invalided	43 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	40 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	21 ... ...	185 2 4	8'24	...	Jubbulpore, 29th March to 31st December 1918.	0 9 2
, , .	199	Admitted Died Invalided	62 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	65 ... 2	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... 1	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... 1	3 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	1 ... 1	18 ... ...	240 2 11	10'33	...	Ditto	0 9 2
, , .	182	Admitted Died Invalided	44 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	154 2 2	5'49	...	Ditto	0 9 2
, , .	193	Admitted Died Invalided	38 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	57 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	154 2 1	4'45	...	Neemuch, 1st April to 31st December 1918.	0 9 0
illery Dina-	133	Admitted Died Invalided	30 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	4 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... ...	132 2 1	5'55	...	1st January to 31st December 1918.	1 0 0
illery, bbul-	292	Admitted Died Invalided	25 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	67 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	14 ... 9	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... 4	13 ... 1	... ... ...	15 ... ...	3 ... 2	30 ... ...	288 2 35	17'12	...	Ditto	2 0 0
illery, ecun-	40	Admitted Died Invalided	11 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	55 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	1 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	92 1 3	3'92	...	Ditto	2 0 0
illery irkee.	277	Admitted Died Invalided	27 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	36 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... 4	3 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... 2	4 ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	1 ... ...	50 ... ...	232 1 28	17'16	...	Ditto	2 0 0
illery, Ahm-	60	Admitted Died Invalided	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	86 ... 4	4'54	...	9th September to 31st Decem- ber 1918.	0 7 13

## EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—*continued.*

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

*Sickness and Mortality.*

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
Royal Artillery Depôt, Belgaum.	41	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 ... 1	0'56	...	1st January to 31st December 1918.
Royal Artillery Depôt, Ambala.	209	Admitted Died Invalided	35 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	44 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 1 ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... 2	2 ... ...	11 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	35 ... ...	237 4 12	16'15	...	Ditto
Royal Artillery Details.	1,574	Admitted Died Invalided	210 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 1 ...	837 ... 2	15 ... ...	10 ... ...	4 ... 2	1 ... 1	8 ... 1	2 ... 2	7 3 ...	37 ... ...	16 ... 1	74 ... 1	... ... ...	5 ... ...	103 ... 1	1,818 13 31	59'00	...	.....
Total Artillery	12,051	Admitted Died Invalided	2,224 122 1	4 1 ...	9 3 ...	51 8 ...	3,435 11 16	556 ... ...	32 1 ...	38 ... 3	... 29 1	229 3 46	19 2 11	32 6 ...	354 2 23	143 1 2	344 ... 1	7 4 ...	44 ... 3	66 ... 3	12,715 217 251	576'45	...	.....
Machine Gun Corps, 221st Company.	20	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	0'17	...	Nowshera, 1st January to 16th February 1918.
Machine Gun Corps, 15th Machine Gun Squadron.	78	Admitted Died Invalided	24 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	13 ... ...	29 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	87 2 ...	4'11	...	Peshawar, 7th January to 31st December 1918, Cherat, 26th April to 18th October 1918.
Machine Gun Corps, 22nd Machine Gun Squadron.	201	Admitted Died Invalided	32 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	25 ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	50 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... 1	2 ... ...	24 ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	229 1 1	7'46	...	Risalpur, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Rawalpindi, 24th March to 31st December 1918, and at Nowshera, 24th May to 12th October 1918.
Machine Gun Corps, 23rd Machine Gun Squadron.	13	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	0'06	...	Meerut, 1st December to 31st December 1918.
Machine Gun Corps, 24th Machine Gun Squadron.	8	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	0'06	...	Risalpur, 12th December to 31st December 1918.
Machine Gun Corps, 22nd Machine Gun Company.	224	Admitted Died Invalided	29 8 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	29 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	2 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	129 10 ...	4'35	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 11th April 1918, Abbottabad, 12th April to 31st December 1918.



	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
																									Y. M. D.
Gun 260th e Gun ny.	199	Admitted Died Invalided	89 7 ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	28 ... ...	15 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	212 7 2	8'52	...	Lahore, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Dalhousie, 1st April to 31st December 1918.	1 7 0
Gun 261st e Gun ny.	12	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	0'08	...	Quetta, 1st Jan- uary to 16th February 1918.	0 5 25
Gun 263rd e Gun ny.	245	Admitted Died Invalided	43 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	43 ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	47 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	28 ... ...	... ... ...	13 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	289 2 1	9'46	...	Nowshera, 26th January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Khan Spur, 22nd May to 11th October 1918.	0 11 5
Gun 270th e Gun ny.	215	Admitted Died Invalided	40 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	61 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	198 3 ...	7'24	...	Quetta, 16th February to 31st December 1918.	0 10 12
Gun 285th e Gun ny.	38	Admitted Died Invalided	35 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	65 2 ...	2'03	...	Nowshera, 21st September to 31st December 1918.	0 3 9
Gun 286th e Gun ny.	37	Admitted Died Invalided	9 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	27 4 ...	0'56	...	Abbottabad, 21st September to 31st December 1918.	0 3 9
Gun 288th e Gun ny.	38	Admitted Died Invalided	66 1 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	112 1 ...	3'88	...	Lahore, 1st September to 31st December 1918.	0 4 0
Gun 3rd e Gun	80	Admitted Died Invalided	18 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	77 1 ...	3'10	...	Ambala, 10th March to 31st December 1918. Kasauli, 1st April to 3rd December 1918.	0 9 21
Gun 10th Machine ttery.	72	Admitted Died Invalided	30 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	65 2 3	2'77	...	Jubbulpore, 15th January to 31st December 1918.	0 11 16
Gun 19th Machine ttery.	63	Admitted Died Invalided	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	28 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	74 2 ...	2'60	...	Quetta, 19th January to 31st December 1918.	0 11 12
Gun 1,055		Admitted Died Invalided	255 11 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	9 2 ...	72 1 ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	20 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	20 ... ...	21 ... ...	29 ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	75 ... ...	890 18 20	41'47	...	Mhow, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	1 0 0

## EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—continued.

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

## Sickness and Mortality.

## Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
Machine Gun Corps, Details.	60	Admitted Died Invalided	11 1 ...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	27	75 2 3	4'21	...	.....
Total Machine Gun Corps.	2,658	Admitted Died Invalided	697 42 ...	...	5 ...	21 5 ...	362	94	2	6	105	36	3	14	100	27	79	1	11	140	2540 57 30	102'13	...	...
Armoured Motor Car Units, No. 1.	133	Admitted Died Invalided	48 2 ...	...	...	3 2 ...	51	86	...	...	...	2	1	2	6	...	5	...	...	6	239 5 ...	7'34	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
Armoured Motor Car Units, No. 2.	9	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	0'02	...	Cherat, 1st May to 18th October 1918.
Armoured Motor Car Units, No. 8.	6	Admitted Died Invalided	3 1 ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1 ...	0'20	...	Quetta, 12th March to 31st December 1918.
Armoured Motor Car Units, No. 10.	9	Admitted Died Invalided	9 1 ...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	20 1 ...	0'79	...	Ferozepore, 31st January to 31st December 1918.
Total Armoured Motor Car Units.	157	Admitted Died Invalided	60 4 ...	...	...	3 2 ...	61	90	...	...	1	2	1	3	6	1	6	...	...	6	274 7 ...	8'35	...	.....
Royal Engineers "H" Company.	52	Admitted Died Invalided	5 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12 1 ...	0'32	...	Rurki, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
Royal Engineers 3rd Wireless Squadron.	122	Admitted Died Invalided	10 ... ...	...	...	...	75	36	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	4	198 ... ...	7'92	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st October 1918, Sialkot, 1st November to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Upper Topra, 12th May to 14th September 1918.
Royal Engineers 33rd Divisional Signal Company.	92	Admitted Died Invalided	12 ... ...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	1	1	2	...	1	5	71 1 1	2'57	...	Quetta, 1st January to 31st December 1918.



ORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
Engineers, Divisional Com-	89	Admitted Died Invalided	14 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	4 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	45 2 ...	2'06	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment, at Cherut 26th April to 2nd November 1918.	Y. M. D. 2 0 0
Engineers, Divisional Com-	104	Admitted Died Invalided	14 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... ...	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	8 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	82 1 ...	3'02	...	Lahore, 1st January to 30th September 1918, Detachments at Solon 9th April to 24th September 1918, and Kasauli 28th March to 11th December 1918.	1 7 4
Engineers, Divisional Com-	64	Admitted Died Invalided	6 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 ... ...	17 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	10 ... ...	55 2 1	1'94	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Upper Toppa, 7th May to 2nd October 1918.	1 2 0
Engineers, Divisional Com-	14	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	11 ... ...	0'45	...	Lahore, 1st September to 31st December 1918.	0 4 0
Engineers, Divisional Com-	21	Admitted Died Invalided	36 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	61 ... 1	2'11	...	Secunderabad, 7th September to 31st December 1918.	0 3 23
Engineers, Mobile Signal	6	Admitted Died Invalided	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	0'30	...	Jubbulpore, 1st August to 31st December 1918.	0 5 0
Engineers, Service Poona.	1,267	Admitted Died Invalided	287 6 ...	7 1 ...	3 ... ...	16 ... ...	269 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	24 ... ...	3 ... ...	15 ... ...	15 ... ...	26 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	91 ... ...	1,173 12 17	77'75	...	1st January to 31st December 1918.	2 0 0
Engineers,	1,353	Admitted Died Invalided	307 13 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	23 ... ...	194 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	1 ... ...	30 ... ...	7 ... ...	19 ... ...	67 ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	235 ... ...	1,271 18 52	80'22	...			
oyal	3,184	Admitted Died Invalided	698 22 ...	7 1 ...	5 ... ...	39 ... ...	620 ... ...	63 ... ...	3 ... ...	13 ... ...	4 ... ...	60 ... ...	11 ... ...	41 ... ...	86 ... ...	67 ... ...	2 ... ...	10 ... ...	353 ... ...	2,984 37 72	178'66	...			

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XI—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 1, Mechanical Transport Company.	103	Admitted Died Invalided	16 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	32 ... ...	39 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	3 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	20 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	11 ... ...	165 1 1	6'11	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 2, Mechanical Transport Company.	105	Admitted Died Invalided	14 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	31 ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	120 1 ...	3'33	...	Rawalpindi, 1st May to 31st December 1918, Detachment, at Kuldana, 17th May to 30th September 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 3, Mechanical Transport Company.	164	Admitted Died Invalided	50 ... ...	... ... ...	3 2 ...	... ... ...	147 ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... 2	... ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... ...	7 ... 1	13 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	22 ... ...	371 3 4	19'08	...	Bombay, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 4, Mechanical Transport Company.	3	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	8 ... ...	0'38	...	Karachi, 1st October to 31st December 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 6, Mechanical Transport Company.	10	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	15 ... 1	0'58	...	Lahore, 1st June to 31st December 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 692, Mechanical Transport Company.	141	Admitted Died Invalided	47 1 ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	78 ... ...	28 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... 1	3 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	212 3 5	6'50	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Cherat, 15th May to 11th September 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 693, Mechanical Transport Company.	145	Admitted Died Invalided	22 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	30 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	18 ... ...	... ... ...	18 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	135 1 ...	4'52	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachments at Kuldana 29th May to 30th September 1918, Karachi 4th June to 31st December 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, No. 694, Mechanical Transport Company.	165	Admitted Died Invalided	29 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	37 ... 1	62 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... 1	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	195 8 5	6'22	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
Royal Army Service Corps, Details.	1,096	Admitted Died Invalided	151 10 ...	1 1 ...	2 2 ...	15 1 ...	187 2 ...	25 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	35 ... 12	... ... ...	3 1 ...	10 ... ...	69 3 2	9 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	106 ... ...	932 20 41	63'85	...	



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
28 Motor Ambulance Coy.	118	Admitted Died Invalided	16 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	33 ... ...	15 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 1 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	82 1 ...	4'09 ... ...	Rawalpindi, 24th March to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Kuldana, 28th May to 30th September 1918.	Y. M. D. 1 8 7
Advanced Air Work- s.	40	Admitted Died Invalided	17 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	11 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	45 2 ...	1'74 ... ...	Peshawar 1st April to 31st December 1918.		
Royal Service Battalion.	2,092	Admitted Died Invalided	364 19 ...	1 1 ...	8 4 ...	26 2 ...	599 2 1	195 ... ...	1 ... ...	9 1 1	10 ... ...	51 ... 15	2 ... 2	8 ... ...	73 ... ...	76 3 3	54 ... ...	2 1 1	6 ... ...	156 ... ...	2,280 40 57	116'40 ... ...	...		
CANTY.																									
King's Liverpool Regiment, 2nd Battalion.	863	Admitted Died Invalided	161 8 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	491 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	6 2 1	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	30 ... ...	4 ... 1	9 ... ...	2 1 ...	3 ... ...	38 ... ...	1,074 14 4	35'45 ... ...	Quetta, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	9 11 0	
Norfolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion.	667	Admitted Died Invalided	58 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	65 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... 3	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	23 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	35 ... ...	354 3 7	22'86 ... ...	Bangalore, 2nd February to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	7 7 1	
Albert's East Kent Regiment (Infantry), Battalion.	959	Admitted Died Invalided	364 19 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	19 ... ...	178 1 1	228 ... ...	3 ... ...	9 2 1	8 ... ...	16 1 2	2 1 1	6 ... ...	24 1 ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	29 ... ...	1,087 29 7	36'98 ... ...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Cherat, 27th April to 13th October and Khan Spur, 19th May to 12th October 1918.	5 1 0	
Princess of Wales's Regiment (York- shire), 1st Bat- talion.	949	Admitted Died Invalided	383 24 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	12 2 ...	395 1 ...	147 ... ...	... ... ...	4 2 2	11 ... ...	12 ... 1	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	36 ... ...	... ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	21 ... ...	1,290 32 8	46'02 ... ...	Burhan, 1st January to 7th January 1918, Peshawar, 8th January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Cherat, 27th April to 2nd December 1918, and Khan Spur, 17th May to 12th October 1918.	2 11 12	

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—continued.

STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) 1st Battalion.	777	Admitted Died Invalided	273 7 ...	...	...	2	398 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	28	...	20	1	2	29	908 8 3	28.97	...	Gharial, 8th April to 8th November 1918, Burhan, 1st January to 1st April and 4th December to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Murree, 10th October to 5th December 1918.	Y.
The Royal Sussex Regiment, 1st Battalion.	739	Admitted Died Invalided	71 3 ...	...	...	2	215 ...	14 ...	...	1	...	7	2	7	35	...	20	...	1	13	560 8 7	24.02	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 7th January 1918, Burhan, 8th January to 28th March 1918, Camp Barian, 20th April to 17th October 1918, Rawalpindi, 13th October to 31st December 1918.	15
The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), 1st Battalion.	798	Admitted Died Invalided	74 6 ...	...	1	2	396 ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	14	1	13	2	6	41	812 10 14	32.64	...	Quetta, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	15
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 1st Battalion.	582	Admitted Died Invalided	96 5 ...	...	1	6	58 ...	...	...	4	...	20	1	...	8	28	3	...	...	38	433 9 12	37.46	...	Bangalore, 4th July to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14
The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), 2nd Battalion.	463	Admitted Died Invalided	28 3 ...	...	...	5	50 ...	...	...	3	...	15	...	...	9	17	...	1	2	20	316 6 11	25.67	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	10
The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), 2nd Battalion.	1,093	Admitted Died Invalided	242 18 ...	...	...	6	219 ...	32 ...	...	5	114	12	...	4	36	...	36	2	...	23	1,138 22 4	41.14	...	Nowshera, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Khan Spur, 6th May to 14th October 1918.	15
The Durham Light Infantry, 1st Battalion.	857	Admitted Died Invalided	278 4 ...	...	...	...	173 ...	30 ...	1	3	...	6	...	...	6	...	13	1	3	34	703 6 4	26.98	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Kuldana, 20th April to 9th October 1918.	16



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment, 1-4th Battalion.	766	Admitted Died Invalided	178 15 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	511 ... ...	23 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 2 ...	5 ... 2	2 ... ...	2 1 ...	14 ... ...	5 ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	35 ... ...	1,037 20 2	38'96	...	Dagshai, 1st January to 19th March 1918, Amritsar, 20th March to 22nd October 1918, Ferozepore, 23rd October to 31st December 1918, Detachments at Dalhousie, 1st April to 31st December 1918, and Lahore, 1st February to 31st October 1918.	Y. M. D. 1 2 26
Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment, 1-5th Battalion.	389	Admitted Died Invalided	41 7 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	43 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	6 2 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	9 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	26 ... ...	217 10 2	14'65	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	3 10 27
uffs, (East Kent Regiment), 1-4th Battalion.	683	Admitted Died Invalided	142 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 1 ...	89 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 21 ... ...	7 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 1 ...	4 ... ...	18 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	10 ... ...	552 7 7	30'16	...	Bareilly, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Multan, 19th July to 31st December 1918	3 7 11
uffs, (East Kent Regiment), 1-5th Battalion.	553	Admitted Died Invalided	55 3 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	55 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... 1	... ... ...	9 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	19 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	48 ... ...	378 6 3	27'30	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	3 11 25
Devonshire Regiment 1-4th Battalion.	128	Admitted Died Invalided	49 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	261 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	356 1 ...	14'68	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	4 1 17
Devonshire Regiment, Battalion	182	Admitted Died Invalided	23 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	169 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	260 ... ...	13'61	...	Ditto	3 10 17

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—continued.

STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1917.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Y.
The Devonshire Regiment, 2-6th Battalion.	105	Admitted Died Invalided	19 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	73 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	154 ... 1	10·83	...	Weilington 1st January to 31st December 1918.	3
Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), 1-4th Battalion.	128	Admitted Died Invalided	47 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	64 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... 1	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	172 2 1	10·56	...	Ditto	1
Prince Albert's, (Somerset Light Infantry) 2-5th Battalion.	1,012	Admitted Died Invalided	222 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	75 ... ...	4 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... 1	... ... ...	5 ... ...	34 ... ...	15 1 ...	58 ... 1	... ... ...	9 ... ...	94 ... ...	1,025 6 3	45·5	...	Dinapore, 1st January to 31st December 1918 Detachments at Lucknow and Dum Dum, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Barrackpore, 2nd January to 1st December 1918.	3
South Wales Borderers, 1st Brecknockshire Battalion.	947	Admitted Died Invalided	227 13 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	10 ... ...	84 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... 1	... ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	22 1 ...	7 ... ...	18 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	59 ... 1	735 15 4	32·40	...	Mhow, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Ahmednagar, 27th March to 31st December 1918.	3
East Surrey Regiment, 1-5th Battalion.	55	Admitted Died Invalided	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	27 ... 1	2·29	...	Muttra, 1st January to 20th January 1918, Bangalore 20th January to 31st December 1918.	4
East Surrey Regiment, 1-6th Battalion.	889	Admitted Died Invalided	325 14 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	43 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	3 2 1	14 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	8 ... ...	1 ... ...	20 ... ...	2 1 ...	6 ... ...	22 ... ...	732 17 4	33·59	...	Agra, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Chakrata, 21st April to 12th December 1918.	1



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 14th Battalion.	799	Admitted Died Invalided	161 12 ...	...	1 ...	10 2 ...	54 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	6 1 ...	2 ... 2	...	2 ... ...	14 ... ...	1 ... ...	26 ... ...	...	4 ... ...	38 ... ...	554 15 3	25'91	...	Delhi, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Chakrata, 20th March to 12th December 1918.	2 0 2
Border Regiment, 1-4th Battalion.	770	Admitted Died Invalided	246 2 ...	...	...	1 ... ...	133 1 ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	...	4 1 ...	10 1 2	...	1 ... ...	10 1 1	7 ... 1	14 ... ...	...	...	23 ... ...	644 7 7	23'76	...	Jubbulpore, 1st April to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Burhan, 2nd February to 5th April 1918, and Maymyo, 1st January to 5th January 1918.	3 10 20
Border Regiment, 2-4th Battalion.	856	Admitted Died Invalided	325 10 ...	...	...	7 1 ...	396 5 ...	128 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	51 2 ...	14 ... 2	...	2 1 ...	18 1 ...	...	35 ... ...	...	3 ... ...	7 ... ...	1,226 20 7	37'6	...	Peshawar, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Gharial, 28th April to 2nd November 1918 and Cherat, 1st January to 12th December 1918.	3 9 0
Hampshire Regiment, 1st Battalion.	23	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... 1	...	...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	8 ... 1	1'31	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	2 2 19
Hampshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.	879	Admitted Died Invalided	147 1 ...	...	...	3 1 ...	94 ... ...	...	...	...	3 ... ...	6 ... 2	...	3 ... ...	10 ... ...	5 ... 1	15 ... ...	2 ... ...	...	28 ... ...	542 2 7	27'61	...	Maymyo, 26th January to 4th October 1918, Marching, 5th October to 9th October 1918, Calcutta, 10th October to 24th October 1918, Ambala, 25th October to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Agra, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	4 0 5
Hampshire Regiment, 3rd Battalion.	38	Admitted Died Invalided	16 2 ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ... ...	29 4 ...	2'50	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Bangalore, 22nd February to 31st December 1918.	1 8 3
Hampshire Regiment, 1-9th Battalion.	727	Admitted Died Invalided	116 6 ...	...	...	2 ... ...	176 ... ...	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	6 ... 1	2 1 ...	3 ... 1	...	2 ... ...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	...	...	3 ... ...	465 8 3	21'32	...	Ferozepore, 1st January to 18th March 1918, Camp Barian 21st March to 7th April 1918, Ambala, 15th April to 26th October 1918, Kasauli, 18th April to 29th September 1918.	...
Royal Regiment, 2-6th Battalion.	927	Admitted Died Invalided	261 13 ...	...	...	25 10 ...	1,130 1 ...	67 ... ...	3 ... ...	4 ... ...	25 2 ...	25 1 8	3 ... 3	2 1 ...	23 1 1	5 ... ...	45 ... ...	...	4 ... ...	28 ... ...	1,962 30 15	68'46	...	Lahore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Dalhousie, 1st April to 31st December 1918.	2 10 0

## EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—continued.

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

## Sickness and Mortality.

## Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Y. M.
The Queen's Own (Royal West Kents) 1-4th Battalion.	923	Admitted Died Invalided	95 2 ...	...	...	8	179	...	...	3	...	9	1	6	15	1	8	...	1	15	518	21'16	...	Jubbulpore, 1st January to 14th February 1918, Quetta, 15th February to 31st December 1918.	4
The Queen's Own (Royal West Kents) 1-5th Battalion.	84	Admitted Died Invalided	9 ... ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	10	39	3'13	...	Bangalore, 25th January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Jubbulpore and Wellington.	4
The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, 1-9th Battalion.	242	Admitted Died Invalided	24 ... ...	1	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	18	1	...	...	19	142	10'04	...	Bangalore, 22nd February to 31st December 1918.	3
The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, 1-10th Battalion.	784	Admitted Died Invalided	184 ... ...	...	...	3	13	54	1	...	...	7	...	5	9	2	18	...	2	14	540	29'59	...	Lucknow, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Ranikhet, 30th April to 27th September 1918.	4
The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, 2-4th Battalion.	871	Admitted Died Invalided	125 2 ...	1	...	19	25	4	1	2	16	14	...	...	9	11	28	...	8	24	558	26'72	...	Allahabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachments at Benares, 1st January to 31st December 1918, and Le-bong, 22nd April to 5th August 1918.	3
The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), 18th (London) Battalion.	732	Admitted Died Invalided	63 1 ...	...	...	4	62	...	...	...	...	17	1	3	75	19	28	...	2	50	722	40'48	...	Rangoon, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Port Blair, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	3
The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), 21st Battalion.	172	Admitted Died Invalided	168 9 ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	5	...	...	3	273	10'19	...	Fyzabad, 3rd October to 31st December 1918.	0
The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) 23rd Battalion.	594	Admitted Died Invalided	103 5 ...	2	...	7	604	14	2	3	19	2	1	...	29	3	5	...	1	8	1,005	37'79	...	Multan, 1st January to 19th July 1918, Bareilly, 25th July to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Amritsar, 1st January to 29th March 1918, and Dalhousie, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	3
The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), 24th Battalion.	569	Admitted Died Invalided	54 3 ...	2	...	4	170	50	4	...	14	13	3	2	16	1	21	...	5	4	556	25'13	...	Sialkot, 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachments at Burhan, 30th April to 4th October 1918, and Ferozepore, 20th March to 31st December 1918.	2



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
London Regiment, 1st Battalion.	671	Admitted Died Invalided	150 7 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	410 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	7 ... ...	4 ... ...	2 ... 2	1 ... ...	7 ... 1	... ... ...	10 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	853 8 7	30'23	...	Jullundur, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Subathu, 1st April to 10th October 1918, and Jutogh, 29th March to 9th December 1918.	Y. M. D. 2 10 2
London Regiment, 1-18th Battalion.	651	Admitted Died Invalided	276 16 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	178 ... ...	78 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	10 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	15 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	11 ... ...	771 21 2	32'31	...	Ferozepore, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Dalhousie, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	2 9 0
SINCE COMING TO INDIA IN INFANTRY DEPÔTS.																									
Black and White Infantry Battalion.	755	Admitted Died Invalided	154 12 ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	97 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	14 ... 5	1 ... 3	... ... ...	8 ... ...	30 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	89 ... ...	614 13 15	42'09	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14 2 0
Leicester Regiment, Battalion.	51	Admitted Died Invalided	7 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	18 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	57 1 4	5'53	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Poona, 1st April to 31st December 1918.	12 2 21
Black and White (Royal Buffs), Battalion.	107	Admitted Died Invalided	10 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	34 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	2 ... 1	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	191 1 9	12'88	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Poona, 10th April to 31st December 1918, and Bangalore, 1st January to 8th February 1918.	16 1 8
Highlanders (Ross-Buffs), Duke of York's 1st Battalion.	94	Admitted Died Invalided	10 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	41 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	15 ... ...	117 2 ...	8'16	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Poona, 10th April to 31st December 1918. Bangalore, 1st January to 8th February 1918.	15 10 15
Manchester Regiment, Battalion.	284	Admitted Died Invalided	16 2 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	46 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 2	... ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	19 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	23 ... ...	226 3 11	15'54	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 10th June 1918. Poona, 11th June to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	14 0 21
Donnaught Rangers, 1st Battalion.	157	Admitted Died Invalided	17 1 ...	6 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	68 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 ... 3	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	18 ... 1	4 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	31 ... ...	263 1 16	19'16	...	Ditto	1 11 0
Devonshire Regiment, Battalion.	45	Admitted Died Invalided	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	46 ... 5	4'38	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 22nd January 1918. Poona, 10th July to 31st December 1918.	11 8 13

## EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—continued.

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

## Sickness and Mortality.

## Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
The South Lancashire Regiment, 6th Battalion.	469	Admitted Died Invalided	38 3 ...	...	...	24 2 ...	51 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	7 ... 1	24 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	4 ... ...	65 ... ...	320 7 2	23'67	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
The East Lancashire Regiment, 6th Battalion.	689	Admitted Died Invalided	56 3 ...	...	1 1 ...	11 1 ...	54 ... ...	...	...	5 ... 2	...	3 ... ...	...	1 1 ...	13 ... 1	29 ... 1	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	77 ... ...	383 7 5	29'39	...	Bangalore, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
The King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment), 6th Battalion.	772	Admitted Died Invalided	59 8 ...	...	...	9 ... ...	56 ... ...	...	...	4 ... 1	...	6 ... 2	...	...	4 ... ...	11 ... 1	2 ... ...	...	...	67 ... ...	389 9 5	27'65	...	Ditto
The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 6th Battalion.	546	Admitted Died Invalided	40 5 ...	...	...	9 ... ...	53 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	3 ... 1	...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	19 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	56 ... ...	297 5 7	24'39	...	Ditto
The Prince of Wales's, North Staffordshire Regiment, 7th Battalion.	38	Admitted Died Invalided	7 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	28 ... 1	4'72	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
The Gloucestershire Regiment, 7th Battalion.	435	Admitted Died Invalided	47 3 ...	...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	35 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	7 ... 1	...	...	... ... ...	30 ... ...	199 3 2	12'78	...	Bangalore, 1st May to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 9th Battalion.	22	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	21 1 ...	1'05	...	Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.
The Worcester-shire Regiment, 9th Battalion.	42	Admitted Died Invalided	6 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	12 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	...	2 ... 1	...	...	1 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	42 ... 1	3'61	...	Ditto
No. 2 Reserve Battalion.	64	Admitted Died Invalided	60 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	...	3 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	83 ... ...	1'95	...	Madras, 1st October to 31st December 1918.
No. 4 " "	81	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	...	... ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 1 ...	0'12	...	Madras, 1st December to 31st December 1918.



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average numbers constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
		Admitted Died Invalided																							Y. M. D.
12 Comd British antry (No. 5 erve Batta- ).	3,011	Admitted Died Invalided	454 16 1	9 4 1	1 ... ...	21 2 1	415 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... 1	2 ... ...	62 1 18	2 1 5	2 ... ...	35 1 4	14 3 2	35 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	129 ... ...	1,705 33 62	174'11	...	Kirkee, 11th March to 31st December 1918. Detach- ment at Well- ington.	1 7 23
5 Reserve talion.	1,009	Admitted Died Invalided	140 3 ...	1 1 ...	2 ... ...	7 ... 1	147 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... 1	... ... ...	55 1 6	1 ... 4	4 ... ...	15 ... 3	8 ... ...	31 ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	66 ... ...	816 9 36	74'03	...	Kirkee, 11th March to 31st December 1918. Detach- ment at Bel- gaum, 1st Jan- uary to 31st December 1918.	0 11 20
7 Reserve talion.	2,024	Admitted Died Invalided	285 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 3 ...	69 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	20 ... 4	2 2 ...	3 1 ...	37 ... 4	3 ... ...	53 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	67 ... ...	1,372 11 24	78'25	...	Belgaum, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	1 0 0
8 Reserve talion.	1,451	Admitted Died Invalided	308 5 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	1,762 ... 17	... ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... 5	... ... ...	23 ... 15	3 ... 3	3 ... ...	26 ... 3	95 1 ...	38 ... 1	1 ... 1	... ... ...	94 ... ...	2,827 9 70	162'80	...	Secunderabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	1 0 0
4 Combined ish Infan- Depôt.	25	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	0'61	...	Kirkee.	...
RRISON TALIONS.																									
orthumber- Fusiliers, Garrison talion.	1,092	Admitted Died Invalided	534 14 ...	... ... ...	5 1 ...	2 ... ...	342 ... 3	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	26 1 14	4 ... 3	6 3 1	63 ... 12	13 ... 2	21 ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	166 ... 1	1,414 21 117	73'52	...	Ahmednagar, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	2 9 0
Norfolk iment, 1st rison Bat- on.	666	Admitted Died Invalided	126 9 ...	1 1 ...	3 ... ...	5 ... ...	289 2 9	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... 1	... ... ...	26 1 2	3 ... 2	3 1 ...	27 ... 3	9 ... 1	6 ... ...	2 1 ...	2 ... ...	27 ... ...	777 16 48	47'73	...	Quetta, 1st Jan- uary to 15th February 1918, Ambala, 16th February to 15th March 1918, Kirkee, 16th March to 31st December 1918. Detach- ment at Poona, 10th February to 31st Decem- ber 1918.	3 0 0
Lincoln- e Regi- t, 1st rison Bat- on.	456	Admitted Died Invalided	55 1 ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	87 1 2	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	13 1 2	8 1 5	... ... ...	43 ... 9	2 ... ...	19 ... ...	3 2 ...	6 ... ...	151 ... ...	683 10 45	52'80	...	Calcutta, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Lebong, 8th April to 30th October 1918, and Lucknow, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	3 0 0
East rkshire iment, 1st rison Bat- on.	786	Admitted Died Invalided	212 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	35 ... ...	71 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	4 ... ...	13 ... 3	1 ... 2	1 ... ...	33 ... 4	4 ... ...	26 ... ...	3 ... 3	4 ... ...	74 ... ...	806 5 25	56'34	...	Lucknow, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detach- ment at Rani- khet, 27th April to 1st October 1918.	2 9 0



# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XI—concluded.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### Sickness and Mortality.

#### Actuals.

CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Y.
The Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Garrison Battalion.	707	Admitted Died Invalided	57 5 ...	10 2 ...	6 ... ...	68 1 ...	...	...	...	3 ... ...	5 2 ...	3 ... 1	2 ... 2	1 ... ...	13 ... 3	5 ... ...	13 ... ...	...	5 ... ...	44 ... ...	369 11 14	24'63	...	Delhi, 1st January to 31st March 1918 and 10th October to 31st December 1918, Ranikhet, 2nd April to 5th October 1918, Bareilly, 23rd August to 31st December 1918.	2
AlexandraPrinces of Wale's Own Yorkshire Regiment 1st Garrison Battalion.	671	Admitted Died Invalided	123 14 ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	262 1 ...	63 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	11 2 ...	16 1 5	2 ... 2	3 ... ...	14 ... ...	3 ... ...	26 ... ...	3 ... ...	6 ... ...	43 ... ...	852 25 13	42'21	...	Sialkot, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Attock, 1st September to 31st December 1918, and Murree, 1st May to 31st December 1918, and Burbhan, 24th April to 6th October 1918.	3	
The Royal Scot's Fusiliers, 1st Garrison Battalion.	539	Admitted Died Invalided	126 1 ...	2 ... ...	4 ... 1	122 ... ...	...	...	...	7 ... ...	12 1 ...	17 2 4	1 ... 1	...	26 ... 2	11 ... 1	19 ... ...	...	5 ... ...	40 ... ...	643 5 25	33'18	...	Jhansi, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Ranikhet, 14th April to 3rd October 1918. Nowgong. 1st January to 31st December 1918 and Jubbulpore, 1st January to 30th April 1918.	2
The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) 1st Garrison Battalion.	626	Admitted Died Invalided	183 4 ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	31 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	3 ... ...	4 2 ...	17 ... 2	...	1 ... ...	31 ... ...	1 ... ...	20 ... ...	2 ... ...	5 ... ...	69 ... ...	717 8 12	41'50	...	Meerut, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Chakrata, 4th April to 12th December 1918.	2
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 1st Garrison Battalion.	866	Admitted Died Invalided	133 3 1	...	5 ... ...	506 ... 15	...	1 ... ...	...	6 ... 1	...	19 ... 9	2 ... 1	2 ... ...	38 ... 7	33 ... 3	9 ... ...	2 ... 1	1 ... ...	52 ... ...	1,012 7 55	48'28	...	Secunderabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Bellary and Wellington, 1st January to 31st December 1918.	2
The Essex Regiment, 2nd Garrison Battalion.	607	Admitted Died Invalided	224 5 2	...	1 ... ...	257 ... ...	...	...	...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	12 ... 2	16 1 3	1 ... ...	30 ... 3	4 ... ...	10 ... ...	...	4 ... 1	29 ... ...	710 6 19	49'66	...	Nasirabad, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Kamptee, 5th September to 31st December 1918.	2
The Manchester Regiment, 1st Garrison Battalion.	513	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	43 ... ...	11 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	23 1 1	32 2 1	10 ... 3	3 ... 3	1 ... ...	16 ... 1	8 ... ...	7 ... ...	...	16 ... ...	15 ... ...	475 7 21	30'58	...	Fyzabad, 1st January to 20th July 1918, Jhansi, 21st July to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Lebong, 16th May to 17th July 1918.	2



CORPS.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Head-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	Period of service in India.
Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Garrison Battalion.	954	Admitted Died Invalided	187 3 ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	5 ... ...	32 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 ... ...	7 ... ...	4 2 ...	37 ... 22	2 ... 3	1 ... ...	19 1 3	12 ... ...	14 ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	48 ... ...	627 9 60	31'29	...	Cawnpore, 1st January to 31st December 1918, 1st January to 2nd October 1918, Detachment at Shwebo and Allahabad 1st January to 31st December 1918.	2 9 0
Victoria's (Royal Fusiliers), Garrison Battalion.	527	Admitted Died Invalided	79 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	146 6 12	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... 1	... ... ...	43 3 34	2 ... 4	1 ... ...	65 ... 3	8 1 1	20 ... ...	... 1 ...	4 ... 1	47 ... 1	721 19 102	31'42	...	Mandalay 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Thayetmyo 1st January to 31st December 1918.	2 10 0
Gordon Highlanders, Garrison Battalion.	719	Admitted Died Invalided	281 8 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	85 1 ...	175 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	28 8 ...	17 2 2	1 ... 3	1 ... ...	34 ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... ...	962 21 12	33'65	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Burhan 5th April to 7th October 1918.	1 9 12
Albert's Somerset Light Infantry, Garrison Battalion.	671	Admitted Died Invalided	243 4 2	14 8 ...	1 ... ...	4 1 ...	385 ... ...	204 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	32 8 ...	15 2 2	1 ... 3	3 1 ...	22 1 ...	5 ... ...	41 ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	10 ... ...	1,445 28 13	50'93	...	Rawalpindi, 1st January to 6th October 1918, Detachments at Lahore 7th October to 31st December 1918, Attock 1st January to 2nd September 1918.	2 0 0
Bedfordshire Regiment, 2nd Garrison Battalion.	940	Admitted Died Invalided	182 8 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	5 1 ...	318 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... 4	4 ... 4	3 2 ...	39 ... ...	1 ... ...	17 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	36 ... ...	964 13 22	55'25	...	Karachi 1st January to 31st December 1918, Detachment at Hyderabad 15th April to 31st December 1918.	1 9 0
South Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Garrison Battalion.	1,058	Admitted Died Invalided	272 5 ...	... ... ...	4 1 ...	5 ... ...	423 1 ...	14 ... ...	3 ... ...	5 ... ...	4 ... ...	33 2 2	2 4 ...	2 ... ...	51 ... ...	7 1 ...	48 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	179 ... ...	1,620 11 21	84'92	...	Bombay 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Deolali from March to December.	1 8 0
Bedfordshire Regiment, 3rd Garrison Battalion.	753	Admitted Died Invalided	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	100 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	3 2 ...	1 ... ...	30 ... ...	6 1 ...	19 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	91 ... ...	425 4 2	24'08	...	Meiktila 1st January to 31st December 1918. Detachment at Rangoon 1st January to 29th September 1918.	1 7 15
Country Details	3,662	Admitted Died Invalided	776 27 ...	22 10 ...	7 ... ...	37 ... ...	675 1 4	11 ... ...	3 ... ...	12 ... ...	13 1 7	58 2 12	10 1 8	27 4 1	71 1 2	30 1 3	72 ... ...	4 1 1	23 ... 1	585 ... 1	3,559 65 113	304'56	...		
Infantry	54,857	Admitted Died Invalided	11,523 435 8	60 27 1	68 ... ...	415 32 3	14,981 981 77	1,444 ... ...	37 ... ...	205 25 25	472 ... ...	955 34 240	91 10 91	153 29 3	1,448 11 79	683 ... 28	1,150 ... 1	39 15 6	220 1 3	3,501 ... 5	54,521 803 1,236	2,950'87	...		



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XI—continued.

STATION OF REGIMENTS.

Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

Corps.	Average annual strength.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Veneral diseases.	All causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Arrivals in India in 1918.	Stations occupied during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
Garrison Staff and Department.	3,390	Admitted Died Invalided	794 40 1	7 4 ...	9 2 ...	18 3 ...	657 5 3	66 ... ...	4 ... ...	9 ... ...	30 3 ...	95 1 7	6 3 4	11 3 ...	86 ... 9	23 ... 1	95 ... ...	1 1 ...	20 1 ...	138 2 ...	3,188 85 82	478'98	...	
Small Detachments.	1,266	Admitted Died Invalided	194 5 ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	12 2 ...	247 2 1	17 ... ...	3 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 1 2	13 ... ...	2 1 2	3 2 ...	31 1 ...	7 4 ...	19 ... ...	... 1 ...	16 ... ...	30 ... ...	1,043 34 41	117'13	...	
Convalescent Depots.	597	Admitted Died Invalided	154 7 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	118 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... 2	3 ... ...	10 ... 2	2 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	21 ... ...	452 7 10	30'52	...	Deolali 1st January to 31st December 1918.
Malaria Convalescent Depots	290	Admitted Died Invalided	107 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	390 1 29	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	3 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	4 ... ...	597 6 31	21'09	...	Dagshai 1st July to 31st December 1918.
Attached Sections.	3,436	Admitted Died Invalided	1,199 20 ...	6 ... ...	7 ... ...	28 ... 4	1,369 1 16	24 ... ...	19 ... ...	23 ... 3	21 5 3	121 1 15	14 ... 3	20 1 ...	155 2 7	106 ... 5	137 ... ...	7 ... 1	13 ... ...	290 1 4	5,265 43 142	450'08	...	
Royal Army Medical Corps.	1,909	Admitted Died Invalided	546 13 ...	5 3 ...	3 ... ...	15 2 1	527 1 2	6 ... ...	7 ... ...	2 ... ...	6 ... ...	45 ... 4	9 ... 4	8 ... ...	45 ... 1	44 1 1	92 ... ...	2 ... ...	6 ... ...	91 ... ...	2,178 23 34	117'77	...	
Royal Air Force	418	Admitted Died Invalided	182 9 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 4 ...	208 1 ...	69 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	13 2 1	11 1 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... 1	9 1 1	15 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	17 ... ...	713 19 7	29'61	...	
Cavalry . . .	1,677	Admitted Died Invalided	566 33 ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	24 1 ...	113 ... ...	14 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	10 4 ...	24 ... 3	5 1 4	6 ... ...	41 ... ...	7 ... ...	69 ... ...	3 ... ...	6 ... ...	95 ... ...	1,887 46 14	108'57	...	
Artillery . . .	12,051	Admitted Died Invalided	2,324 122 1	4 1 ...	9 3 ...	51 8 ...	3,435 11 16	556 ... ...	37 1 ...	38 ... 3	236 29 1	279 3 46	19 2 11	32 6 ...	354 2 23	143 1 2	344 ... 1	7 4 ...	44 ... 3	656 ... 3	12,715 217 251	576'45	...	
Machine Gun Corps.	2,658	Admitted Died Invalided	697 42 ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	21 5 ...	362 1 ...	94 ... ...	2 ... ...	6 ... ...	105 ... ...	36 ... 2	3 ... 1	14 ... ...	100 ... 1	27 ... 1	79 ... ...	1 ... ...	11 ... ...	140 ... ...	2,540 57 30	102'13	...	
Armoured Motor-Car Units.	157	Admitted Died Invalided	60 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 2 ...	61 ... ...	90 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 1 ...	3 ... ...	6 ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	274 7 ...	8'35	...	
Royal Engineers	3,184	Admitted Died Invalided	698 22 ...	7 1 ...	5 ... ...	39 1 ...	620 ... 1	63 ... ...	3 ... ...	13 ... 2	4 1 1	60 ... 20	... ... 2	11 4 ...	41 2 ...	86 1 7	67 ... ...	2 ... ...	10 ... 1	353 ... ...	2,984 37 72	178'66	...	
Royal Army Service Corps.	2,092	Admitted Died Invalided	364 19 ...	1 1 ...	8 4 ...	26 2 ...	599 2 1	195 ... ...	1 ... ...	9 ... 1	10 1 ...	51 ... 15	2 ... 2	8 ... ...	73 ... ...	76 3 3	54 ... ...	2 1 1	6 ... ...	156 ... ...	2,280 40 57	116'40	...	
Infantry . . .	54,857	Admitted Died Invalided	11,523 435 8	60 27 1	68 8 ...	415 32 3	14,981 32 77	1,444 ... ...	37 ... ...	205 2 25	472 51 11	955 34 240	91 10 91	153 29 3	1,448 11 79	683 11 28	1,150 ... 1	39 15 6	220 1 3	3,501 ... 5	54,521 803 1,236	2,950'87	...	
GRAND TOTAL	87,982	Admitted Died Invalided	19,308 775 10	91 37 1	117 18 ...	663 62 8	23,687 57 147	2,638 ... ...	109 1 ...	316 2 35	911 97 19	1,646 41 354	154 18 126	273 52 3	2,407 18 123	1,217 22 49	2,150 ... 2	64 22 9	360 2 8	5,498 3 12	50,637 1,424 2,007	5,286'61	...	



# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XII.

STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

*SICKNESS and MORTALITY among OFFICERS, WOMEN and CHILDREN of the BRITISH ARMY in 1918*

	OFFICERS.			WOMEN.			CHILDREN.		
	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.
STRENGTH . . . . .	2,032	2,323	4,524	751	730	1,481	1,324	1,300	2,624
CASES REMAINING FROM 1917 . . . . .	22'6	47'8	34'7	13'3	11'0	12'2	4'5	11'5	8'0
CONSTANTLY SICK . . . . .	53'40	55'40	52'58	19'49	23'33	21'38	13'09	24'65	18'81
INVALIDING . . . . .	22'6	75'3	48'9	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADMISSIONS.									
Cholera . . . . .	350'4	306'9	318'7	81'2	83'6	82'4	47'6	59'2	53'4
Erysipelas . . . . .	0'5	2'2	1'3	...	...	...	1'5	...	0'8
Small-pox . . . . .	4'4	3'9	4'2	...	9'6	4'7	3'0	2'3	2'7
Scarlet fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'9	24'6	20'2
Whooping cough . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'4	14'6	17'5
Typhoid fever . . . . .	10'8	15'9	13'0	12'0	1'4	6'8	4'5	0'8	2'7
Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	156'5	158'4	151'6	20'0	69'9	44'6	15'9	87'7	51'4
Enteric fever . . . . .	121'6	2'2	55'7	4'0	...	2'0	...	...	...
Diarrhoea of uncertain origin . . . . .	3'9	9'9	7'1	...	5'5	2'7	...	6'9	...
Emphysema of the Lungs . . . . .	1'5	4'7	3'1	4'0	2'7	3'4	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'0	...	1'5
Pneumonia . . . . .	8'4	7'7	7'7	9'3	6'8	8'1	3'8	4'6	4'2
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	40'8	43'5	40'7	6'7	38'4	22'3	24'9	80'0	52'2
Enteritis . . . . .	14'3	52'9	33'6	5'3	6'8	6'1	3'8	6'2	5'0
Colic . . . . .	82'2	71'5	73'8	14'6	8'2	11'5	19'6	28'5	24'0
Pyæmic Abscess . . . . .	1'5	1'3	1'3	1'3	...	0'7	0'8	...	0'4
Septicæmia, Congestion . . . . .	14'8	6'5	9'9	4'0	1'4	2'7	...	...	...
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'8	8'5	6'1
Septicæmia and Debility . . . . .	...	...	...	158'5	98'6	129'0	42'3	23'8	33'2
Septicæmia and other affections . . . . .	...	...	...	42'6	26'2	34'4	...	...	...
Septicæmia connected with and consequent on parturition . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4'1	2'0	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to women . . . . .	...	...	...	42'6	47'9	45'2	...	...	...
Septicæmia . . . . .	12'3	28'8	20'3	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	1,471'9	1,319'0	1,344'6	532'6	675'3	603'0	323'3	544'6	432'9
DEATHS.									
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	...	0'38
Small-pox . . . . .	0'49	0'43	0'44	...	1'37	0'68	...	1'54	0'76
Scarlet fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	0'77	0'76
Typhoid fever . . . . .	...	0'43	0'22	2'66	...	1'35	1'51	...	0'76
Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	0'49	...	0'22	...	...	...	0'76	...	0'38
Diarrhoea of uncertain origin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroke . . . . .	0'49	...	0'22	...	...	...	0'76	...	0'38
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	0'98	0'86	0'88	1'33	...	0'68	...	...	...
Emphysema of the Lungs . . . . .	...	0'86	0'44	2'66	1'37	2'03	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	...	0'38
Convulsions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'27	0'77	1'52
Pneumonia . . . . .	2'95	0'86	1'77	7'99	1'37	4'73	1'51	1'54	1'52
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	1'48	...	0'66	...	...	...	3'78	0'77	2'29
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	...	0'38
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	1'33	...	0'68	...	0'77	0'38
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'51	0'77	1'14
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	...	0'38
Septicæmia . . . . .	0'49	0'43	0'44	...	...	...	0'76	3'08	1'91
Septicæmia, Debility and Premature birth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia and affections connected with and consequent on parturition . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths not reported in medical returns . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	17'72	15'50	15'92	34'62	15'07	24'98	24'92	15'38	20'20
TOTAL INCLUDING DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES:	...	...	16'14	...	...	...	...	...	...

## TABLE XIII.

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN BY AGES AND CAUSES.

AGE AT DEATH.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercular Diseases.	Convulsions.	Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia, Debility and Immaturity at birth.	ALL CAUSES.	Average Annual Strength.	Death rate per 1,000 of strength.	Liability. (The previous column expressed in
Under 6 months . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	3*	18	236	76.27	45
Between 6 and 12 months . . . . .	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	8	266	30.08	17
„ 12 and 18 „ . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	289	6.92	4
„ 18 and 24 „ . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	287	6.97	4
„ 2 years and 5 years . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	569	15.82	9
„ 5 „ and 10 „ . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	534	14.98	8
„ 10 „ and 15 „ . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	342	17.54	10
„ 15 „ and upwards . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	1	2	3	2	1	...	1	5	7	1	1	3	3	53	2,624	20.20	...

\* Premature birth 3.



## II.—INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE C.  
STATIONS by ARMIES.

STATIONS.	Height above the sea- level in feet.*	Authority for height.†	STATIONS.	Height above the sea- level in feet.*	Authority for height.†	STATIONS.	Height above the sea- level in feet.*	Authority for height.†
NORTHERN ARMY:—			SOUTHERN ARMY:—			EXTRA INDIA NOT IN INDIAN COMMAND.		
Abbottabad . . . . .	4,010	S. D.	Agar . . . . .	1,671	S. D.	Berbera (British Somaliland)	...	S. D.
Agra . . . . .	522	"	Ahmedabad . . . . .	159	"	Khatmandu (Nepal) . . .	4,045	S. D.
Alipore . . . . .	18	"	Ahmednagar . . . . .	2,171	"	Kowloon—(China) . . .	...	"
Allahabad . . . . .	311	"	Ajmer . . . . .	1,627	"			
Almora . . . . .	5,494	"	Anandi . . . . .	...	"			
Ambala . . . . .	902	"	Arangaon . . . . .	...	"			
Amritsar . . . . .	756	"	Aungban . . . . .	4,244	S. D.			
Bakloh . . . . .	4,585	S. G.	Aurangabad . . . . .	1,905	M. D.			
Bannu . . . . .	1,250	S. D.	Bangalore . . . . .	2,999	S. D.			
Banda Daud Shah Camp .	...	"	Baroda . . . . .	130	"			
Baragali . . . . .	7,188	S. D.	Belgaum . . . . .	2,520	"			
Bareilly . . . . .	561	"	Bellary . . . . .	1,481	"			
Barian . . . . .	7,133	I. B.	Bhamo . . . . .	385	"			
Barrackpore . . . . .	24	S. D.	Bikaner . . . . .	...	"			
Benares . . . . .	256	"	Bombay . . . . .	20	S. D.			
Bharatpur . . . . .	...	"	Chaman . . . . .	4,317	"			
Burhan . . . . .	1,255	S. D.	Cannanore . . . . .	40	"			
Campbellpore . . . . .	1,180	"	Deesa . . . . .	...	"			
Cawnpore . . . . .	407	"	Deolali . . . . .	1,892	S. D.			
Chakdara . . . . .	2,358	"	Deoli . . . . .	1,122	S. G.			
Chaklala . . . . .	...	"	Dhond . . . . .	...	"			
Chamiari and Kuldana	...	"	Erinpura . . . . .	872	S. D.			
Camp . . . . .	...	"	Fort Sandeman . . . . .	4,600	"			
Changlagali . . . . .	8,420	S. D.	Goona . . . . .	1,617	S. G.			
Cherat . . . . .	4,286	"	Gumbaz . . . . .	3,050	"			
Chitral . . . . .	4,980	"	Hindubagh . . . . .	5,821	S. D.			
Dargai . . . . .	1,540	"	Hyderabad (Sind) . . .	94	"			
Dehra Dun . . . . .	2,229	"	Jaipur . . . . .	1,582	"			
Delhi . . . . .	706	"	Jhansi . . . . .	847	"			
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	566	"	Jhalpat Camp . . . . .	...	"			
Dharmasala . . . . .	4,500	"	Jodhpur . . . . .	...	"			
Dholpur . . . . .	...	"	Jubbulpore . . . . .	1,318	S. D.			
Dinapore . . . . .	171	S. D.	Kamptee . . . . .	938	"			
Dunera Camp . . . . .	...	"	Karachi . . . . .	33	"			
Fatehgarh . . . . .	467	S. D.	Khandala . . . . .	...	"			
Ferozepore . . . . .	645	"	Kila Saifulla . . . . .	5,080	S. D.			
Fort Cavagnary . . . .	6,100	"	Kirkee . . . . .	1,853	"			
Fort Jamrud . . . . .	1,550	"	Loralai . . . . .	4,699	"			
Fort Lockhart . . . . .	6,613	"	Lwekaw . . . . .	...	"			
Fort William . . . . .	17	S. G.	Mandalay (Fort Dufferin)	246	S. D.			
Fyzabad . . . . .	327	S. D.	Manmad . . . . .	...	"			
Gujranwala . . . . .	...	"	Maymyo . . . . .	3,508	S. D.			
Ghoom . . . . .	7,300	S. D.	Mhow . . . . .	1,927	"			
Gyantsi . . . . .	12,895	"	Meiktila . . . . .	773	"			
Hangu . . . . .	2,708	"	Murgha . . . . .	5,012	"			
Hoshiarpur Camp . . .	...	"	Musakhel . . . . .	4,400	"			
Jhelum . . . . .	759	S. D.	Nasirabad . . . . .	1,461	"			
Jullundur . . . . .	900	S. G.	Neemuch . . . . .	1,613	"			
Jutogh . . . . .	6,778	S. D.	Nowgong . . . . .	735	"			
Kahi Camp . . . . .	...	"	Ootacamund . . . . .	7,440	"			
Kakul Camp . . . . .	...	"	Pachmarhi . . . . .	3,490	"			
Kalabagh (Murree Hills)	7,983	S. G.	Pishin . . . . .	5,063	"			
Khairagali . . . . .	7,678	S. D.	Poona . . . . .	1,864	"			
Kila Drosh . . . . .	4,340	"	Port Blair . . . . .	85	"			
Kohat . . . . .	1,700	"	Quetta . . . . .	5,507	"			
Kotgarh Camp . . . . .	...	"	Rajkot . . . . .	421	"			
Lachi Camp . . . . .	...	"	Rangoon . . . . .	15	"			
Lahore Cantonment . .	706	S. D.	Santa Cruz . . . . .	58	"			
Lansdowne . . . . .	6,060	"	Satara . . . . .	2,200	"			
Lucknow . . . . .	320	"	Saugor . . . . .	1,753	"			
Malakand . . . . .	2,740	"	Secunderabad and Balarum	1,773	"			
Mandi . . . . .	...	"	Shelabagh . . . . .	6,380	I. B.			
Mardan . . . . .	1,000	S. D.	Shwebo . . . . .	345	S. D.			
Meerut . . . . .	727	"	Sehore . . . . .	1,616	"			
Miranshah Camp (Dardoni)	3,036	"	Sibi . . . . .	436	"			
Moradabad . . . . .	655	"	St. Thomas' Mount and	...	"			
Multan . . . . .	404	"	Madras . . . . .	250	"			
Montgomery . . . . .	600	I. B.	Sumerpore . . . . .	393	"			
Muttra . . . . .	557	S. D.	Thamakan . . . . .	...	"			
Nathnagar . . . . .	...	"	Thayetmyo . . . . .	145	S. D.			
Nowshera . . . . .	966	S. D.	Trichinopoly . . . . .	254	"			
Nainital . . . . .	6,400	"	Trivandrum . . . . .	50	"			
Patiala . . . . .	...	"	Vizianagram . . . . .	...	"			
Peshawar . . . . .	1,149	S. D.						
Phillour . . . . .	...	"						
Ranikhet . . . . .	5,980	S. D.						
Rawalpindi . . . . .	1,687	"						
Rewat Camp . . . . .	...	"						
Risalpur . . . . .	1,014	S. D.						
Rurki . . . . .	877	"						
Shillong . . . . .	4,921	"						
Sialkot . . . . .	829	"						
Simla . . . . .	7,230	"						
Sitapur . . . . .	444	"						
Solon . . . . .	5,078	"						
Takdah . . . . .	5,300	"						
Tank . . . . .	880	"						
Thal . . . . .	2,450	"						
Uttershisha Camp . . .	...	"						

\* These heights are usually those of the survey-marks or of the mercury surface in barometer-cisterns of Meteorological observatories.

† S. D. = Survey Department (Map Publication Office); S. G. = Surveyor-General of India; I. B. = Intelligence Branch of the Division Chief of the Staff; M. D. = Meteorological Department.



## TABLE XIV.

## RATIOS of ARMIES.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XVI.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	Army of India.*
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH . . . . .	195,426	141,990	341,458
CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH . . . . .	38·5	44·7	40·7
I.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—			
Influenza . . . . .	141·0	133·1	136·8
Cholera . . . . .	0·2	0·3	0·2
Small-pox . . . . .	0·8	1·2	1·0
Enteric Fever . . . . .	0·8	0·9	0·8
Malaria . . . . .	120·2	142·9	129·7
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	21·3	1·1	12·7
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	4·2	1·2	3·0
Plague . . . . .	0·3	0·5	0·4
Tubercle of the Lungs . . . . .	2·6	2·4	2·5
Pneumonia . . . . .	21·6	17·1	19·6
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	56·5	61·3	58·1
Dysentery . . . . .	9·4	17·4	12·7
Diarrhœa . . . . .	16·7	31·0	22·6
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	0·1	0·1	0·1
{ Congestion and Inflammation . . . . .	0·9	0·8	0·9
Scurvy . . . . .	0·4	1·0	0·7
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	40·5	71·3	53·1
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	827·1	906·3	856·3
II.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—			
Cholera . . . . .	0·14	0·13	0·13
Small-pox . . . . .	0·09	0·20	0·13
Enteric Fever . . . . .	0·26	0·32	0·28
Malaria . . . . .	0·94	1·09	1·00
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	0·01	...	0·00
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	0·06	0·05	0·06
Plague . . . . .	0·11	0·29	0·18
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	0·25	0·34	0·28
Tubercle of the Lungs . . . . .	0·71	0·53	0·63
Pneumonia . . . . .	6·63	5·31	6·02
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	1·65	2·18	1·86
Dysentery . . . . .	0·24	0·37	0·29
Diarrhœa . . . . .	0·03	0·05	0·04
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	0·02	0·04	0·02
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	0·03	0·01	0·02
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	29·14	29·88	29·17

\* Including Group Extra India and troops on the line of march.

## TABLE XV.

## RATIOS of GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XVI.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.												
	I Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	II Burma Inland.	III Assam.	IV Bengal and Orissa.	V Gange- tic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	VI Upper Sub- Hima- laya.	VII N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Raj- putana.	VIII S.-E. Rajpu- tana, Central India, and Gujarat.	IX Dec- can.	X West- ern Coast.	XI South- ern India.	XII Hill Stations.	Arm of India
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	2,560	5,846	...	5,376	22,462	94,424	57,695	35,397	50,342	6,042	14,106	43,166	341,400
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH .	27'0	37'3	...	30'9	34'0	35'1	52'4	37'1	46'7	49'8	34'5	42'8	40'0
III.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Influenza . . . . .	27'0	97'0	...	251'7	114'2	118'1	150'8	157'8	131'3	122'8	117'4	172'9	130'0
Cholera . . . . .	0'4	0'2	...	2'2	0'4	0'1	...	...	0'6	0'7	0'6	0'3	0'0
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'6	1'2	0'7	0'5	1'0	3'1	3'9	0'4	0'0
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'6	0'4	1'5	0'6	0'7	2'5	0'1	1'6	0'0
Malaria . . . . .	185'2	105'9	...	51'7	44'1	78'7	259'7	108'4	99'7	115'7	36'9	206'8	12'0
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8'2	8'1	53'5	4'4	0'0	...	...	2'9	1'0
Pyrexia of uncertain origin .	...	1'0	...	0'2	0'2	5'0	1'7	0'6	0'1	22'8	0'1	5'5	0'0
Plague . . . . .	...	0'2	...	...	0'2	0'4	0'2	0'5	0'6	0'3	1'1	0'0	0'0
Tubercle of the Lungs .	4'7	1'5	...	1'9	2'4	2'6	2'6	2'0	2'4	2'2	1'6	3'6	0'0
Pneumonia . . . . .	33'6	10'3	...	9'5	19'2	21'9	24'8	14'3	18'3	19'0	6'9	20'2	0'0
Respiratory Diseases . .	50'0	59'7	...	34'8	55'4	56'8	63'1	52'1	73'0	52'5	42'1	56'0	5'0
Dysentery . . . . .	10'5	11'8	...	6'1	5'1	10'3	12'0	5'6	31'2	28'1	2'1	10'1	1'0
Diarrhœa . . . . .	5'5	22'8	...	22'9	21'1	13'0	22'2	21'1	41'3	48'7	11'6	26'2	2'0
Hepatic { Abscess . . . . .	...	0'2	...	...	...	0'1	0'03	0'03	0'1	0'2	0'1	0'1	0'0
{ Congestion . . . . .	0'8	1'0	...	0'2	2'2	0'5	1'0	0'6	1'2	1'5	0'4	0'9	0'0
{ Inflammation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'1	0'7	0'5	0'8	0'4	9'4	...	0'7	0'0
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'1	0'7	0'5	0'8	0'4	9'4	...	0'7	0'0
Venereal Diseases . . .	42'6	143'5	...	31'4	49'8	47'2	35'3	35'4	78'1	208'2	89'6	37'2	5'0
ALL CAUSES .	576'2	750'8	...	823'8	742'2	722'0	1,090'7	800'5	983'8	999'0	638'9	911'6	85'0
IV.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Cholera . . . . .	0'39	0'17	...	1'67	0'13	0'07	...	...	0'26	...	0'21	0'19	0'0
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0'14	0'07	0'03	0'16	...	1'13	0'09	0'0
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'09	0'16	0'50	0'08	0'26	0'66	...	0'67	0'0
Malaria . . . . .	3'91	2'22	...	1'49	0'22	0'88	1'61	0'73	0'75	0'50	0'71	1'16	1'0
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	0'0
Pyrexia of uncertain origin .	...	...	...	...	0'04	0'06	0'07	0'06	0'06	...	...	0'07	0'0
Plague . . . . .	...	0'17	...	...	0'04	0'19	0'07	0'42	0'34	0'17	0'35	...	0'0
Circulatory Diseases . .	...	1'37	...	0'19	0'27	0'24	0'14	0'14	0'34	1'16	0'57	0'30	0'0
Tubercle of the Lungs . .	0'78	0'17	...	0'74	0'40	0'60	0'80	0'40	0'52	...	0'21	1'20	0'0
Pneumonia . . . . .	7'03	2'91	...	2'42	4'76	7'58	7'21	3'67	5'74	4'30	1'91	6'74	6'0
Respiratory Diseases . .	3'12	0'68	...	1'30	0'93	1'61	2'34	2'51	1'77	1'32	1'76	3'20	1'0
Dysentery . . . . .	0'39	0'51	...	0'19	0'18	0'36	0'09	0'11	0'68	...	0'21	0'21	0'0
Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	0'09	0'03	0'06	...	0'07	0'02	0'0
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	0'08	...	0'07	0'02	0'0
Anæmia and Debility . .	...	...	...	0'37	...	0'02	0'03	...	...	0'17	...	0'02	0'0
ALL CAUSES .	17'97	21'04	...	27'72	20'12	30'74	31'42	28'39	32'86	21'52	22'60	31'14	29'0

\*Including Group Extra India and troops on the line of march.



TABLE XVI.

RATIONS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.														2. DEATH RATE.									
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
rt Blair . . .	188 {	367'0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	117'0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5'3 ...	... ...	... ...	26'6 ...	5'3 ...	5'3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10'6 ...	5'3 ...	941'5 5'32 }	37'2	5'3 ...	... ...	... ...
ngoon . . .	2,372 {	... ...	0'4 0'42	... ...	... ...	190'6 4'22	... ...	... ...	... ...	3'8 ...	5'1 0'84	36'3 7'59	51'9 3'37	11'0 0'42	5'5 ...	... ...	0'4 ...	... ...	5'1 ...	45'5 ...	547'2 18'97 }	26'1	8'0 ...	23'6 ...	13'9 ...
GROUP I.—BUR- MA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS. }	2,560 {	27'0 ...	0'4 0'39	... ...	... ...	185'2 3'91	... ...	... ...	... ...	3'9 ...	4'7 0'78	33'6 7'03	50'0 3'12	10'5 39	5'5 ...	... ...	0'8 ...	... ...	5'5 ...	42'6 ...	576'2 17'97 }	27'0	7'8 ...	21'9 ...	12'9 ...
ayetmyo . . .	385 {	103'9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7'8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5'2 5'19	39'0 ...	... ...	20'8 ...	... ...	2'6 ...	... ...	13'0 ...	28'6 ...	384'4 7'79 }	18'2	2'6 ...	5'2 ...	20'8 ...
ngban . . .	81 {	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	148'1 ...	... ...	... ...	12'3 12'35	... ...	... ...	12'3 12'35	172'8 12'35	... ...	12'3 ...	... ...	12'3 ...	... ...	37'0 ...	12'3 ...	691'4 37'04 }	24'7	... ...	... ...	12'3 ...
iktila . . .	2,123 {	2'8 2'83	... ...	... ...	... ...	44'3 0'94	... ...	2'8 ...	... ...	2'4 0'94	2'4 0'47	8'5 1'88	57'5 0'94	15'5 1'41	12'2 ...	0'5 ...	0'9 ...	... ...	38'2 ...	193'6 ...	581'3 13'19 }	41'5	34'5 ...	114'0 ...	55'1 ...
rt Dufferin (Man- dalay) . . .	1,815 {	198'9 11'57	0'6 0'55	... ...	... ...	147'1 1'65	... ...	... ...	... ...	2'8 1'10	1'7 ...	11'6 1'65	66'7 ...	17'1 ...	25'9 ...	... ...	1'1 ...	... ...	35'3 ...	206'1 ...	1,107'4 19'83 }	46'8	27'5 ...	75'5 ...	103'0 ...
webo . . .	233 {	4'3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	180'3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12'9 ...	... ...	4'3 4'29	64'4 ...	... ...	38'6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17'2 ...	77'3 ...	879'8 4'29 }	34'3	17'2 ...	25'8 ...	34'3 ...
amakan . . .	110 {	90'9 9'09	... ...	... ...	... ...	436'4 27'27	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9'1 ...	81'8 ...	18'2 ...	218'2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18'2 ...	... ...	1,054'5 81'82 }	27'3	... ...	... ...	... ...
vekaw . . .	83 {	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	48'2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	36'1 24'10	12'0 ...	... ...	168'7 ...	... ...	144'6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	108'4 ...	... ...	795'2 24'10 }	12'0	... ...	... ...	... ...
amo . . .	1,916 {	146'7 25'59	... ...	... ...	... ...	146'7 4'92	... ...	... ...	... ...	2'0 1'97	... ...	15'7 5'91	38'4 0'98	3'0 ...	5'9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7'9 ...	23'6 ...	545'3 40'35 }	23'6	5'9 ...	7'9 ...	9'8 ...
GROUP II.— BURMA INLAND }	5,846 {	97'0 9'24	10'2 0'17	... ...	... ...	105'9 2'22	... ...	1'0 ...	0'2 0'17	3'1 1'37	1'5 0'17	10'3 2'91	59'7 0'68	11'8 0'51	22'8 ...	0'2 ...	1'0 ...	... ...	30'1 ...	143'5 ...	750'8 21'04 }	37'3	19'3 ...	67'6 ...	56'6 ...
rt William . . .	1,332 {	322'8 3'75	... ...	... ...	... ...	31'5 1'50	... ...	... ...	... ...	0'8 ...	0'8 ...	12'0 3'75	24'8 ...	14'3 ...	30'0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14'3 ...	44'3 ...	887'4 10'51 }	33'0	11'3 ...	16'5 ...	16'5 ...
ipore . . .	1,406 {	386'9 14'22	0'7 0'71	... ...	... ...	34'1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14'2 1'42	43'4 0'71	5'7 ...	11'4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	32'7 1'42	55'5 ...	1,091'7 21'33 }	33'4	12'1 ...	24'2 ...	19'2 ...
arrackpore . . .	2,386 {	107'2 14'67	... ...	... ...	... ...	68'3 2'51	... ...	... ...	... ...	1'3 0'42	3'8 1'68	6'3 2'51	37'7 2'51	2'5 0'42	18'0 ...	... ...	0'4 ...	... ...	22'6 ...	13'0 ...	628'2 27'24 }	29'3	6'7 ...	1'7 ...	4'5 ...
athnagar . . .	252 {	488'1 126'9	43'7 31'75	... ...	... ...	99'2 ...	... ...	4'0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11'9 ...	... ...	95'2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4'0 ...	4'0 ...	845'2 158'73 }	19'8	... ...	... ...	4'0 ...
GROUP IV.— BENGAL AND ORISSA }	5,376 {	251'7 17 11	2'2 1'67	... ...	... ...	51'7 1'49	... ...	0'2 ...	... ...	0'7 0'19	1'9 0'74	9'5 2'42	34'8 1'30	6'1 0'19	22'9 ...	... ...	0'2 ...	... ...	22'3 0'37	31'4 ...	823'8 27'72 }	30'9	8'9 ...	11'2 ...	11'3 ...



TABLE XVI—continued.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE.												
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.
B																								
Dinapore . . .	3,670	105'7 18'53	1'4 0'54	...	...	41'7 0'27	...	0'3	...	1'1 0'82	1'6 0'27	19'1 5'45	39'0 1'63	...	21'8	...	0'3	...	21'8	67'8 0'54	697'8 31'06	39'2	18'0 0'27	16'9
Benares . . .	1,862	116'0 18'26	...	...	...	14'5 0'53	...	...	...	1'6 0'53	3'8 1'61	30'6 3'22	74'1 0'53	2'1 1'07	4'3	0'5	2'1	...	7'0	47'3	883'5 28'46	47'8	6'4	22'0
Allahabad . . .	2,268	105'8 12'79	...	0'9	1'8 0'44	30'4	...	...	0'9	3'5	3'5	6'2 2'20	32'6 0'44	5'7 0'44	1'8	...	0'9	...	10'1	73'6	683'4 18'52	42'8	18'1	19'8
Fyzabad . . .	1,606	77'8 4'36	0'6	0'6	3'1 0'62	59'2	...	0'6	...	2'5	2'5	10'0 2'49	53'5	14'9	26'2	...	...	0'6	11'8	68'5 0'62	694'9 11'21	36'7	22'4 '62	17'4
Lucknow . . .	6,310	60'9 4'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'2 0'16	2'4 0'32	26'8 6'81	59'1 0'95	8'7	13'9	...	6'3	...	24'3	37'3 0'16	503'8 14'74	19'0	4'6	13'0
Cawnpore . . .	1,848	393'4 7'58	1'1 0'54	5'8	1'1	56'3	82'3	1'1	...	7'0	6'5 1'08	11'4 1'62	49'8 0'54	0'5	6'0	...	...	...	3'2	49'2	1,534'1 14'07	50'3	12'4	19'5
Sitapur . . .	3,177	72'4 8'81	0'6	0'6	0'6	87'1	10'1	...	0'6	4'1	...	14'5	69'9	5'0	54'1	...	0'3	...	7'2	44'7	720'8 17'94	26'4	5'7	21'1
Fatehgarh . . .	1,721	148'2 14'53	...	0'6	...	154'0 1'74	...	...	...	1'7	1'2	22'7 5'81	67'4 1'74	0'6	40'1	...	0'6	0'6	4'1	57'5	859'3 28'47	45'3	7'6	22'7
GROUP V.—GAN- GETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR.	22,462	114'2 10'37	0'4 0'13	0'6	0'6 0'09	44'1 0'22	8'2	0'2	0'2	2'8 0'27	2'4 0'40	19'2 4'76	55'4 0'93	5'1 0'18	21'1	...	2'2	0'1	14'4	49'8 0'18	742'2 20'12	34'0	10'6 0'09	17'8
A																								
Bareilly . . .	7,897	55'5 8'61	...	...	0'5 0'25	24'4 0'25	...	32'5 0'13	...	2'4 0'25	1'0 0'25	17'9 4'05	77'4 1'14	19'2 0'13	16'0	...	0'3	0'1	15'4	62'4	890'6 18'61	36'6	7'9	32'4
Moradabad . . .	564	574'5 23'05	...	...	...	101'1	...	...	...	1'8	1'8	5'3	44'3 1'77	241'1	31'9	...	...	...	51'4	78'0	1,578'0 28'37	53'2	1'8	42'6
Rurki . . .	5,915	59'2 18'77	...	0'3	...	121'6 2'20	0'2	...	0'2	0'5	2'4	11'5 2'87	21'8 1'52	40'1	3'4	0'2	0'2	...	5'1	35'8	475'7 33'47	29'4	3'4	16'4
Dehra Dun . . .	3,702	191'8 6'48	...	...	0'8	87'0 0'81	...	...	...	1'4	11'1	15'1 6'21	88'3 1'62	7'3	13'0	...	1'4	0'3	9'7	65'1 0'54	832'3 22'96	46'5	5'9	36'5
Meerut . . .	7,900	96'7 14'94	0'1	3'8 0'76	...	21'0 0'13	...	...	0'4	0'6	1'5	22'7 8'86	111'3 1'14	4'4	5'6	...	0'8	...	7'7	63'2 ...	643'3 31'90	36'7	11'0	29'1
Delhi . . .	4,482	258'8 8'92	...	0'9 0'22	0'2	62'0 0'22	...	...	...	4'2	1'6	16'5 4'46	23'6 0'22	12'0	19'9	...	0'7	...	6'0	57'6	863'0 16'96	16'96	8'3	24'3
Ambala . . .	8,468	118'4 3'66	...	0'5	0'6	81'8 1'65	...	3'9	...	2'6	3'4	41'6 20'43	26'5 2'72	4'1	12'5	...	0'2	0'1	6'6	44'6	668'0 30'82	34'8	4'6	14'8
Patiala . . .	480	277'1 72'92	...	...	...	102'1	...	...	...	2'1	...	4'2	27'1	...	...	...	...	...	4'2	33'3	562'5 72'92	16'7	6'2	20'8
B																								
Phillour . . .	314	60'5 6'37	...	...	...	1,659'2 3'18	...	66'9	...	...	...	12'7	12'7	...	28'7	...	...	...	12'7	57'3	2,219'7 22'29	57'3	9'6	9'6
Jullundur . . .	7,971	61'5 11'29	...	1'3	0'8 0'25	68'7 0'88	...	0'8	0'9	2'6	1'9	12'4 3'39	34'7 0'50	...	4'8	0'3	0'3	...	10'9	27'1	454'4 19'45	22'1	3'0	10'7
Hoshiarpur Camp.	189	222'2 15'87	...	...	...	153'4 5'29	...	...	...	...	...	31'7 5'29	42'3	...	132'3	...	...	...	15'9	21'2	1,000'6 26'46	21'2	5'3	5'3
Mandi . . .	3	...	...	...	...	575'8	...	515'2	...	...	...	...	212'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'3	2,121'2	60'6	30'3	...
Ferozepore . . .	4,872	44'5 9'24	1'2	2'1	1'0	79'4 0'82	52'5	2'7	0'4	3'1	3'3	40'2 0'62	70'0 1'64	25'2	6'4	...	1'6	0'4	24'6	51'9	870'5 27'71	41'3	6'6	14'4
Lahore Cantonment	6,791	172'6 16'35	...	0'6	0'1	80'3 1'77	24'4	...	0'3	1'8	1'3	38'1 13'69	88'2 2'06	3'2	13'8	...	0'3	...	10'7	59'2	928'9 37'99	47'6	4'9	31'5
Amritsar . . .	1,367	479'8 220'92	...	...	...	26'3 1'46	2'2	...	...	1'5	0'7	27'1 6'58	46'1 0'73	2'2	10'2	...	...	...	9'5	71'0	934'2 237'75	49'8	12'4	27'8
Dunera Camp . . .	227	...	...	...	...	118'9 4'41	...	...	...	4'4	...	17'6 4'41	30'8 4'41	4'4	26'4	...	...	...	...	22'0	524'2 17'62	13'2	4'4	4'4
Gujranwala . . .	21	1,095'2 238'10	...	...	...	381'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	191'5	142'9	...	...	...	...	95'2	95'2	2,381'0 238'10	95'2	47'6	47'6
Sialkot . . .	10,029	107'8 18'96	0'1	3'8	1'0	160'2 0'70	...	0'2	...	2'7	1'6	13'9 0'50	33'8 0'50	3'3	41'6	...	0'8	0'1	14'9	24'2	662'5 32'21	24'4	2'6	9'1
Jhelum . . .	9,575	119'8 11'91	...	0'5	0'3	30'7 0'10	1'1	3'1	2'	2'1	3'2	15'8 5'64	78'4 2'40	1'9	5'8	...	0'1	...	17'9	25'4	672'6 28'93	36'9	3'8	7'9
Rawalpindi . . .	11,657	96'1 13'21	...	0'7	0'3	47'1 0'86	28'4	7'6	...	3'6	3'3	22'6 6'95	43'2 0'69	4'2	4'3	0'1	0'3	0'3	11'8	68'6	690'0 25'65	38'6	5'9	6'3
Chaklala . . .	232	...	...	...	...	120'7	...	...	...	...	...	34'5	8'6	38'8	25'9	...	4'3	...	12'9	21'6	413'8	17'2	...	...
Burhan . . .	751	25'3	...	1'3	...	70'6	...	...	...	...	1'3	21'3	101'2	2'7	...	...	...	...	8'0	13'3	629'8 13'32	28'0	1'3	...
Campbellpore . . .	987	284'7 19'25	...	...	...	305'0 3'04	...	1'0	...	6'1	5'1	11'1 4'05	64'8 2'03	35'5	30'4	1'0	...	53'7	64'8	17'2	1,229'0 30'40	40'5	4'1	4'1
GROUP VI.— UPPER SUB- HIMALAYA.	94,424	118'1 15'62	0'1 0'07	1'2 0'14	0'4 0'16	78'7 0'88	8'1	5'0	0'4	2'4 0'24	2'6 0'60	21'9 7'58	56'8 1'61	10'3 0'36	13'0 0'01	0'1 0'02	0'5 0'03	0'7	12'7	47'2	722'0 30'74	35'1	5'5	19'9
A																								
Mardan . . .	2,804	158'7 16'76	...	...	4'6 1'43	122'7 ...	309'2	5'0	...	2'5	2'9	24'6 5'35	133'0 2'50	4'3	11'8	...	1'8	...	25'3	18'2	1,328'8 29'60	47'1	2'9	2'9
Nowshera . . .	6,829	246'2 19'33	...	...	1'3 0'59	90'2 0'44	5'0	2'3	0'1	1'0	4'2	14'2 3'81	54'9 3'51	4'4	16'0	...	...	0'1	14'6	22'3	878'6 32'51	41'4	4'1	7'2
Risalpur . . .	2,747	234'8 38'59	...	1'5	1'1	125'6 1'46	4'4	...	...	1'5	5'8	20'4 1'82	57'9 1'09	...	15'3	...	...	0'7	6'2	18'9	815'8 47'69	29'9	4'0	3'3
Peshawar . . .	7,603	152'6 19'99	...	0'4	0'4	135'2 0'99	115'2	5'0	...	3'4	1'3	26'0 5'92	44'7 0'66	0'7	21'3	...	0'4	0'3	8'3	40'6	1,011'6 33'28	56'8	6'8	14'9



STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.														2. DEATH RATE.										
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	
Jamrud .	109 {	27.5 ...	...	...	...	440.4 ...	100.9 ...	...	...	...	...	9.2 ...	27.5 ...	...	64.2 ...	...	...	...	...	18.3 ...	1,266.1 9.17 }	27.5	...	18.3	...	
t. .	5,121 {	95.9 976	...	...	2.1 0.58	94.1 1.76	160.9 0.20	...	...	2.1 ...	1.5 0.20	12.5 6.64	74.6 1.95	5.1 ...	11.3 ...	...	1.2 0.20	...	24.0 ...	26.8 ...	805.1 23.04 }	33.6	7.4	8.0	11.3	
. .	899 {	69.0 16.69	...	...	2.2 ...	94.5 1.11	84.3 ...	1.1 ...	...	2.2 2.22	...	7.7 3.34	45.6 1.11	1.1 ...	1.1 ...	...	1.1 ...	1.1 ...	11.1 ...	1.1 ...	521.7 26.70 }	18.9	1.1	...	...	
u .	3,619 {	53.9 7.18	...	...	4.1 1.11	402.8 0.55	85.1 ...	1.4 0.28	...	3.6 10.28	3.9 0.83	41.4 16.30	65.5 9.67	27.4 ...	49.5 ...	0.3 ...	6.6 ...	...	24.9 ...	22.4 0.28	1,526.4 44.49 }	66.6	8.3 0.28	6.4	7.7	
i Camp .	19 {	263.2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578.9 ...	...	...	...	...	
la Daud Shah mp .	14 {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.4 ...	857.1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071.4 ...	...	...	...	...	
Camp .	9 {	...	...	...	...	1,777.8 ...	222.2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000.0 ...	...	...	...	...	
Ismail Khan	3,323 {	443.6 6.92	...	...	3.0 0.60	592.8 2.71	0.3 ...	0.3 ...	0.3 0.30	4.8 ...	5.7 2.11	46.9 14.14	81.6 5.12	6.0 0.30	12.0 ...	...	0.9 ...	...	25.6 ...	29.5 ...	1,873.9 34.91 }	79.7	3.9	6.0	19.6	
. .	2,765 {	199.2 23.86	...	...	2.2 1.45	1,280.2 1.81	9.8 ...	9.0 0.72	...	2.9 ...	0.7 0.36	38.0 13.38	39.8 ...	86.4 0.72	27.5 ...	...	0.4 ...	1.1 ...	52.1 ...	12.7 ...	2,236.1 45.91 }	66.2	1.8	1.4	9.4	
gomery .	1,227 {	114.9 16.30	...	...	...	149.1 0.81	...	...	...	6.8 ...	2.4 0.81	19.6 8.15	17.1 ...	0.8 ...	2.4 ...	...	...	...	32.6 ...	60.3 ...	663.4 29.34 }	29.3	9.6	24.5	26.9	
an .	5,926 {	93.8 16.71	...	2.9 0.17	0.2 ...	150.5 4.22	...	...	0.5 0.17	1.9 0.17	0.2 ...	8.9 2.36	37.5 1.18	0.5 ...	3.2 0.17	0.2 ...	0.8 ...	...	11.5 ...	36.6 ...	670.6 26.83 }	37.0	3.5	6.1	27.0	
ner .	227 {	202.6 52.86	...	...	...	66.1 ...	...	...	...	...	4.4 ...	13.2 8.81	39.6 ...	52.9 ...	8.8 ...	...	...	4.4 ...	17.6 ...	61.7 ...	660.8 61.67 }	30.8	8.8	13.2	39.6	
pur .	156 {	602.6 57.69	...	...	...	141.0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	44.9 ...	12.8 ...	...	51.3 ...	...	6.4 ...	...	6.4 ...	6.4 ...	1,044.9 57.69 }	25.6	...	6.4	...	
B																										
shah (Dar- ni).	2,257 {	0.4 ...	...	...	3.1 0.89	475.9 2.22	21.7 ...	...	...	3.5 0.44	4.9 1.33	93.9 23.92	107.7 1.33	19.5 0.44	155.5 ...	...	1.8 ...	0.4 ...	19.1 ...	19.5 ...	1,467.9 32.79 }	52.9	7.5	3.5	8.4	
. .	959 {	...	...	2.1 1.04	2.1 2.09	316.0 1.04	...	...	...	...	1.0 1.04	17.7 6.26	36.5 3.13	39.6 ...	8.3 ...	...	...	...	11.5 ...	34.4 ...	889.5 17.73 }	32.3	8.3	7.3	18.8	
C																										
pat Camp .	74 {	...	...	...	...	27.0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	54.1 13.51	13.5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5 ...	216.2 13.51 }	13.5	...	13.5	...	
erabad (Sind).	3,358 {	96.5 10.12	...	...	...	129.5 4.47	...	...	0.6 0.30	6.3 ...	0.3 0.30	0.3 ...	10.1 2.68	...	0.9 ...	...	...	...	2.7 ...	54.8 ...	511.3 18.17 }	45.0	3.0	17.6	34.2	
achi .	7,649 {	108.0 12.29	...	1.8 ...	0.3 0.13	274.4 0.78	...	...	0.3 ...	6.4 ...	3.1 1.31	22.0 7.58	100.8 1.44	21.4 0.13	23.3 0.13	...	0.4 ...	2.2 0.13	17.3 0.13	72.3 ...	1,248.7 26.93 }	81.4	13.2	24.3	34.8	
GROUP VII.—N.- W. FRONTIER, INDUS VALLEY, AND NORTH- WESTERN RAJ- PUTANA.		57,695 {	150.8 15.34	...	0.7 0.07	1.5 0.50	259.7 1.61	53.5 0.02	1.7 0.07	0.2 0.07	2.8 0.14	2.6 0.80	24.8 7.21	63.1 2.34	12.0 0.09	22.2 0.09	0.03 ...	1.0 0.03	0.5 0.03	17.5 0.03	35.3 0.02	1,090.7 31.42 }	52.4	6.2 0.02	10.4	18.8



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XVI—continued.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.												2. DEATH RATE.											
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	
A																									
Rajkot . . .	1,504	89·1 15·29	...	0·7	1·3	230·7	...	...	...	1·3	...	31·2 6·00	74·5 0·66	...	16·0	...	...	2·7	12·0	49·9 0·66	1,063·8 25·27	46·5	16·6 0·66	15·3	...
Deesa . . .	1,340	74·6 13·43	...	...	...	133·6 2·24	...	...	1·5 1·49	0·7	1·5 0·75	7·5 2·99	35·8 20·15	...	6·7	...	0·7	...	33·6	32·8	827·6 44·78	35·8	2·2	15·7	...
Ahmedabad . .	3,387	318·0 13·88	...	0·3	1·8 0·89	57·9 0·30	...	...	...	10·3	2·4 0·30	17·1 4·72	70·9 1·48	2·4	69·1	...	0·3	1·8 0·30	17·4	17·4	860·1 24·51	30·4	3·0	7·4	...
Baroda . . .	1,686	459·1 18·98	...	0·6	...	190·4 2·37	...	...	...	6·5	3·0 0·59	17·2 4·15	24·9 1·19	20·2	32·6	...	...	...	20·2	81·9	1,377·2 33·80	61·7	15·4	39·1	...
B																									
Erinpura . . .	867	125·7 44·98	...	2·3	...	63·2 2·30	...	...	6·9 5·77	4·6	5·8 3·46	33·5 12·69	134·9	1·2 1·15	8·1	...	1·2	1·2	11·5	35·8	867·4 70·36	30·2	5·8	13·8	...
Neemuch . . .	729	53·5 14·12	...	1·4	...	150·9	8·2	...	2·7 1·37	...	...	6·9 2·74	...	2·7	21·9	...	1·4	...	12·3	39·8	587·1 13·72	50·8	17·8	6·9	...
Deoli . . .	1,003	90·7 21·93	...	...	...	49·9 1·99	...	...	...	...	1·0 1·00	22·9 9·97	32·9 1·00	...	5·0	...	1·0	...	3·0	17·9	360·9 39·88	17·9	3·0	4·0	...
Nasirabad . .	3,680	182·9 13·32	...	0·3	...	55·7 0·82	...	0·5	...	5·2	4·3 0·82	16·6 4·12	33·2 0·82	1·9	27·7	...	0·8	2·4 0·54	11·7	40·8	644·8 22·01	32·9	7·1	17·1	...
Ajmer . . .	732	116·1 32·79	...	...	...	43·7	...	...	1·4	5·5	2·7	45·1 10·93	43·7	1·4 1·37	2·7	...	...	1·4	2·7	43·7	546·4 47·81	24·6	19·1	5·5	...
Jaipur . . .	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra . . .	338	71·0 14·79	...	...	...	82·8	...	8·9	...	...	3·0 2·96	26·6 8·88	76·9	3·0	17·8	...	3·0	...	23·7	41·4	819·5 26·63	26·6	14·8	8·9	...
Bharatpur . .	194	139·2 56·70	...	...	...	30·9	...	...	...	...	...	41·2 5·15	46·4	5·2	...	...	...	...	10·3	15·5	443·3 61·86	10·3	5·2	5·2	...



STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.														2. DEATH RATE.									
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.
a . . .	4,338	111'3 11'30	...	...	...	12'2 0'23	...	...	...	1'4	0'2 0'23	5'3 1'15	44'3 6'69	...	5'5	0'2	0'5 0'46	...	12'4	31'8	510'6 17'75	28'4	5'1	12'2	14'5
pur . . .	130	215'4 30'77	...	...	...	23'1	...	...	...	...	...	30'8	69'2	...	61'5	...	...	...	53'8	23'1	830'8 30'77	38'5	...	7'7	15'4
si . . .	7,397	115'5 11'22	...	0'4	0'8	205'4 0'48	19'2	...	0'3 0'14	3'4 0'54	0'5	6'1 1'08	42'4 4'46	4'1	23'8	...	0'5	0'3	9'7	46'9	868'5 20'55	38'3	7'9	20'3	18'7
gong . . .	470	153'2 8'51	...	...	...	172'3	...	...	...	...	...	4'3 2'13	23'4	...	6'4	...	2'1	...	23'4	4'3	663'8 12'77	21'3	...	2'1	2'1
na . . .	900	91'1 24'44	...	...	1'1	38'9	...	1'1 1'11	...	3'3	...	4'4	7'8	10'0	1'1	...	...	...	1'1	30'0	312'2 28'89	18'9	4'4	3'3	22'2
r . . .	668	165'2 11'98	...	...	3'0	16'5	...	16'5	...	1'5	6'0	24'0 2'99	28'4	3'0	4'5	...	...	...	3'0	12'0	515'0 17'96	19'5	1'5	4'5	6'0
ore . . .	393	78'9 2'54	...	...	5'1	53'4 2'54	...	...	2'5	...	5'1	5'1	68'7	...	5'1	...	...	...	2'5	38'2	855'0 7'63	53'4	5'1	...	33'1
erpur . . .	301	73'1 6'64	...	...	...	56'5	...	...	3'3 3'32	...	16'6 6'64	23'3 9'97	129'6	6'6	...	...	10'0	...	6'6	6'6	495'0 29'90	16'6	...	3'3	13'3
ow . . .	5,317	145'0 28'40	...	1'1 0'19	0'6	105'7 0'75	1'1	0'6 0'19	0'6 0'56	2'6 0'19	2'6	16'9 4'33	83'7 2'63	18'6 0'38	13'0	...	0'2	0'8	6'6	22'0 0'19	1,042'5 43'26	52'5	4'9 0'19	7'5	9'6
UP VIII.— TH-EASTERN PUTANA, TRAL INDIA, GUJARAT .	35,397	157'8 16'87	...	0'5 0'03	0'6 0'08	108'4 0'73	4'4	0'6 0'06	0'5 0'42	2'6 0'14	2'0 0'40	14'3 3'67	52'1 2'51	5'6 0'11	21'1 0'03	0'03	0'6 0'06	0'8 0'08	11'8	35'4 0'46	800'5 28'39	37'1	6'9 0'06	13'5	14'9
A																									
zor . . .	5,398	135'2 17'04	...	...	2'2 0'56	21'1 0'74	...	...	...	0'2	0'7	32'2 6'30	73'5 1'11	7'2 0'19	2'2	0'2 0'19	0'4	...	16'3	38'3	735'5 29'27	34'1	0'9	21'9	15'6
ulpore . . .	8,323	74'9 19'70	...	0'6	...	159'3 0'96	...	...	...	1'2 0'12	6'6 0'36	38'3 14'54	82'3 4'81	9'6 1'08	18'4	...	1'1	0'1	21'1	42'4 0'12	878'0 43'85	43'1	7'4	14'4	20'5 0'12
ptee . . .	1,752	70'8 12'56	...	0'6	...	152'4 2'28	...	0'6	...	5'1 0'57	2'3 0'57	16'0 5'14	36'0 1'14	4'0	30'3	...	0'6	...	29'7	96'5	1,102'2 25'11	70'2	9'7	24'0	62'8
B																									
amad . . .	928	680'0 23'71	2'2 2'16	...	1'1	143'3	...	3'2	...	3'2	...	...	70'0	183'2	100'2 1'08	...	2'2	...	10'8	34'5	1,394'4 16'94	34'5	9'7	14'0	10'8
angabad . . .	2,057	113'3 7'78	7'8 2'43	1'5 0'49	1'9 0'49	198'8	...	0'5	...	2'9 0'49	1'9 0'49	5'8 1'46	72'4 0'97	12'6	28'2	...	1'0	0'5	11'7	79'7	1,022'4 16'04	41'8	6'3	29'2	44'2
ednagar . . .	3,398	161'9 22'66	...	...	...	77'1 1'18	...	...	0'88	1'2 0'29	2'6 0'59	15'3 3'83	66'2 1'18	23'2 0'29	68'6	...	6'2	2'6	13'2	80'0	1,236'6 35'90	57'1	0'0	43'8	26'2
ndi . . .	2,182	321'7 20'00	...	...	0'5 0'46	155'8	...	0'92	...	3'2 0'92	1'4 0'92	2'7 1'83	63'7 0'46	226'9 0'46	73'3	...	...	0'5	15'6	51'3	1,347'4 29'33	50'9	16'0	12'8	32'5
ngaon . . .	3,021	245'9 21'85	...	4'0	...	147'6 0'33	...	...	...	11'6 0'99	0'3	11'3 3'31	91'0 1'99	100'3 0'99	82'8 0'33	...	0'3	0'3	22'5	44'7	1,301'6 35'75	48'0	8'6	14'9	21'2
nd . . .	1,546	221'9 29'11	...	0'6	...	14'9 0'65	...	...	...	1'9	...	11'0 5'82	73'1 0'65	7'1 1'29	48'5	0'6 0'65	...	...	14'9	10'3	576'3 39'46	25'2	1'3	...	9'1
na . . .	6,892	98'4 10'01	0'3 0'15	2'5 0'14	0'7 0'15	92'6 0'14	...	...	1'5 0'73	4'4 0'29	2'9 0'58	15'1 2'61	71'1 0'87	33'4 1'31	42'7 0'15	0'4 0'14	1'3	0'7	20'6	135'3 0'15	993'9 20'92	46'3	12'8 0'15	55'6	57'0



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XVI—continued.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.												2. DEATH RATE.											
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	
Kirkee . . .	4,512	{ 68'5 32'58	{ 1'3 0'89	{ 2'2 0'66	{ 0'2 0'22	{ 22'2 0'89	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 3'3 1'77	{ 1'3 0'44	{ 2'9 1'55	{ 14'8 4'43	{ 45'7 0'89	{ 2'9 0'44	{ 25'7 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 4'9 ...	{ 102'0 ...	{ 754'0 49'42	{ 51'0 ...	{ 10'9 ...	{ 26'6 ...	
Satara . . .	234	{ 115'4 12'82	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 81'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 4'3 ...	{ ... ...	{ 34'2 4'27	{ 132'5 ...	{ 8'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 4'3 ...	{ ... ...	{ 8'5 ...	{ 25'6 ...	{ 747'9 17'3'9	{ 34'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ 12'8 ...	
Secunderabad and Bolarum.	6,272	{ 101'6 12'28	{ ... ...	{ 0'5 0'32	{ 0'8 0'64	{ 141'4 1'75	{ 0'3 ...	{ 0'2 0'16	{ 0'6 0'16	{ 5'9 0'64	{ 0'8 0'16	{ 6'9 2'71	{ 72'7 1'28	{ 14'5 0'64	{ 37'8 ...	{ 0'3 ...	{ 1'1 ...	{ 0'2 ...	{ 17'5 ...	{ 93'7 ...	{ 934 24'23	{ 45'0 ...	{ 17'4 ...	{ 40'0 ...	
Belgaum . . .	3,827	{ 73'4 22'99	{ 0'5 0'26	{ ... ...	{ 1'0 0'52	{ 14'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 1'8 ...	{ 0'8 1'31	{ 14'4 7'84	{ 100'1 2'35	{ 6'0 0'52	{ 68'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ 1'3 ...	{ ... ...	{ 7'6 ...	{ 126'7 ...	{ 1,220'3 41'02	{ 63'0 ...	{ 26'7 ...	{ 43'4 ...	
GROUP IX.— DECCAN.	50,342	{ 131'3 18'59	{ 0'6 0'26	{ 1'0 0'16	{ 0'7 0'26	{ 99'7 0'75	{ ... ...	{ 0'1 0'06	{ 0'6 0'34	{ 3'1 0'34	{ 2'4 0'52	{ 18'3 5'74	{ 73'0 1'77	{ 31'2 0'68	{ 41'3 0'06	{ 0'1 0'08	{ 1'2 ...	{ 0'4 ...	{ 16'4 ...	{ 73'1 0'04	{ 983'8 32'86	{ 46'7 ...	{ 12'3 0'02	{ 29'7 ...	
Bombay . . .	1,840	{ 182'6 16'85	{ 2'2 ...	{ 5'4 ...	{ 6'0 1'63	{ 139'7 0'54	{ ... ...	{ 74'5 ...	{ 0'5 ...	{ 4'9 1'63	{ 4'3 ...	{ 31'5 8'70	{ 50'5 2'17	{ 34'8 ...	{ 46'2 ...	{ 0'5 ...	{ 2'2 ...	{ 15'8 ...	{ 33'7 0'54	{ 242'4 ...	{ 1,285'9 35'33	{ 98'4 ...	{ 11'4 ...	{ 154'9 ...	
Santa Cruz . . .	803	{ 122'0 6'23	{ ... ...	{ 1'2 ...	{ 5'0 1'25	{ 69'7 ...	{ ... ...	{ 1'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ 2'5 ...	{ 1'2 ...	{ 16'2 ...	{ 49'8 1'25	{ 3'7 ...	{ 16'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ 6'2 ...	{ 33'6 ...	{ 18'7 ...	{ 115'8 ...	{ 689'9 14'94	{ 34'9 ...	{ 11'2 ...	{ 57'3 ...	
Cannanore . . .	1,665	{ 121'3 12'01	{ ... ...	{ 3'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ 19'8 1'20	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 0'6 0'60	{ 6'6 2'40	{ 1'2 ...	{ 4'8 2'40	{ 43'2 1'20	{ ... ...	{ 8'4 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 0'0 ...	{ 21'0 ...	{ 77'5 ...	{ 493'7 21'62	{ 25'2 ...	{ 15'0 ...	{ 35'4 ...	
Trivandrum . . .	80	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 50'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 12'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ 12'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 12'5 ...	{ 175'0 ...	{ 12'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	
Deolali . . .	1,628	{ 63'9 4'91	{ ... ...	{ 1'8 ...	{ ... ...	{ 214'4 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 12'9 ...	{ 1'2 ...	{ 22'1 3'69	{ 68'2 0'61	{ 62'7 ...	{ 110'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 24'0 ...	{ 361'8 ...	{ 1,396'2 10'44	{ 30'1 ...	{ 20'9 ...	{ 120'4 ...	
Khandala . . .	26	{ 76'9 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 38'5 ...	{ 38'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 269'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	
GROUP X.— WESTERN COAST.	6,042	{ 122'8 10'59	{ 0'7 ...	{ 3'1 ...	{ 2'5 0'66	{ 115'7 0'50	{ ... ...	{ 22'8 ...	{ 0'3 0'17	{ 7'1 1'16	{ 2'2 ...	{ 19'0 4'30	{ 52'5 1'32	{ 28'1 ...	{ 48'7 ...	{ 0'2 ...	{ 1'5 ...	{ 9'4 ...	{ 25'0 0'17	{ 208'2 ...	{ 999'0 21'52	{ 49'8 ...	{ 14'7 ...	{ 97'0 ...	
A																									
Bellary . . .	506	{ 351'8 11'86	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 2'0 ...	{ 166'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ 4'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ 2'0 ...	{ 4'0 ...	{ 7'9 ...	{ 51'4 1'98	{ 19'7 ...	{ 59'3 ...	{ ... ...	{ 2'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ 13'8 ...	{ 122'5 ...	{ 1,150'2 15'81	{ 39'5 ...	{ 7'9 ...	{ 53'4 ...	
Bangalore . . .	9,148	{ 121'1 13'55	{ 0'5 0'22	{ 3'8 0'98	{ 0'1 ...	{ 41'2 0'98	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 1'6 0'55	{ 1'9 0'33	{ 1'4 0'22	{ 9'0 2'30	{ 39'4 1'75	{ 1'6 0'33	{ 8'1 ...	{ 0'1 0'11	{ 0'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ 11'0 ...	{ 91'4 ...	{ 670'9 23'50	{ 36'3 ...	{ 8'4 ...	{ 48'1 ...	
B																									
Trichinopoly . . .	2,057	{ 49'1 4'38	{ ... ...	{ 3'9 0'97	{ ... ...	{ 1'9 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 6'3 ...	{ 1'0 ...	{ 1'5 0'97	{ 31'6 1'46	{ ... ...	{ 1'9 0'49	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 25'8 ...	{ 50'6 ...	{ 494'4 13'61	{ 27'7 ...	{ 1'9 ...	{ 25'3 ...	
St. Thomas' Mount and Madras.	2,246	{ 65'9 14'69	{ 1'3 0'45	{ 3'1 2'23	{ ... ...	{ 21'8 0'45	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 4'9 2'23	{ 2'2 0'45	{ 3'6 1'78	{ 63'7 1'78	{ 2'2 ...	{ 24'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ 0'9 ...	{ ... ...	{ 9'3 ...	{ 100'2 ...	{ 469'3 26'71	{ 31'6 ...	{ 9'3 ...	{ 34'7 ...	
C.																									
Vizianagram . . .	149	{ 812'1 46'98	{ ... ...	{ 33'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ 47'0 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 248'3 ...	{ 1,489'9 53'69	{ 47'0 ...	{ 13'4 ...	{ 167'8 ...	
GROUP XI.— SOUTHERN INDIA.	14,106	{ 117'4 12'69	{ 0'6 0'21	{ 3'9 1'13	{ 0'1 ...	{ 36'9 0'71	{ ... ...	{ 0'1 ...	{ 1'1 0'35	{ 3'0 0'57	{ 1'6 0'21	{ 6'9 1'91	{ 42'1 1'70	{ 2'1 0'21	{ 11'6 0'07	{ 0'1 0'07	{ 0'4 ...	{ ... ...	{ 12'9 ...	{ 89'6 ...	{ 638'9 22'60	{ 34'5 ...	{ 7'7 ...	{ 44'1 ...	
Maymyo . . .	1,678	{ 333'7 19'07	{ ... ...	{ 1'2 1'19	{ ... ...	{ 106'7 0'60	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 1'8 0'60	{ 1'2 0'60	{ 13'7 5'36	{ 69'7 4'17	{ 31'6 0'60	{ 23'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ 0'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ 25'6 ...	{ 204'4 ...	{ 1,288'4 32'18	{ 59'6 ...	{ 12'5 ...	{ 109'1 ...	
Shillong . . .	866	{ 70'4 8'08	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 1'2 ...	{ 63'5 1'15	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 4'6 1'15	{ 8'1 2'31	{ 17'3 5'80	{ 35'8 ...	{ 3'5 ...	{ 16'2 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 20'8 ...	{ 78'5 ...	{ 689'4 19'63	{ 39'3 ...	{ 13'9 ...	{ 21'9 ...	
Gyantse . . .	51	{ 568'6 58'82	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 19'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ 19'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 98'0 ...	{ 19'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 862'7 58'82	{ 19'6 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	
Ghoom . . .	450	{ 153'3 48'89	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 97'8 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 2'2 ...	{ 2'2 ...	{ 11'1 2'22	{ 35'6 15'36	{ 53'3 4'44	{ 6'7 ...	{ 6'7 ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 2'2 ...	{ 440'0 75'56	{ 24'4 ...	{ 2'2 ...	{ ... ...	
Almora . . .	2,014	{ 210'0 6'95	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ ... ...	{ 113'7 1'99	{ ... ...	{ 20'4 ...	{ ... ...	{ 3'0 0'50	{ 7'0 3'43	{ 19'4 3'48	{ 78'9 0'99	{ 22'9 ...	{ 16'9 ...	{ 0'5 0'50	{ 0'5 ...	{ ... ...	{ 29'8 ...	{ 64'1 ...	{ 1,041'7 19'36	{ 62'1 ...	{ 5'5 ...	{ 20'4 ...	



STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.														2. DEATH RATE.										
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK-RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	
ikhet . . .	118 {	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	25.4	25.4	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	178.0	847.5 } 16.95	59.3	16.9	84.7	76.3		
sdowne . . .	3,534 {	221.6 4.24	..	0.6	0.6	56.3	..	22.6	..	4.2	4.2	19.0	45.3	5.9	15.6	..	0.8	..	10.8	36.2	788.9 } 14.71	35.4	7.1	10.5	18.7	
kdah . . .	16 {	250.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562.5 } ..	62.5	..	..	..	
garh Camp . . .	57 {	193.0	..	..	..	263.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.5	..	..	..	..	17.5	1,017.5 } 17.54	17.5	..	..	17.5	
la . . .	137 {	731.0	..	..	..	80.3	..	..	..	..	..	36.5	..	29.2	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	1,131.4 } ..	14.6	..	7.3	..	
ogh . . .	65 {	800.0 30.77	..	..	..	200.0	..	..	..	..	..	15.	..	..	107.7	..	..	..	..	92.3	1,707.7 } 39.77	46.2	15.4	46.2	30.8	
on . . .	51 {	5,529.4	..	..	..	..	..	98.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.4	..	..	..	19.6	58.8	2,137.3 } ..	39.2	19.6	39.2	..	
armsala . . .	1,124 {	26.7 7.12	..	0.9	..	232.2	0.9	..	..	0.9	9.8	4.4	2.05	8.0	9.8	..	..	2.7	9.8	26.7	728.6 } 21.35	44.5	8.9	6.2	11.6	
klch . . .	1,668 {	268.6 12.59	..	1.8	..	129.7	..	..	..	1.2	3.6	25.8	57.6	..	9.6	..	1.8	..	1.2	30.0	934.1 } 22.18	42.6	9.6	3.0	17.4	
amiari and Kuldana . . .	608 {	202.3 26.32	..	..	..	23.0	..	36.2	..	1.6	1.6	37.8	80.6	..	1.6	..	..	..	18.1	14.8	784.5 } 52.63	28.0	1.6	..	13.2	
wat Camp . . .	776 {	..	..	..	..	262.9	25.8	..	..	1.3	2.6	14.2	47.7	14.2	21.9	..	..	..	2.6	16.8	618.6 } 6.44	21.9	..	11.6	5.2	
anglagali . . .	60 {	116.7 16.67	..	..	..	66.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.7	..	250.0 } 33.33	16.7	..	..	..	
airagali ! . . .	117 {	8.5	..	..	..	94.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290.6 } 8.55	8.5	..	..	..	
labagh and Baragali . . .	809 {	204.0 34.60	..	..	..	6.2	..	..	..	4.9	..	2.5	33.4	..	39.6	..	..	..	3.7	8.7	394.3 } 37.08	14.8	1.2	..	7.4	
ian . . .	134 {	111.9	..	..	..	74.6	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	22.4	..	37.3	..	..	..	..	7.5	813.4 } 14.93	22.4	..	..	7.5	
bottabad . . .	4,486 {	29.9 7.13	2.9 1.78	..	1.1 0.45	101.4	0.7	3.3	..	3.6	2.2	18.9	79.8	15.8	12.9	..	1.1	0.9	0.22	12.5	45.5	731.4 } 20.51	45.5	7.1	4.0	34.3
kul Camp . . .	39 {	..	..	..	..	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230.8 } ..	..	..	..	..	
tershisha Camp . . .	758 {	58.0	..	..	..	126.6	22.4	69.9	..	..	2.6	4.0	17.2	..	6.6	..	..	1.3	10.6	13.2	485.5 } 3.96	18.5	6.6	2.6	4.0	
itral . . .	149 {	771.8 80.54	..	..	6.7 6.71	33.6	..	..	..	6.7	6.7	6.7	33.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7 } 87.25	47.0	..	..	6.7	
la Drosh . . .	818 {	662.6 64.79	..	..	3.7 1.22	73.3	24.4	..	..	2.4	..	26.9	25.7	..	7.8	..	..	..	4.9	3.7	970.7 } 72.13	47.7	2.4	1.2	..	
alakand . . .	1,262 {	95.1 25.36	..	..	..	46.8	..	..	..	1.6	0.8	19.0	37.2	42.0	30.9	..	11.1	..	7.1	19.0	769.4 } 37.24	33.3	7.1	2.4	9.5	
argai . . .	763 {	391.9 10.48	..	..	..	494.1	..	..	..	2.6	3.9	10.5	45.9	19.7	2.6	..	2.6	..	14.4	34.1	1,880.7 } 19.66	76.0	..	10.5	23.6	
akdara . . .	517 {	278.5 39.95	..	..	..	102.5	1.9	19.3	..	3.9	..	19.3	75.4	3.9	5.8	..	..	..	19.3	19.3	1,056.1 } 42.55	54.2	1.9	7.7	9.7	
erat . . .	154 {	493.5 51.95	..	..	6.5 6.49	64.9	..	26.0	..	..	..	19.5	13.0	13.0	26.0	..	..	..	..	13.0	779.2 } 64.94	26.0	..	..	13.0	
ort Lockhart . . .	523 {	740.0 3.82	..	..	..	19.1	..	3.8	..	..	5.7	7.6	49.7	..	1.9	..	..	..	5.7	..	1,149.1 } 21.03	132.5	..	..	..	
ort Cavagnari . . .	45 {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.6	22.2	..	..	..	..	44.4	..	355.6 } ..	22.2	..	..	..	
angu . . .	723 {	351.3 26.28	..	5.5 1.38	..	215.8	83.0	2.8	..	1.4	1.4	2.8	83.0	1.4	..	..	1.4	..	22.1	13.8	1,120.3 } 40.11	38.7	4.1	4.1	5.5	
ort Sardeman . . .	1,170 {	236.8	..	..	22.2	1,127.4	0.9	..	..	2.6	1.7	18.8	12.0	4.3	153.0	..	..	..	14.5	5.1	1,091.5 } 19.66	67.5	..	2.6	2.6	

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XVI—concluded.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.															2. DEATH RATE.							
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.
Hindubagh . .	108 {	..	..	..	..	203'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9'3	..	..	..	..	..	388'9 9'26	18'5	..	..
Musa Khel . .	94 {	170'2 42'55	..	..	..	1,085'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53'2	..	63'8	..	..	..	..	..	1,436'2 42'55	31'9	..	..
Kila Saifulla . .	34 {	..	..	..	..	794'1	..	..	..	..	..	29'4	29'4	29'4	58'8	..	..	..	..	..	1,000'0	29'4	..	..
Murgha . .	125 {	264'0 240'00	..	..	..	512'0 8'00	..	..	..	..	..	16'0	32'0	80'0	8'0	..	..	..	..	..	1,024'0 248'00	32'0	..	..
Loralai . .	2,103 {	..	..	1'0 0'48	1'0 0'48	513'6 2'38	..	..	..	2'4	2'9 0'95	29'5 10'46	61'3 0'95	0'5 0'48	30'9	..	..	..	..	..	4'3 1,005'7 22'35	35'7	1'0	1'4
Gumbaz . .	29 {	..	..	..	..	103'4	..	..	..	..	..	34'5 34'48	..	..	34'5	..	..	..	..	..	379'3 34'48	..	..	..
Quetta . .	12,078 {	151'3 24'18	..	0'2 0'17	0'9 0'17	214'9 1'74	..	0'1 0'08	..	1'1 0'17	4'1 0'99	23'5 10'76	60'1 3'64	10'3 0'25	41'3 0'08	..	0'3	1'6	13'4	39'4	907'3 44'13	48'0	6'3	11'8
Pishin . .	1,322 {	43'1	..	0'8	..	391'1 0'76	3'0	..	0'8	2'3	3'0	48'4 14'37	68'8 4'54	..	6'1	..	3'0	..	16'6	4'5	905'4 21'18	30'3	1'5	0'8
Shelabagh . .	92 {	304'3	..	..	..	358'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	43'5	..	21'7	..	..	..	..	..	880'4	10'9	..	..
Chaman . .	1,267 {	74'2 3'16	..	..	11'8 7'10	306'2 0'79	..	..	..	..	6'3 1'58	17'4 2'37	70'2 1'31	..	1'6	1'6	0'8	..	..	5'5 0'79	689'2 27'62	27'6	3'9 0'79	0'8
Pachmarhi . .	133 {	368'4 7'52	..	..	..	22'6	..	..	..	..	..	..	22'6	22'6	15'0	..	..	..	..	..	541'4 7'52	22'6	..	..
Ootacamund . .	41 {	48'8	..	..	..	24'4	..	24'4	..	..	..	97'6 48'78	..	24'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	341'5 48'78	..	..	..
GROUP XII.— HILL STA- TIONS.	43,166 {	172'9 15'80	0'3 0'19	0'4 0'09	1'6 0'67	206'8 1'16	2'9	5'5 0'07	..	2'0 0'30	3'6 1'20	20'2 6'74	55'0 2'20	10'1 0'21	26'2 0'02	0'1 0'02	0'9	0'7 0'02	11'9 0'02	37'2 0'02	911'6 31'14	42'8	5'5 0'02	11'7
Marching in India	2,740 {	35'0 0'73	..	0'4	..	172'6	..	11'3	..	1'1	..	12'0 0'73	22'3 0'36	6'2	16'4	..	..	..	1'8	13'1	560'6 3'65	4'7	1'5	4'4



STATIONS, AND GROUPS	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE.													
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa.
EXTRA INDIA.																									
Not in the Indian Com- mand:—																									
atmandu (epal)	61	311'4 ...	...	...	16'4 16'39	245'9 ...	...	32'8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	32'8 ...	49'2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	754'1 16'39	16'4	...	...	
era (British maliland rica)	13	...	...	...	...	153'8 76'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	76'9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153'8 ...	461'5 76'92	...	76'9	76'9	..
oon (China)	1,228	116'7 0'81	...	...	2'4 ...	9'0 0'81	...	0'8 ...	...	4'9 ...	6'5 0'81	6'5 1'63	26'9 1'63	14'7 ...	3'3 ...	...	...	...	30'9 ...	36'6 ...	385'2 7'33	22'0	17'1	4'9	14'7
MY OF INDIA.	341,458	136'8 15'23	0'2 0'13	1'0 0'13	0'8 0'28	129'7 1'00	12'7 0'00	3'0 0'06	0'4 0'18	2'7 0'28	2'5 0'63	19'6 6'02	58'1 1'86	12'7 0'29	22'6 0'04	0'1 0'02	0'9 0'02	0'7 0'02	14'6 0'02	53'1 0'04	856'3 29'17	40'7	7'7 0'04	20'8 ..	24'6 0'01
IA	340,156	136'9 15'28	0'2 0'13	1'0 0'14	0'8 0'28	130'1 1'00	12'7 0'00	3'0 0'06	0'4 0'18	2'7 0'28	2'5 0'63	19'6 6'03	58'3 1'86	12'7 0'29	22'7 0'04	0'1 0'02	0'9 0'02	0'7 0'02	14'5 0'02	53'1 0'05	858'0 29'25	40'8	7'6 0'04	20'8 ...	24'7 0'01
RTHERN ARMY	195,426	141'0 14'96	0'2 0'14	0'8 0'09	0'8 0'26	120'2 0'94	21'3 0'01	4'2 0'06	0'3 0'11	2'4 0'25	2'6 0'71	21'6 6'63	56'5 1'65	9'4 0'24	16'7 0'03	0'1 0'02	0'9 0'04	0'4 0'01	14'5 0'03	40'5 0'05	827'1 29'14	38'5	6'2 0'04	14'9 ..	19'4 0'01
RTHERN "	141,990	133'1 16'01	0'3 0'13	0'1'2 0'20	0'9 0'32	142'9 1'09	1'1 ...	1'2 0'05	0'5 0'29	3'0 0'34	2'4 0'53	17'1 5'31	61'3 2'18	17'4 0'37	31'0 0'05	0'1 0'04	0'8 ...	1'0 0'03	14'8 0'01	71'3 0'04	906'3 29'88	44'7	9'8 0'03	29'4 ...	32'2 0'01

TABLE XVII.

ABSTRACT of the CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS of the most UNHEALTHY STATIONS, SANITARY DEFECTS, IMPROVEMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

(The ratios of sickness and mortality will be found in Table XVI.)

NORTHERN ARMY.

**Kohat.**—The water supply is insufficient and recommendations have been made to increase it.

Some progress has been made in building new lines in place of the old Mac Queen lines. The rebuilding of the Chamberlain Roberts lines is under consideration. *Pucca* surface drains are required. The acquirement of privately owned land within cantonment desirable.

**Bannu.**—Water supply inadequate. The space occupied by the cantonment is very cramped.

The floors in the Fort barracks have been made *pucca*.

**Dera Ismail Khan.**—The water supply is bad and a new piped supply is required.

**Multan.**—Removal system of night soil is still in vogue. The Cureton lines should be demolished and rebuilt. A drainage system required in the *Bazaar*.

**Mardan.**—Accommodation for officers is inadequate. Extension of the cantonment is advocated. Reconstruction of barracks and drainage scheme should be taken in hand.

**Ferozepore.**—The dilapidated Mudki lines have been demolished. A piped water supply from tube wells is advocated. Drainage of the *Suddar Bazaar* is defective.

**Dharmasala.**—New filter beds required.

**Ambala.**—New permanent lines for Indian cavalry are nearing completion. New temporary barracks have been erected in "Neuve Chapelle" lines.

Water supply was scarce owing to the deficient rainfall this year.

The surface drainage system is defective.

**Rurki.**—The present water supply is unsatisfactory.

**Muttra.**—The extension of the city water supply to cantonments is advocated.

**Cawnpore.**—A piped water supply is a necessity. Experiments are in progress with a view to obtaining a supply from two wells, the result is at present uncertain.

The rebuilding of the Indian troops barracks should be taken up.

Electrification of the British Barracks is a necessity.

**Calcutta.**—The Bolly Gunge lines are unsatisfactory and mosquitoes breed in the tanks in the vicinity.

A water carriage drainage system should be introduced for the whole of Fort William. The Indian Infantry barracks here are badly ventilated and unsatisfactory.

**Barrackpore.**—The Indian Infantry lines have no washing places and the latrine and urinal arrangements are unsatisfactory.

**Allahabad.**—The drainage arrangements of the Indian troops lines are unsatisfactory and require reconstruction. The Indian Cavalry lines are dilapidated and badly ventilated and the piped water supply has to be augmented from local wells.

**Benares.**—Extension of piped water supply to cantonments is strongly advocated.

**Fatehgrah.**—The present method of distributing drinking water is unsatisfactory. The troops have no washing places.

**Shillong.**—The Gurkha lines require to be rebuilt.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

**Loralai.**—There has been a scarcity of water for ablution purposes. A scheme has been sanctioned for draining Jackson's *Nala*, the chief source of mosquitoes.

**Mhow.**—Surface water drainage still needs improvement. A scheme has been put forward for sanction.

**Jubbulpore.**—The drainage scheme propounded last year has been temporarily suspended owing to pressure of work.

**Kirkee.**—A proposal to make the Irrigation canal *pucca* has been agreed to.

Reconstruction of the *Bazaar* drainage is necessary. A scheme has been put forward but has not been carried out owing to lack of funds.

A large number of temporary camps have been built, and the Sappers lines reconstructed.

A scheme to increase the water supply is under consideration.

**Neemuch.**—Certain improvements are being carried out as regards the water supply, e.g., construction of new wells.

**Jhansi.**—A water supply scheme is under consideration.

**Deesa.**—Pumps are being fitted to the wells.

**Ahmednagar.**—A scheme for anti-malarial measures at East Ridge has been sanctioned and the work of dealing with *nalas* in the vicinity has been commenced.

**Secunderabad.**—The anti-malarial drainage scheme which is being carried out has had good results in the reduction of malarial incidence.

Incineration of night soil is being started.

**Bangalore.**—Incineration with group latrines has been adopted throughout the camps and barracks.

The water supply has at times been inadequate, a scheme to increase it is under consideration.

A malarial survey is being carried out in conjunction with the civil authorities.

The future of the Baiderhali and Cubton lines is under consideration.



## TABLE XVIII.

*ENTERIC FEVER by months,  
stations, groups, and armies.*

## TABLE XIX.

*MALARIA by months,  
stations, groups, and armies.*

TABLE XX.

*PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by  
months, stations, groups, and armies.*

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		
Blair . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	...	2	5	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	50	42	43	53	50	57	25	16	13	11	31	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UP I.—BURMA EAST AND BAY SANDS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	51	43	43	54	51	59	29	16	15	16	32	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
etmyo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ban . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	20	11	1	4	5	14	8	7	9	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
tila . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	6	15	9	29	24	27	14	43	33	33	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufferin (Man-ay) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	17	7	12	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
bo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	26	7	10	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
nakan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
aw . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	2	8	22	20	7	28	20	14	14	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
no . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UP II.—BURMA LAND . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	22	19	37	29	54	53	43	70	114	71	79	619	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
William . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	16	3	2	...	1	...	2	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
re . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	13	1	2	4	...	2	3	...	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ckpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	7	18	7	9	41	19	15	9	2	1	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
nagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
UP IV.—BENGAL O ORISSA . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	25	37	24	14	47	19	18	20	7	27	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	31	26	17	19	12	22	5	...	1	153	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
ore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	5	3	1	4	6	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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abad . . .	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	18	9	3	4	3	18	6	8	16	...	...	95	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
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ore . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	15	19	25	35	37	74	41	6	5	3	12	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ngarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	6	9	25	16	31	20	12	82	24	14	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
UP V.—GENETIC PLAIN CHUTIA AGPUR . . .	...	1	2	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	13	43	55	76	99	120	91	169	91	62	125	31	28	990	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
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zepore . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	30	49	20	6	9	8	65	158	77	85	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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ot . . .	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	8	10	32	22	46	53	28	12	28	15	9	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89		
am . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
alpindi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	56	30	22	55	60	46	39	49	24	26	24	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
klala . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
an . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
pbelpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	18	16	31	15	91	32	94	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
UP VI.—UPPER HIMALAYA . . .	...	2	3	3	15	8	3	1	5	1	1	1	42	6	33	315	443	538	489	544	1,218	938	1,110	588	508	7,429	28	45	42	39	41	15	79	120	21	3	13	23	469		

\* Stations where neither Enteric Fever nor Malaria nor Pyrexia of Uncertain Origin occurred are not shown in these tables. For annual ratios, see Table XVI.



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XVIII—*contd.*

*ENTERIC FEVER by months,  
stations, groups, and armies.*

TABLE XIX—*contd.*

*MALARIA by months,  
stations, groups, and armies.*

TABLE XX—*contd.*

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN  
months, stations, groups, and armies.

[illegible]



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XVIII—*concl'd.*

*"ERIC FEVER by months, stations, groups,  
and armies.*

TABLE XIX—*concl'd.*

*MALARIA by months, stations, groups,  
and armies.*

TABLE XX—*concl'd.*

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by  
months, stations, groups, and armies.

REGIMENTS, COMPANIES AND BATTALIONS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
<b>A</b>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	</



TABLE XXI.

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups,  
and armies.

TABLE XXII.

DYSENTERY by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.

TABLE XXIII.

DIARRHŒA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.

*STATIONS AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH.															
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Port Blair . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	10	...	2	1	1	...	...	26	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	3	10	...	2	1	1	...	27	2	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	
Thayetmyo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	
Aungban . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meiktila . . .	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	9	7	4	1	3	33	...	1	1	2	2	1	4	6	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	11	13	1	...	...	...	31	...	2	2	...	5	5	7	3	11	2	4	6	...	...	
Shwedo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thamakan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	6	3	8	3	2	...	...	...	
Lwekaw . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhamo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	3	2	17	22	8	6	1	3	69	3	6	4	3	8	18	26	17	17	9	14	8	...	...	
Fort William . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	2	2	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	16	14	...	...	
Alipore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	3	...		
Barrackpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nathnagar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	7	...	
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	1	1	3	9	6	2	3	...	...	8	33	2	1	4	8	4	4	12	5	10	11	34	28	...	...
B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	11	8	9	5	17	5	10	3	3	...
Benares . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	4	...	24	...	5	6	5	5	2	2	...	1	...	4	4	8	...
Lucknow . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	10	8	3	22	3	55	...	1	1	1	3	4	3	0	13	14	11	24	4	...
Cawnpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sitapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	...	16	...	5	5	16	16	11	19	27	11	13	5	25	18	...
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	2	...	...	10	3	5	1	7	3	5	17	14	22	5	29	3	114	18	20	28	38	30	49	55	60	41	36	58	41	...	...
A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	27	11	11	17	4	17	28	17	5	2	2	152	10	4	4	11	13	4	16	15	14	14	15	6	...	...
Moradabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	39	20	16	33	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	
Rurki . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	14	7	33	80	48	30	18	237	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	
Dehra Dun . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut . . .																																								



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XXI-*contd.*

*CHOLERA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.*

TABLE XXII—*contd.*

*DYSENTERY by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.*

TABLE XXIII-*contd.*

*DIARRHŒA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.*

[illegible]



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

*CHOLERA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.*

TABLE XXII--*contd.*

*DYSENTERY by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.*

TABLE XXIII—*contd.*

DIARRHŒA by months, stations,  
groups, and armies.

[illegible]



INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XXI—concl'd.

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXII—concl'd.

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXIII—concl'd.

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups and armies.

STATIONS, GROUPS AND ARMIES.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		
a Saifulla .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
gha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
alai .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
nbaz .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
etta .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hin .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
labagh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
aman .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hmarhi .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
acamund .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GROUP XII.—HILL STATIONS	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	21	14	14	31	42	59	33	52	33	61	67	437	33	20	27	34	119	143	145	188	179	126	75	40	1,129		
arching India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	2	1	17	2	4	3	1	3	...	15	12	2	...	...	3	45		
EXTRA INDIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Not in the Indian Command:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
atmandu (Nepal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
lvloon (China)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ARMY OF INDIA	...	3	1	...	2	5	21	15	4	1	11	22	85	126	149	145	113	197	292	425	563	627	678	647	389	4,351	222	179	273	314	535	644	838	995	1,125	979	932	676	7,712		
RTHERN ARMY	...	...	...	...	1	5	12	11	2	...	11	1	43	62	76	69	65	103	128	151	209	316	202	267	194	1,841	86	76	180	193	271	317	340	342	438	331	395	295	3,264		
RTHERN ARMY	...	3	1	...	1	...	9	4	2	1	...	21	42	62	73	74	48	93	159	269	352	296	475	377	194	2,472	134	98	90	119	260	327	481	639	685	648	537	378	4,396		

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment, detachment, or other unit during the year, with date of occupation. Last month.
1	Governor-General's Body Guard.	150	136	10	Admitted Died Invalided	58 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	22 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 1 ...	12 ... ...	11 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	200 1 4	5'33	...	Dehra April Detachment at Simla Delhi.
2	Governor's Body Guard, Bengal.	41	41	...	Admitted Died Invalided	7 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	28 1 1	1'09	...	Alipore (Calcutta)
3	Governor's Body Guard, Bombay.	70	63	6	Admitted Died Invalided	8 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 1 1	0'45	3	Bombay (local).
4	Governor's Body Guard, Madras.	72	67	10	Admitted Died Invalided	19 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	70 4 3	3'79	...	Madras (local)
5	1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).	1,145	896	14	Admitted Died Invalided	310 25 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	81 2 ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	6 ... 2	17 ... ...	34 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	11 ... ...	801 29 18	29'19	...	Risala March from Poonawar. Detachment Dargai Malakal Allaha October from Sa...
6	Depot 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).	(a) 316	389	5	Admitted Died Invalided	29 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	14 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	3 ... 1	15 ... 1	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	9 ... 3	210 5 8	9'14	1	
7	3rd Skinner's Horse.	996	776	27	Admitted Died Invalided	18 7 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... 1	571 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	15 5 1	20 ... ...	4 ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	886 22 6	23'91	...	Lor October from Rindi. Detachment Musakh Mergha Gumbaz Ma October from I...
8	4th Cavalry	1,031	867	23	Admitted Died Invalided	110 15 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	124 ... ...	137 ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... 2	12 2 ...	44 ... 1	3 ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... 2	7 ... 2	800 18 18	26'52	3	
9	5th Cavalry	665	514	30	Admitted Died Invalided	19 6 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 2	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	61 ... ...	8 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	24 ... 3	20 1 2	532 11 9	15'28	...	Lucknow December 1917 Risala
10	6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.	848	745	10	Admitted Died Invalided	18 2 ...	1 1 ...	4 ... ...	2 ... 1	56 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	... ... ...	8 3 ...	21 1 ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	16 ... 1	13 ... ...	356 10 7	16'45	...	Sialkot, December from Jambad.
11	7th Haryana Lancers.	842	830	17	Admitted Died Invalided	27 5 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	61 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	6 ... ...	6 ... ...	27 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	8 ... 1	432 8 10	20'03	...	Bolarum cundera from November 1916 Poon. Detachment at Poon Secundera July from Si. Detachment Deolali.
12	8th Cavalry.	962	923	27	Admitted Died Invalided	18 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	55 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	2 ... ...	2 ... 1	6 2 ...	26 1 ...	11 ... ...	50 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	18 ... 1	7 ... 1	406 10 19	24'39	...	
13	9th Hodson's Horse.	(a) 700	750	13	Admitted Died Invalided	26 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 2 2	4 ... ...	7 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	14 ... 2	313 9 8	1'31	...	Ambala, January from Pore.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).	789	789	23	Admitted Died Invalided	95 5 ..	.. .. ..	14 1 ..	.. .. ..	401 4 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17 2 ..	12 2 ..	1 .. ..	1 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 .. ..	17 18 11	807 18 11	47'32	..	Multan, October 1916, from Loralai.
11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).	743	638	68	Admitted Died Invalided	50 3 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	37 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 1 ..	1 .. 1	14 5 ..	40 .. ..	.. .. ..	7 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	19 .. 2	11 1 1	292 10 9	12'40	..	Jul lundur, December 1917, from Dera Ismail Khan.
12th Cavalry	(a) 499	502	19	Admitted Died Invalided	32 3 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 1 ..	11 .. 1	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	22 .. ..	257 5 4	12'70	..	Meerut, November 1914, from Fyzabad.
13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).	607	502	9	Admitted Died Invalided	75 4 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	36 2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	1 .. ..	13 6 ..	8 .. ..	6 1 ..	4 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	13 13 6	367 13 6	22'21	..	Ambala, August 1916, from Risalpur.
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.	552	549	45	Admitted Died Invalided	36 4 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7 .. 6	.. .. ..	24 .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. 1	1 .. 1	15 2 4	24 .. 30	12 .. 5	25 .. 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17 .. 14	18 .. 4	485 7 159	16'52	..	Bareilly, August 1916, from Risalpur. Detachment at Sialkot.
15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).	631	630	18	Admitted Died Invalided	31 7 ..	.. .. ..	2 .. ..	1 .. ..	147 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 1 1	6 .. ..	14 1 ..	3 .. ..	19 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12 .. ..	5 .. ..	585 9 3	19'92	..	Sialkot, December 1914, from Jullundur.
16th Cavalry	(a) 1,014	1,025	6	Admitted Died Invalided	282 7 ..	.. .. ..	1 1 ..	1 1 1	108 .. 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 .. ..	2 .. ..	11 3 ..	25 .. ..	13 .. ..	18 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 .. ..	22 .. ..	997 15 4	30'30	..	Delhi, November 1917, from Loralai. Detachment at Meerut.
17th Cavalry	854	755	34	Admitted Died Invalided	234 14 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	88 .. ..	68 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 .. 1	1 .. ..	7 1 ..	10 .. ..	2 1 ..	10 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	26 .. ..	782 19 10	45'20	..	Lahore Cantonment, November 1917, from Jhansi.
18th King George's Own Lancers.	875	708	17	Admitted Died Invalided	17 3 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 .. ..	28 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	7 3 ..	11 2 ..	1 .. ..	8 .. ..	.. .. ..	5 .. ..	.. .. ..	4 .. ..	9 .. ..	208 10 3	12'32	..	Sialkot, December 1914, from Meerut.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	969	721	18	Admitted Died Invalided	14 3 ..	.. .. ..	2 .. ..	3 1 ..	35 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 .. ..	.. .. ..	5 .. ..	19 1 1	1 .. ..	8 .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	.. .. ..	3 .. ..	18 7 2	254 7 5	17'21	..	Sialkot, January 1911, from Quetta.
20th Deccan Horse	632	584	14	Admitted Died Invalided	35 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	92 .. ..	3 .. ..	.. .. ..	2 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16 .. ..	.. .. ..	1 .. ..	.. .. ..	7 .. ..	19 .. ..	349 6 4	17'09	..	Neemuch, November 1914, from Bolarum.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).	566	489	33	Admitted Died Invalided	50 5 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	24 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	9 1 ..	1 .. ..	4 1 1	8 3 ..	45 .. ..	.. .. ..	6 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17 .. ..	13 14 9	363 14 9	16'35	..	Jhelum, October 1916, from Lahore Cantonment.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.

TABLE XXIV—*contd.*  
STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

A.—Sickness and Mortality..

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stat. occup. regime detach. during with d. occup. Last
26	22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).	839	824	51	Admitted Died Invalided	65 12 ...	...	...	1 1 ...	25 ... ...	...	...	9 3 ...	1 ... 1	2 ... 2	9 1 ...	41 2 ...	...	4 ... ...	...	...	...	16 ... ...	19 ... ...	440 19 10	21'31	...	Jhelum ary from rum.
27	23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).	499	499	45	Admitted Died Invalided	36 5 9	...	...	...	12 ... 7	...	21 ... ...	...	3 ... 3	...	4 1 2	46 ... 25	10 ... ...	18 ... 2	...	...	...	8 ... 6	8 ... 3	514 7 115	18'96	...	Bar Feb 1917, Kam
28	25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).	1,150	771	40	Admitted Died Invalided	46 5 ...	...	4 ... ...	...	40 ... 1	...	...	...	...	2 ... 2	13 3 ...	28 ... ...	7 ... ...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	6 ... 1	32 ... 1	384 10 7	21'38	...	Meerut 1918, Jubb
29	Depot 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.	(a) 429	761	20	Admitted Died Invalided	90 9 ...	...	...	...	198 ... ...	21 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	4 ... ...	2 1 ...	1 ... ...	26 ... ...	2 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	15 ... 1	534 11 3	20'57	...	Jhansi ber from lore Poon
30	27th Light Cavalry.	1,285	1,064	55	Admitted Died Invalided	545 4 ...	...	...	2 ... 1	528 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	2 1 ...	3 ... ...	7 1 5	18 6 ...	76 4 1	10 ... ...	16 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	22 ... 1	31 ... 1	2,032 21 15	79'02	...	Dera Khar ay from Deta at Tank Bann
31	28th Light Cavalry.	468	430	8	Admitted Died Invalided	44 4 ...	...	...	1 ... 1	123 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... 1	2 ... 1	5 5 ...	31 ... ...	6 ... ...	24 ... ...	...	...	6 ... ...	4 ... ...	12 ... ...	473 11 9	23'54	...	Quetta ve 1913. Mult tach Deol
32	29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).	697	668	5	Admitted Died Invalided	30 7 ...	...	...	...	22 1 ...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	7 1 5	14 3 ...	22 ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... ...	...	...	...	11 ... ...	27 ... 2	394 13 8	24'39	...	Kirkee 1917, Poon tach Deol
33	30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).	1,145	1,050	13	Admitted Died Invalided	272 22 ...	...	2 ... ...	...	231 1 ...	38 ... ...	1 ... 1	...	...	1 ... 1	32 2 ...	26 ... ...	...	90 ... 1	...	...	...	...	38 ... 1	1,147 27 4	58'06	...	Pesh Augu from
34	31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.	1,370	1,042	51	Admitted Died Invalided	170 23 ...	...	...	2 ... 1	645 2 ...	57 ... ...	2 ... ...	...	7 ... ...	3 1 1	41 13 ...	76 13 2	9 ... ...	82 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	42 ... 1	19 ... ...	2,191 58 12	88'15	...	Bannu ary from
35	32nd Lancers	864	640	23	Admitted Died Invalided	110 4 ...	...	...	...	42 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... 1	1 ... 1	8 ... ...	15 1 1	2 ... ...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	12 ... 1	25 ... 1	373 6 7	17'35	2	Nas Feb 1917, Delhi
36	33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.	1,050	897	21	Admitted Died Invalided	227 62 ...	...	...	3 ... 1	97 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	1 ... 1	6 1 4	18 ... ...	36 1 2	...	22 ... ...	...	...	2 ... ...	5 ... 1	7 ... ...	674 70 12	23'44	...	Risalp Nove 1917, Laho ton Deta at Ch Darg Mala
37	34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	630	472	19	Admitted Died Invalided	80 ... ...	...	...	...	54 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	22 6 ...	54 1 ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	364 11 4	16'45	...	Ambal ber from derab

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
5th Scinde Horse.	1,144	1,121	63	Admitted Died Invalided	45 8 ...	...	...	...	88 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	17 2	26 2	6 ...	6 ...	...	...	2 ...	...	24 4	65 3	838 15	40'43	...	Jubbulpore, March, 1916, from Dera Ismail Khan. Detachments at Alipore and Lucknow.
Depôt 36th Jacob's Horse.	424	423	15	Admitted Died Invalided	29 1 ...	...	...	1	10 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	3 1	3 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	2 ...	6 ...	184 2	11'46	...	Amtala, December, 1914, from Cawnpore.
7th Lancers	(a)728	839	91	Admitted Died Invalided	227 17 ...	...	...	1	75 1	54 ...	...	...	4 1	1 ...	17 6	79 1	5 ...	19 ...	...	...	3 ...	...	34 ...	20 ...	802 27	30'92	...	Kohat, August to 31st December 1918. Detachments at Thal and Hangu.
11th King George's Own Central India Horse.	(a)645	694	18	Admitted Died Invalided	116 8 ...	...	...	2	15 ...	...	11 ...	...	1 ...	4 ...	19 3	19 ...	2 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	9 ...	365 13	13'52	...	Agar, January, 1915, from Goona. Detachments at Sialkot and Deolali.
12th King George's Own Central India Horse.	1,067	990	22	Admitted Died Invalided	82 22 ...	...	...	1	48 ...	...	1 ...	...	4 1	...	4 ...	7 ...	12 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	42 2	350 26	19'92	...	Goona, January, 1915, from Agar. Detachments at Deolali.
13th Cavalry	638	40	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	31 ...	0'64	...	Sibi (Baleli), December 1918.
14th Cavalry	456	41	...	Admitted Died Invalided	8 ...	...	...	...	25 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	5 ...	13 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 ...	2'16	...	Sibi (Baleli), December 1918.
15th Cavalry	562	43	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	5 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 1	0'88	...	Sibi (Baleli), December 1918.
16th Cavalry	364	31	...	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	10 ...	0'60	...	Sibi (Baleli), December 1918.
17th Cavalry	428	36	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	26 ...	0'97	...	Sibi (Baleli), December 1918.
18th Cavalry	468	39	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	8 ...	0'44	...	Sibi (Baleli), December 1918.
Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's Cavalry and Infantry).	1,954	1,703	69	Admitted Died Invalided	93 15 ...	...	...	10	114 2	387 ...	1 ...	...	4 1	7 6	17 4	175 4	...	23 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	31 4	54 1	1,567 29	63'70	2	Mardan and Jullundur.
19th Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's Infantry).	960	218	1	Admitted Died Invalided	24 8 ...	...	3	3	55 ...	5 ...	4 ...	...	2 ...	8 3	29 1	78 4	...	11 ...	...	...	...	...	10 ...	17 ...	615 22	16'35	...	Risalpur, September, 1918.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



TABLE XXIV—*contd.*

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

## A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average Number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiments and detachments during the year, with dates of occupation. Last movement.
51	3rd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's Infantry.)	1,473	973	50	Admitted Died Invalided	278 21 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 2 ...	159 ... 11	343 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 2	... ... ...	47 9 ...	186 3 ...	25 ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	39 ... 3	12 ... 1	1631 41 25	63.51	1 2	Mardan, January 1918.
52	4th Battalion Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) Lumsden's Infantry.	151	130	...	Admitted Died Invalided	18 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	23 ... ...	0.46	...	Nowshera, December 1918.
53	22nd Derajat Mountain Battery. (Frontier Force).	(a) 92	112	1	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	24 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 3 ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	80 3 ...	4.58	...	Rawalpindi, November 1918, from Abbottabad.
54	23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).	676	461	11	Admitted Died Invalided	165 20 ...	3 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	26 ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	7 1 ...	22 1 ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	4 ... ...	418 25 ...	16.67	...	Abbottabad, March 1918, from Chitral, Burhan, Detachment at Nowshera and Drosh.
55	24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).	416	254	3	Admitted Died Invalided	29 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	30 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	7 3 ...	16 1 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	8 ... ...	198 7 ...	10.08	...	Rawalpindi, July 1918, from Abbottabad.
56	25th Mountain Battery.	214	260	2	Admitted Died Invalided	20 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	58 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 1 ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	4 ... ...	190 ... 7	8.67	...	Sibi, March 1918, from Quetta.
57	27th Mountain Battery.	342	304	3	Admitted Died Invalided	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	45 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	10 5 ...	24 1 ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	20 ... ...	300 9 ...	14.90	...	Rawalpindi, November 1918, from Abbottabad.
58	28th Mountain Battery.	427	334	11	Admitted Died Invalided	50 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	32 1 ...	34 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	23 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	8 ... ...	299 7 ...	13.17	...	Kohat, February 1918, from Abbottabad, detachment to Thal.
59	29th Mountain Battery.	380	133	14	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	60 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	12 2 ...	15 1 ...	4 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	3 ... ...	181 5 ...	8.02	...	Bannu, and Miranshah (Dardoni) from Jhelum, to Mardan, 1918.
60	30th Mountain Battery.	380	334	34	Admitted Died Invalided	19 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	290 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	11 5 ...	15 ... ...	16 ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	29 ... ...	2 ... ...	582 12 7	20.2	2	Tank, December 1918, from Abbottabad, detachment to Dera Is Khan.
61	31st Mountain Battery.	378	71	8	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	28 ... ...	1.94	...	Kohat, February 1918, from Dera Is Khan.
62	32nd Mountain Battery.	519	140	2	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	19 ... ...	9 ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	7 ... ...	140 1 ...	7.51	...	Maymyo, December 1918, from Tan...

The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
The Frontier Garrison Artillery.	400	208	3	Admitted Died Invalided	21 2 ...	...	...	...	14 1 ...	11 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	6 4 ...	16 ...	1 ...	8 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	1 ...	158 7 1	678	...	Kohat. Detachments at Malakand, Chakdara, Peshawar, Fort Jamrud, Fort, Lockhart and Miranshah (Dardoni.)
33rd (Reserve) Mountain Battery.	422	308	7	Admitted Died Invalided	22 ... ...	...	...	...	97 1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	4 2 ...	15 3 ...	20 ...	14 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	21 ...	390 7 3	2015	...	Bannu and Miranshah (Dardoni) September 1918 from Nowshera.
34th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.	257	257	...	Admitted Died Invalided	13 ... ...	...	...	2 1 ...	38 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 ...	11 1 ...	6 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	7 ...	222 3 ...	1108	...	Burhan, September 1918 from Nowshera.
35th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.	297	175	...	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	...	...	...	22 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	7 ...	3 ...	9 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	4 ...	166 ... ...	684	...	Bannu, and Miranshah (Dardoni) from Burhan in May 1918.
37th (Reserve) Mountain Battery.	340	206	1	Admitted Died Invalided	21 6 ...	...	...	...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3 ...	7 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ...	5 ...	111 9 ...	545	...	Rawalpindi, June to December 1918.
38th Mountain Battery.	388	141	1	Admitted Died Invalided	22 2 ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	1 ...	66 2 ...	295	...	Ditto.
39th Mountain Battery.	274	22	...	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	...	...	...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	21 ... ...	098	...	Rawalpindi, October to December 1918.
40th Mountain Battery.	270	54	2	Admitted Died Invalided	1 1 ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	3 ...	7 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	5 ...	39 1 ...	365	...	Abbottabad, October to December 1918.
41st Mountain Battery.	261	49	...	Admitted Died Invalided	23 1 ...	...	...	...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	1 ... ...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	60 1 ...	195	...	Kohat, October to December 1918.
42nd Mountain Battery.	267	46	...	Admitted Died Invalided	7 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	19 3 ...	069	...	Rawalpindi, October to December 1918.
43rd Mountain Battery.	294	1	...	Admitted Died Invalided	11 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	5 ...	3 4 ...	117	...	Rawalpindi, October to December 1918.

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1919.

## TABLE XXIV.—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiments during the year with date of occupation. Last month.	
74	Indian Mountain Artillery Depot.	(a) 1,294	1,393	24	Admitted Died Invalided	164 16 ...	...	1 ...	...	49 1 ...	10 ...	9 ...	...	3 1	4 2	21 9	32 1	6 1	6 ...	...	...	2 ...	13 ...	94 6	852 33 14	45.84	...	Rawalpindi, March From Attabad.	
75	M. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	20	16	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	2 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ...	0.36	...	Risalpur.	
76	X. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	15	12	1	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	0.05	...	Meerut, 1st ary Decem 1918.	
77	Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery.	(a) 18	69	5	Admitted Died Invalided	19 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 ...	41 2	2.47	...	Meerut.
78	A. Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery.	96	71	...	Admitted Died Invalided	20 5 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	57 6	2.07	...	Risalpur.	
79	1089th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	13	13	...	Admitted Died Invalided	2 1 ...	...	...	...	2 1	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	10 1 1	0.38	...	Jubbulpore.	
80	1091st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	33	21	1	Admitted Died Invalided	1 1 ...	...	...	...	5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	30 2 1	1.43	...	Lahore, 1st ary Septem 1918.
81	1093rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	34	19	...	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	16 ...	0.95	...	Lahore 1st ary Septem 1918.
82	1097th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	44	24	5	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	25 ...	0.76	...	Mhow, 1st ary to cember 1918.
83	1098th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	(a) 20	38	...	Admitted Died Invalided	8 3 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	9 ...	33 3	1.20	...	Kirkee.
84	1104th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	(a) 4	55	1	Admitted Died Invalided	2 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	0.14	...	Meerut, to Dec 1918.	
85	1107th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	37	30	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	38 2	2.16	...	Hyderabad, Novem 1918, Quetta.
86	4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	80	80	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 ...	0.41	...	Nowshera, Decem 1918, Campbore.
87	74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	10	10	...	Admitted Died Invalided	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ...	1.78	...	Peshawar.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strengths as compared with the average strengths present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent, Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	11	11	...	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	2'18	...	Nowshera.	
90th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	12	12	...	Admitted Died Invalided	1 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 1 ...	2'14	...	Nowshera.	
101st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	35	33	...	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	30 ... 2	2'76	...	Hyderabad, November 1918, from Quetta.	
102nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	69	20	...	Admitted Died Invalided	16 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	55 2 ...	2'33	...	Quetta, April 1918 from Hyderabad.
Batteries, Royal Field Artillery.	(a) 1,683	1,925	112	Admitted Died Invalided	293 65 ...	4 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	84 1 6	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	6 ... 5	52 15 ...	113 2 4	7 ... ...	... ... ...	53 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	36 ... 13	140 1 ...	1,591 94 53	86'72	...	Dinapore Detachments at Meerut and Rawalpindi.
No. 1 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.	(a) 193	213	10	Admitted Died Invalided	34 6 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	16 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	16 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	162 6 ...	9'90	...	Nowshera.
No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.	357	136	4	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	36 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	13 ... ...	116 3 ...	11'43	...	Hyderabad, November to December 1918.
No. 12 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.	351	196	11	Admitted Died Invalided	3 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 1 ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	14 1 ...	103 3 2	7'68	...	Amritsar.
No. 1, Special Bullock Battery.	31	16	1	Admitted Died Invalided	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	3 ... ...	13 ... ...	0'01	...	Allahabad.
1st Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	296	140	...	Admitted Died Invalided	27 5 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	82 5 ...	3'37	...	Quetta, October 1918 from Kalabagh.
3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	(a) 137	161	2	Admitted Died Invalided	15 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	31 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	7 1 ...	2 ... ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	137 6 3	4'77	...	Quetta.
4th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	177	177	4	Admitted Died Invalided	37 7 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	40 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	6 2 ...	15 ... ...	1 ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	177 10 ...	7'82	...	Quetta.
6th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	246	246	4	Admitted Died Invalided	23 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	16 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 3 ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	166 5 ...	6'03	...	Peshawar and Barian Camp January to October 1918
8th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	315	258	4	Admitted Died Invalided	11 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	15 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	112 6 ...	6'5	...	Peshawar, October 1918 from Khairagali.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strengths as compared with the average strengths present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent, invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment during the year, with date of occupation. Last month.		
103	9th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	236	107	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	23	1	1'96	...	Quetta, cember, from bagh.	
104	60th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	165	155	4	Admitted Died Invalided	11	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	76	2	6'03	...	Rurkee.	
105	68th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	172	138	11	Admitted Died Invalided	41	...	2	1	4	7	...	...	...	2	3	9	...	2	...	...	...	1	8	193	6	6.55	...	Rurkee Cawnpo	
106	Coast Defence Royal Garrison Artillery.	279	257	13	Admitted Died Invalided	48	...	...	...	57	...	2	...	...	1	6	26	12	23	...	1	...	13	15	297	3	11'24	...	Karachi, bay, Rangoon	
107	Batteries, Royal Garrison Artillery.	507	235	4	Admitted Died Invalided	21	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	9	25	...	1	...	...	...	4	16	151	5	14'73	...	Rawalpindi	
108	Royal Artillery Depots.	12,053	10,720	388	Admitted Died Invalided	1306	6	11	2	1255	...	2	3	16	42	360	976	216	443	...	6	...	202	921	11431	745	597'48	...	Rurkee, bulpere, gaum, bala, Ahnagar, kee and cunderab	
109	Machine Gun Coys.	1,483	1,132	25	Admitted Died Invalided	121	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	5	6	18	103	7	35	...	...	1	13	52	1089	22	53'06	...	Mhow, N shera, R pur, Ab tabad, Lahore, Meerut Quetta.	
110	1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.	6,247	4,037	75	Admitted Died Invalided	331	...	...	...	420	38	4	1	1	7	32	61	84	14	1	...	1	...	31	157	1998	83	104'83	...	Rurki, M dalay, tachment Malakani Peshawar Nowshera Alipore, Kowloon, Karachi.
111	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.	5,530	4,254	91	Admitted Died Invalided	429	1	15	1	113	15	12	7	10	5	49	138	10	45	...	...	1	29	37	2376	79	116'66	...	Bangalore, Detachment at D Secunderabad, goon, M dalay a Rawalpindi	
112	3rd Sappers and Miners.	2,611	2,448	34	Admitted Died Invalided	173	1	5	1	79	...	...	11	4	5	31	65	9	53	...	...	...	7	318	2158	106	159'10	2	Kirkee, tachment Bombay, Quetta a Sibi (Baleh	
113	Railway Battalion, Sappers and Miners.	1,250	947	15	Admitted Died Invalided	109	...	1	...	281	...	...	...	...	4	8	25	16	5	...	...	...	6	30	717	35	33'99	...	Sialkot, S tember, 19 from Rurkee.	
114	Mechanical Transport Company, Sappers and Miners.	1,848	375	10	Admitted Died Invalided	68	...	1	...	69	2	3	...	3	2	15	36	1	8	...	...	...	13	186	589	3	21'42	...	Mandalay a Rawalpindi	



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average Number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
Engineering Motor Training School.	1,531	1,416	11	Admitted Died Invalided	142 24 ...	...	1 ... ...	...	72 2 2	20 ... ...	11 ... ...	...	2	1 ... 1	17 8 ...	61 ... 1	8 ... ...	9 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	8 ... ...	152 ... 2	809 34 9	39'02	...	Rawalpindi.
Wireless Signal Squadron Sappers and Miners.	1,045	33	...	Admitted Died Invalided	5 ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	8 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ... ...	32 ... ...	2'86	...	Rawalpindi.
9 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	140	39	1	Admitted Died Invalided	5 ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	23 1 ...	1'15	...	Bangalore.
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	247	237	2	Admitted Died Invalided	53 4 ...	...	... ... ...	...	86 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ... ...	18 ... ...	6 ... ...	10 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	10 ... 5	283 ... ...	13'43	...	Quetta.
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	230	215	5	Admitted Died Invalided	35 3 ...	...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	6 ... ...	2 ... ...	...	1 ... 1	...	5 2 ...	2 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	100 7 3	5'09	...	Peshawar and Cherat.
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	167	152	5	Admitted Died Invalided	83 ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	3 ... ...	15 ... ...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	...	12 ... ...	...	11 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	27 ... 1	219 ... ...	8'63	...	Lahore and Ferozepore.
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	33	2	2	Admitted Died Invalided	... ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	8 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	...	...	...	17 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	40 ... ...	1'46	...	Miranshah (Dardoni).
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	224	49	3	Admitted Died Invalided	34 3 ...	...	... ... ...	...	3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	56 3 ...1	3'03	...	Lahore, October to December 1918.
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	146	44	...	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	5 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	...	28 ... 1	0'93	...	Secunderabad, September to December 1918.
1 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.	234	62	...	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ... ...	...	9 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	43 ... ...	1'19	...	Secunderabad, September to December 1918.
10th Signal Bn.	2,639	1,794	13	Admitted Died Invalided	153 12 ...	1 1 ...	1 ... ...	2 1 ...	185 1 4	4 ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	7 ... ...	3 ... 3	29 4 1	110 ... 3	68 2 3	74 ... 2	...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	24 ... 4	323 ... 22	1774 26 69	87'51	...	Poona—Detachments at Risalpur, Lahore, Khandala and Rawalpindi.
Brahmans	1,410	1,021	23	Admitted Died Invalided	201 23 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	149 2 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	3 ... 2	13 3 ...	61 ... ...	... ... ...	41 ... ...	...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... 1	82 ... ...	994 32 4	45'95	...	Fatehgarh, March 1918 from Santa Cruz and Bombay.
Brahmans	1,661	1,661	63	Admitted Died Invalided	205 26 2	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	138 ... ...	18 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 1	...	15 9 ...	72 1 3	4 ... 1	114 ... ...	...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 ... ...	82 ... ...	1131 39 20	38'46	...	Sitapur—January 1918.



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV—contd.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment during the year with date of occupation. Last month.
128	1-2nd Queen Victoria's Own Light Infantry.	2,661	1,224	178	Admitted Died Invalided	60 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 4	3 1 2	45 11 ...	63 ... 3	5 ... ...	18 ... 1	... ... ...	13 ... 3	... ... ...	43 ... 4	23 ... 9	468 15 33	18'70	..	Lucknow, November 1914 from Bushire.
129	2-2nd Queen Victoria's Own Light Infantry.	1,340	1,149	6	Admitted Died Invalided	113 32 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	35 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ...	... ... ...	16 5 ...	39 1 2	49 ... ...	38 ... ...	... ... ...	13 ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	40 ... ...	809 39 5	37'15	...	Malakand, March from A.
130	3-2nd Queen Victoria's Own Light Infantry.	836	238	3	Admitted Died Invalided	27 1 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	10 ... ...	126 1 ...	6'33	...	Allahabad, September 1918.
131	1-3rd Brahmans	1,715	1,495	30	Admitted Died Invalided	170 19 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	106 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	3 2 ...	9 4 ...	56 4 ...	2 1 ...	34 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	36 ... 1	19 ... ...	973 37 4	44'58	...	Barrackpore, February 1917 from Jhelum.
132	2-3rd Brahmans.	2,756	922	3	Admitted Died Invalided	89 17 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	115 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ...	... ... ...	6 4 ...	31 16 ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	36 ... ...	18 ... ...	909 41 2	35'81	2	Deesa, 1918.
133	1-4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	1,051	871	35	Admitted Died Invalided	47 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ...	2 ...	41 5 ...	49 ... 1	3 ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	14 ... 2	13 ... ...	274 6 4	12'67	...	Lucknow, March from M.
134	2-4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	2,067	772	3	Admitted Died Invalided	154 11 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	32 ... 1	... ... ...	10 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	18 ... ...	464 17 7	18'00	...	Agra, 1918 D. ment. Thayer.
135	1-5th Light Infantry.	(a) 1,077	1,402	29	Admitted Died Invalided	343 11 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	245 1 4	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	61 23 ...	126 18 4	13 1 ...	74 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	16 ... ...	104 ... ...	1622 55 26	70'74	...	Quetta, 1918 Fatehgarh and Al.
136	2-5th Light Infantry.	1,745	601	...	Admitted Died Invalided	81 8 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	50 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	5 2 ...	60 ... ...	10 ... ...	15 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	16 ... ...	20 ... ...	758 15 ...	31'06	...	Jhansi, December from Karach.
137	1-6th Jat Light Infantry.	799	576	18	Admitted Died Invalided	127 8 2	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	75 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	... ... ...	9 ... ...	23 2 ...	3 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	28 ... ...	553 12 10	22'63	...	Jhansi, December from deraba.
138	2-5th Jat Light Infantry.	1,391	890	1	Admitted Died Invalided	63 6 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	27 ... 1	... ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	15 ... 3	15 ... 1	290 12 5	18'03	...	Agra, January 1918.
139	1-7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	(a) 1,098	1,194	36	Admitted Died Invalided	102 22 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 2 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 1 ...	35 4 ...	147 6 1	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	6 ... ...	32 ... 1	872 37 7	48'76	...	Mhow, 1918 Benare, tachment Kayetr.
140	2-7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	1,702	785	37	Admitted Died Invalided	473 17 12	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	15 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... ...	29 1 ...	4 ... ...	10 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	32 ... 2	43 ... 2	1063 20 25	26'09	...	Alipore, 1918.
141	1-8th Rajputs	1,573	1,316	42	Admitted Died Invalided	48 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	16 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 2	40 2 3	67 ... 4	14 1 2	15 ... 3	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	20 ... 4	50 ... 6	732 8 41	35'38	...	Lucknow, 1918 Benare Bareilly.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strengths as compared with the average strengths present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classifi- cation.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
8th Rajputs .	1,713	1,300	45	Admitted Died Invalided	62 10 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	22 10 ...	63 5 ...	16 ... ...	19 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	18 ... ...	60 ... 1	849 29 1	29'38	...	Lucknow, April 1918.
8th Bhopal In- fantry.	1,614	1,491	32	Adm itted Died Inva lided	125 7 ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	5 1 ...	85 ... 5	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	4 ... 4	14 ... ...	78 ... 3	23 ... ...	34 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... ...	18 ... ...	107 1 10	989 18 35	52'63	...	Fyzabad, April 1911 from Ran- goon.	
8th (Delhi) infantry.	1,488	1,014	17	Admitted Died Invalided	138 5 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	23 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 2	5 2 3	6 1 ...	25 ... 5	1 ... ...	47 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	6 ... 2	21 ... 1	569 9 26	29'34	5	Nasirabad January 1918 from Fort Wil- liam.	
8th Bhopal In- fantry.	(a) 1,215	1,367	30	Admitted Died Invalided	429 5 7	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	89 1 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	1 ... 1	11 2 2	51 ... 1	19 ... ...	55 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	21 ... 3	53 ... 6	1394 14 32	44'89	...	Fort William from Fyza- bad and Mhow.	
8th Bhopal In- fantry.	1,547	669	26	Admitted Died Invalided	168 30 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	39 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	8 2 ...	52 1 2	... ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	513 34 7	24'86	...	Mhow, May 1918, from Jhansi.	
8th Jats .	1,109	599	27	Admitted Died Invalided	81 17 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	63 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	7 1 ...	35 5 3	1 ... ...	39 ... 2	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	26 ... 2	595 29 14	28'83	...	Jhansi, Janu- ary 1918, from Bannu.
8th Jats	1,701	1,297	24	Admitted Died Invalided	151 25 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	269 ... 3	47 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	10 4 1	102 8 ...	9 ... ...	26 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	22 ... 4	45 ... 4	1149 40 28	44'48	...	Lahore, Sep- tember 1918, from Jhansi. Detachment at Gyantsi.	
8th Rajputs .	1,796	1,615	16	Admitted Died Invalided	562 63 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 2 ...	94 3 1	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	7 2 1	27 5 ...	53 3 ...	4 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	21 ... ...	16 ... ...	1222 81 3	60'81	...	Kila Drosh and Barrack- pore Janu- ary 1918. Detachment at Chitral and Thayet- myo.	
8th Rajputs .	1,536	1,126	24	Admitted Died Invalided	7 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	133 ... 1	14 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	23 7 ...	76 1 2	9 2 ...	80 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	15 ... 1	985 16 12	44'01	...	Loralai Sep- tember 1918, from Sita- pur. De- tachments at Musakhel. Kila Saif- ullah and Murgha.
8th Pioneers .	1,417	986	18	Admitted Died Invalided	131 14 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	69 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	17 5 ...	81 ... ...	11 ... ...	7 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	13 ... ...	731 21 1	41'44	...	Nowshera, May 1918, from Lahore Cantonment.
8th Pioneers .	1,858	1,220	43	Admitted Died Invalided	118 25 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	162 4 ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 1 ...	5 ... 1	44 15 ...	74 ... 1	6 ... ...	47 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	40 1 2	941 50 5	37'82	...	Lahore Can- tonment, June 1917.	
Rajputs (The ekhawati Re- ment).	763	703	22	Admitted Died Invalided	50 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	1 ... 1	23 13 ...	68 ... ...	6 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	20 ... 5	19 ... 4	375 14 13	16'22	...	Lucknow, September 1917, from Secunder- bad.	

The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.

TABLE XXIV--contd

STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anaemia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stat. occup. regim. detach. during with occup. Last
154	14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.	896	896	20	Admitted Died Invalided	63 19 ...	...	...	1	51 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	23 1 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	26 ...	375 21 2	18'44	...	Multan Nov 1914, Pesh
155	1-15th Ludhiana Sikhs.	1,519	1,409	34	Admitted Died Invalided	193 23 ...	...	...	...	133 5 ...	116 ...	19 ...	...	2 2	...	35 13	84 1	2 ...	30 ...	...	...	...	10 1	60 5	1,587 39 13	84'12	...	Peshav Feb r 1917. tachn Chira
156	2-15th Ludhiana Sikhs.	764	535	39	Admitted Died Invalided	96 14 ...	...	...	...	60 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	23 3	319 16 18	24'32	...	Hydera from pore Sialke
157	16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).	878	772	28	Admitted Died Invalided	70 2 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	3 1	1 ...	14 2	39 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	...	...	11 2	18 2	290 6 14	12'36	...	Luckno Feb r 1917, Karac
158	1-17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	(a) 1,560	2,002	109	Admitted Died Invalided	150 11 ...	1 1	...	...	79 5 ...	...	1 ...	...	3 2	1 2	25 6	66 4	...	29 ...	...	...	...	41 13	129 1 ...	1,167 27 44	68'61	...	Dinapo Feb r 1917, Luck
159	2-17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	1,776	703	69	Admitted Died Invalided	65 1 ...	...	1	2	88 6 ...	...	...	...	...	1 1	40 20	66 3	51 ...	11 ...	...	...	...	27 1	62 2	790 26 53	16'43	...	Ferozep July from pore.
160	1-18th Infantry	1,574	1,300	8	Admitted Died Invalided	135 2 ...	...	...	3	20 2 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 1	9 2	15 5	44 1	17 ...	7 ...	...	...	...	41 1	62 5	725 15 22	42'69	...	K o w (Chin Arch Depôt Shillo
161	2-18th Infantry	1,748	824	16	Admitted Died Invalided	107 18 ...	...	...	...	47 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	10 2	32 ...	3 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	10 ...	57 21	626 21 4	36'65	...	Allaha July from S and pore.
162	1-19th Punjabis.	842	776	41	Admitted Died Invalided	49 8 ...	...	...	...	98 1 3	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	5 2	...	1 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	29 12 22	349 12 22	32'47	...	Montgo Decen 1918, Hyder
163	2-19th Punjabis	605	599	11	Admitted Died Invalided	74 8 ...	...	...	...	226 2 1	...	1 ...	...	4 ...	3 1	10 1	12 ...	11 ...	15 ...	1 ...	...	20 ...	23 ...	13 12 9	633 12 9	27'80	...	Campbe from Sander and Q
164	20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).	1,117	800	30	Admitted Died Invalided	161 7 ...	...	...	1	40 ...	...	3 ...	...	5 2	3 1	22 7	72 1	22 ...	5 ...	...	...	1 ...	14 2	26 ...	858 21 20	33'35	...	Jhelum, 1918, Feroze
165	1-21st Punjabis	932	884	31	Admitted Died Invalided	67 19 ...	...	...	...	57 2 ...	3 ...	2 ...	...	3 ...	3 ...	43 19	77 3	6 1	5 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	54 45 5	720 45 5	42'55	...	Jhelum, 1918, Rawal
166	2-21st Punjabis	970	970	43	Admitted Died Invalided	11 3 ...	2 ...	...	...	125 1 3	...	...	...	...	15 14	26 4	26 1	1 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	8 2	52 1 38	579 10 38	28'11	...	Jubbulp Januar 1918.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of o'd age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
22nd Punjabis.	1,497	1,234	22	Admitted Died Invalided	156 11 ...	...	...	...	193 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	20 10	36 3	9 ...	22 ...	...	...	...	14 2	28 ...	773 25 7	34'11	...	Quetta, May 1918, from Hyderabad.
22nd Punjabis .	1,513	999	18	Admitted Died Invalided	30 6 ...	...	...	1 1	64 3 1	20 ...	9 ...	...	3 ...	3 3	42 9	65 1	6 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	13 ...	34 1	726 22 10	35'02	...	Burhan, October 1918, from Rawalpindi.
23rd Sikh Pioneers.	2,205	2,164	86	Admitted Died Invalided	105 4 ...	...	...	3 2	90 1	...	5 ...	...	11 1	5 ...	82 39	50 4	...	30 ...	...	...	...	19 ...	69 1	937 53 8	60'62	...	Ambala, November 1914, from Lahore Cantonment.
23rd Sikh In- fantry.	1,001	1,001	53	Admitted Died Invalided	40 13 ...	1 ...	...	...	40 1	...	...	...	6 ...	...	6 ...	27 ...	...	5 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	28 ...	368 15 1	17'63	...	Jullundur, January 1918.
4th Punjabis .	1,293	1,151	63	Admitted Died Invalided	142 11 ...	...	...	...	152 7 2	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	12 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	41 1	533 24 23	40'75	...	Montgomery, December 1918, from Hyderabad.
25th Punjabis .	1,327	1,060	17	Admitted Died Invalided	62 13 ...	2 ...	...	...	25 ...	6 ...	...	...	6 1	...	12 3	41 1	...	2 ...	...	...	...	5 1	21 1	513 23 6	28'27	...	Jhelum, January 1918.
25th Punjabis .	1,669	1,037	9	Admitted Died Invalided	130 21 ...	1 ...	...	...	222 1 1	...	...	...	3 1	...	5 1	45 1 2	4 ...	33 ...	...	...	...	11 ...	51 2	903 26 12	43'64	...	Jhansi, November 1917.
6th Punjabis .	864	864	78	Admitted Died Invalided	36 5 8	...	...	...	5 ...	21 ...	...	...	1 1	1 1	14 3 5	64 1 27	13 ...	6 ...	...	...	...	15 1 13	44 ...	765 19 97	34'96	...	Bareilly, September 1917.
26th Punjabis .	529	529	40	Admitted Died Invalided	38 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	8 ...	...	1 1	...	1 2 2	28 1 3	5 ...	4 2	...	...	...	8 6	59 14	731 11 66	32'57	...	Bareilly, October 1918.
27th Punjabis .	961	918	33	Admitted Died Invalided	42 7 ...	...	...	1 1	8 ...	...	8 ...	...	1 1	4 1	11 4	27 1	...	...	...	...	...	10 ...	34 ...	411 13 5	30'71	...	Jhelum, February 1917.
27th Punjabis .	883	224	...	Admitted Died Invalided	33 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	7 1	...	2 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	12 ...	117 10 2	5'34	...	Agra, August 1918.
28th Punjabis .	1,533	1,418	51	Admitted Died Invalided	63 10 ...	...	...	1 ...	8 ...	...	8 ...	1 ...	2 1	6 1	27 10	66 4	...	1 ...	...	...	...	14 ...	31 3	544 32 10	36'31	...	Jhelum, February 1917.
28th Punjabis .	640	155	1	Admitted Died Invalided	87 ...	...	...	...	17 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	2 1	6 1	8 ...	...	1 ...	11 ...	...	...	4 ...	7 ...	233 1 1	7'23	...	Delhi, November 1918, from Jhansi.

TABLE XXIV—*continued.*

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

*A.—Sickness and Mortality.*

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment during the year with date of occupation. Last month.	
180	29th Punjabis .	784	705	7	Admitted Died Invalided	58 4 ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	...	82 ... ...	...	...	...	2 1 ...	1 1 ...	24 4 ...	40 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	1 ... ...	22 ... ...	38 ... ...	665 14 12	45'24	...	6	Jhelum, 1918, Peshawar
181	1-30th Punjabis .	1,605	818	60	Admitted Died Invalided	37 17 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	90 ... ...	106 ... ...	4 ... ...	2 ... ...	3 ... ...	5 ... ...	40 7 ...	42 2 ...	12 ... ...	3 ... ...	...	6 ... ...	...	25 ... ...	25 ... ...	751 31 10	33'80	...	...	Ferozepore January from Jhelum
182	2-30th Punjabis .	757	721	36	Admitted Died Invalided	212 14 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	28 ... ...	10 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	4 1 ...	23 5 ...	69 ... ...	...	16 ... ...	...	...	...	15 ... ...	22 ... ...	728 24 3	33'56	...	...	Lahore, January 1918
183	3-30th Punjabis .	1,890	862	20	Admitted Died Invalided	33 3 ...	6 5 ...	4 1 ...	...	24 ... ...	23 ... ...	6 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	...	17 11 ...	72 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	21 ... ...	56 ... ...	474 21 5	20'32	...	...	Ferozepore July from Phillour
184	4-30th Punjabis .	644	229	43	Admitted Died Invalided	16 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	508 ... ...	...	19 ... ...	...	...	...	2 2 ...	2 ... ...	...	...	8 ... ...	...	...	4 ... ...	15 ... ...	650 2 5	16'39	1	...	Phillour, 1918.
185	31st Punjabis .	1,176	981	41	Admitted Died Invalided	72 9 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	12 1 ...	...	...	6 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	18 9 ...	97 3 ...	...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	21 ... ...	22 ... ...	553 25 12	32'18	...	13	Jhelum, 1917.
186	1-32nd Sikh Pioneers.	997	601	13	Admitted Died Invalided	126 35 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	...	79 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	3 1 ...	1 ... ...	19 1 ...	8 ... ...	20 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	26 ... ...	442 38 5	15'80	...	...	Sialkot, November 1913.
187	2-32nd Sikh Pioneers.	1,075	734	16	Admitted Died Invalided	24 13 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	...	101 2 ...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	2 1 ...	14 11 ...	35 6 ...	4 ... ...	6 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	12 ... ...	33 ... ...	424 33 9	18'45	...	...	Sialkot, January
188	3-32nd Sikh Pioneers.	555	100	...	Admitted Died Invalided	15 2 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	...	14 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	...	3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	62 3 ...	1'65	...	...	Sialkot, October 1918.
189	1-33rd Punjabis .	1,243	824	38	Admitted Died Invalided	79 11 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	...	36 ... ...	...	27 ... ...	...	3 1 ...	3 ... ...	20 8 ...	33 1 ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	...	...	...	9 ... ...	36 ... ...	530 21 8	27'86	...	...	Rawalpindi October from Ferozepore Chamian
190	2-33rd Punjabis .	1,131	973	9	Admitted Died Invalided	66 8 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	...	44 1 ...	19 ... ...	13 ... ...	...	5 ... ...	2 1 ...	16 4 ...	28 ... ...	5 ... ...	4 ... ...	...	...	...	8 ... ...	48 ... ...	702 18 7	32'62	...	...	Chakrala, August from Rawalpindi
191	1-34th Sikh Pioneers.	1,192	1,145	35	Admitted Died Invalided	73 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	38 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	... 1 ...	36 13 ...	17 1 ...	...	18 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	33 ... ...	531 17 4	32'00	...	...	Ambala, November 1913.	
192	2-34th Sikh Pioneers.	2,200	1,911	24	Admitted Died Invalided	280 31 ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	...	72 ... ...	...	...	...	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	12 1 ...	16 3 ...	...	79 ... ...	...	...	...	13 ... ...	35 ... ...	755 36 15	26'84	...	...	Sialkot, July 1917



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
34th Sikh Pioneers.	1,010	453	9	Admitted Died Invalided	25 1 ...	...	...	...	43 1 ...	...	4 ...	...	1 ...	...	6 3 ...	5 ...	1 ...	17 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	14 ...	235 5 ...	12'88	...	Ambala, January 1918.
35th Sikhs	1,802	1,376	50	Admitted Died Invalided	189 22 ...	...	1 1 ...	1 ...	94 1 ...	102 ...	3 ...	...	2 4 ...	1 ...	36 1 ...	17 1 ...	...	3 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 ...	70 ...	1,240 34 9	89'38	...	Peshawar, June 1916.
35th Sikhs	1,890	1,298	47	Admitted Died Invalided	370 5 ...	...	1 ...	...	238 ...	34 ...	...	1 1 ...	3 1 ...	1 1 ...	47 13 ...	59 5 ...	15 1 ...	18 ...	...	...	...	33 ...	97 ...	1,506 27 9	52'55	...	Lahore, January 1918.
6th Sikhs	1,239	1,239	79	Admitted Died Invalided	54 9 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	19 ...	...	5 1 4 ...	...	18 4 4 ...	46 3 29 ...	9 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	20 1 ...	77 ...	791 18 116	38'57	...	Bareilly, May 1917.
36th Sikhs	27	27	...	Admitted Died Invalided	8 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 1 ...	0'84	...	Bareilly, October 1918.
7th Dogras	1,115	1,010	28	Admitted Died Invalided	188 13 ...	...	1 ...	...	34 ...	...	2 ...	1 ...	3 ...	3 2 ...	10 4 ...	135 1 ...	...	18 ...	...	...	...	18 ...	20 ...	884 19 18	43'18	...	Jhelum, No. vember 1909.
8th Dogras	1,050	936	14	Admitted Died Invalided	116 7 ...	...	1 ...	...	85 ...	...	10 ...	1 ...	...	2 2 ...	12 3 ...	111 5 1 ...	4 ...	12 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 ...	23 ...	815 57 15	44'23	...	Jhelum, Sep- tember 1917.
39th Garhwal Rifles.	832	587	13	Admitted Died Invalided	302 5 ...	...	...	...	78 ...	...	19 ...	...	3 ...	2 2 ...	12 1 ...	23 6 ...	3 ...	9 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	17 ...	806 15 14	29'68	...	Lansdowne, November 1917.
39th Garhwal Rifles.	2,414	1,009	70	Admitted Died Invalided	199 4 ...	...	...	...	74 ...	...	21 ...	...	5 ...	4 1 ...	16 1 ...	45 5 ...	3 ...	10 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	40 ...	831 8 38	31'13	...	Lansdowne, November 1907.
39th Garhwal Rifles.	1,736	1,640	4	Admitted Died Invalided	56 2 ...	...	1 ...	...	236 1 ...	121 ...	...	...	4 ...	5 3 1 ...	22 2 ...	80 ...	15 ...	21 ...	...	1 ...	...	13 ...	22 ...	1,400 18 2	54'74	...	Rawalpindi, March 1918, from Mala- kand.
39th Garhwal Rifles.	1,072	258	...	Admitted Died Invalided	3 ...	...	...	...	37 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 ...	47 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	27 ...	238 4 ...	11'65	...	Dehra Dun, October 1918 from Rani- khet.
0th Pathans	1,287	895	45	Admitted Died Invalided	151 13 ...	...	...	...	100 2 ...	23 ...	7 ...	...	2 ...	4 1 2 ...	19 7 ...	67 1 ...	16 ...	16 ...	...	...	2 ...	24 ...	42 ...	935 24 9	40'08	...	Campbellpor, October 1918, from Fateh- garh and Rawalpindi.

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classifi- cation.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment during the year, with date of occupation. Last month.
205	1-41st Dogras	1,436	1,316	114	Admitted Died Invalided	46 7 9	...	...	3	487 1 22	60 ...	19 ...	...	6 1 4	5 1 2	90 24 4	172 2 6	15 ...	82 ...	...	1 ...	...	29 ...	60 1 4	1,664 41 89	76'07	...	Bareilly, January from Deoli. Detachment at Banr...
206	2-41st Dogras	1,723	1,078	22	Admitted Died Invalided	211 23 ...	...	1	...	238 1 ...	...	7 ...	...	9 ...	1 ...	2 ...	14 1 ...	11 ...	117 ...	...	...	...	14 ...	20 ...	988 31 5	32'27	2	Sialkot, March from Jhansi.
207	1-42nd Deoli Regiment.	1,795	1,005	24	Admitted Died Invalided	91 22 ...	...	...	...	54 2 ...	...	...	...	...	1 1 ...	23 10 ...	33 1 ...	...	6 ...	...	1 ...	...	4 ...	19 ...	374 40 6	20'28	1	Deoli, March 1917.
208	2-42nd Deoli Regiment.	865	790	8	Admitted Died Invalided	78 19 ...	...	...	1	141 1 ...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	4 1 ...	15 5 ...	24 2 ...	...	9 ...	...	...	7 2 ...	4 ...	40 ...	592 32 4	28'30	...	Nasirabad, June from Sialkot.
209	1-43rd Erinpura Regiment.	1,631	867	33	Admitted Died Invalided	109 39 3	...	2	...	60 2 1	...	...	6 5 ...	4 ...	5 3 2	29 11 ...	117 ...	1 1 ...	7 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	10 ...	31 ...	752 61 23	25'66	...	Erinpura, January 1915.
210	2-43rd Erinpura Regiment.	1,868	1,721	49	Admitted Died Invalided	452 5 ...	2 ...	...	...	239 3 5	...	...	...	5 ...	6 1 4	29 7 ...	43 3 2	39 ...	46 ...	...	3 ...	50 ...	36 ...	102 ...	1,671 30 17	83'31	...	Santa Barbara, August from Bareilly.
211	44th Merwara Infantry.	1,464	732	31	Admitted Died Invalided	83 23 ...	...	...	...	31 ...	...	...	1 ...	4 2	2 2	33 7 ...	32 ...	1 1 ...	2 ...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	32 ...	396 33 12	17'78	...	Ajmer, 1871.
212	45th Rattray's Sikhs.	692	692	22	Admitted Died Invalided	57 15 ...	...	1	...	46 4 ...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	2 ...	16 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	10 ...	326 21 5	18'77	...	Multan, March 1917.
213	46th Punjabis	1,135	739	58	Admitted Died Invalided	109 2 ...	...	...	...	316 5 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	6 1	32 12 ...	35 1 ...	10 1 ...	14 ...	...	...	31 ...	38 ...	12 ...	937 22 3	42'89	...	Campbell, May from Ismailabad.
214	47th Sikhs	706	706	49	Admitted Died Invalided	34 9 10	...	...	1	5 ...	...	12 ...	...	...	...	15 4 3	39 ...	10 ...	8 ...	...	...	...	10 ...	21 ...	496 16 56	19'84	...	Bareilly, 1917.
215	1-48th Pioneers	1,105	796	24	Admitted Died Invalided	44 11 ...	...	...	1	230 1 2	...	...	...	3 ...	1 ...	3 1	62 6 1	3 ...	12 ...	...	...	...	8 ...	24 ...	805 21 7	37'87	...	Jhansi, January 1915.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
48th Pioneers	852	335	4	Admitted Died Invalided	90 9 ...	...	...	...	35 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	2 ...	19 ...	33 ...	22 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	8 ...	396 9 14	10'33	...	Arangaon, July 1918.
50th Bengalies	1,452	1,329	8	Admitted Died Invalided	156 21 ...	4 ...	1 ...	...	366 ...	...	...	...	22 ...	3 ...	25 ...	117 ...	22 ...	30 ...	...	3 ...	14 ...	138 ...	1,633 40 54	124'69	...	Karachi (Local).	
50th Kumaon Rifles.	1,220	1,320	63	Admitted Died Invalided	242 13 ...	...	1 ...	...	75 ...	...	22 ...	...	5 ...	4 ...	6 ...	43 ...	40 ...	17 ...	...	2 ...	6 ...	116 ...	1,049 20 15	55'63	2	Almora, January 1918. Detachment at Bareilly.	
50th Kumaon Rifles.	837	594	30	Admitted Died Invalided	80 12 2	...	...	...	53 ...	...	26 ...	...	2 ...	1 ...	3 ...	26 ...	3 ...	13 ...	...	1 ...	17 ...	21 ...	747 21 11	21'45	...	Bareilly, June 1918.	
51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).	932	873	15	Admitted Died Invalided	23 7 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	65 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	13 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	20 ...	269 8 5	14'92	...	Jullundur, October 1914.
52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	1,080	587	36	Admitted Died Invalided	76 19 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	75 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	4 ...	5 ...	12 ...	25 ...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	22 ...	377 26 10	15'49	...	Jullundur, January 1918, from Peshawar.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	929	848	47	Admitted Died Invalided	63 11 ...	...	...	...	28 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	2 ...	18 ...	28 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	10 ...	16 ...	248 16 13	13'39	...	Jullundur, November 1914.
54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).	814	770	22	Admitted Died Invalided	17 5 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	72 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	16 ...	32 ...	2 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	9 ...	22 ...	455 14 1	23'22	...	Jullundur, May 1918, from Nowshera.
55th Sikhs (Frontier Force).	1,660	1,491	22	Admitted Died Invalided	129 14 ...	...	...	...	31 ...	73 ...	15 ...	1 ...	7 ...	4 ...	18 ...	50 ...	2 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	13 ...	72 ...	930 21 8	49'56	...	Rawalpindi, March 1918, from Jullundur.
55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).	1,649	920	14	Admitted Died Invalided	76 2 ...	2 ...	...	...	460 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	34 ...	40 ...	1 ...	13 ...	...	4 ...	...	13 ...	35 ...	1,098 17 6	41'96	...	Delhi, December 1918, from Multan and Pishin.
55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).	1,306	566	4	Admitted Died Invalided	18 2 ...	...	...	...	77 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	4 ...	21 ...	27 ...	4 ...	19 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	27 ...	370 6 3	16'10	...	Delhi, October 1918, from Ambala.
56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).	1,071	1,014	38	Admitted Died Invalided	95 7 ...	4 ...	1 ...	...	68 ...	...	1 ...	5 ...	1 ...	3 ...	15 ...	25 ...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	21 ...	479 23 11	22'92	...	Jullundur, November 1914.
56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).	(a) 1,157	1,279	12	Admitted Died Invalided	78 6 ...	...	...	...	133 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	21 ...	59 ...	3 ...	16 ...	...	1 ...	...	24 ...	53 ...	812 25 7	46'05	...	Quetta, May 1918, from Multan.

The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.

TABLE XXIV—continued.

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

## A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stat. occupi regimen detach during t with de occup. Last r
229	57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	1,603	1,245	12	Admitted Died Invalided	39 9 ...	...	...	2	124 3 ...	166 ...	...	...	1	2 1 1	23 3 ...	51 ...	4	5 ...	...	1 ...	...	20 ...	39 ...	896 16 1	35.70	4	Kohat, ary from 1
230	58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	768	768	8	Admitted Died Invalided	61 6 ...	...	1	...	92 6 ...	...	...	...	1	1 ...	7 1 ...	34 1 ...	...	5 ...	...	1 ...	...	12 ...	30 1 ...	470 18 4	28.22	...	Multan Januar
231	59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	971	955	48	Admitted Died Invalided	41 4 ...	...	1	1	89 3 3	...	1 ...	...	3	1 1 ...	10 4 ...	21 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	12 5 ...	26 ...	59 13 11	29.33	...	Jullunda Decem 1913.
232	1-61st George's Pioneers. King Own	(a) 1,996	2,008	144	Admitted Died Invalided	103 28 1	...	8	...	90 1 3	127 ...	4 ...	...	7	4 2 4	59 11 ...	114 4 2	2	26 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	64 ...	103 ...	1,420 52 71	76.60	...	Ferozep July 19 from I lore an Cann
233	2-61st George's Pioneers. King Own	1,192	296	...	Admitted Died Invalided	59 2 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	1	...	6 2 ...	22 ...	1	8 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	6 ...	187 4 ...	7.31	...	Dhond, 1918.
234	62nd Punjabis	1,326	1,135	44	Admitted Died Invalided	417 6 ...	1 1 ...	2 ...	1	64 ...	81 ...	1 ...	...	9	8 2 6	16 1 ...	54 ...	1	8 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	46 ...	1,618 12 27	50.50	...	Cawnpore Novem 1912.
235	1-63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.	1,566	1,113	19	Admitted Died Invalided	12 6 ...	...	1	...	397 8 6	...	...	...	8	4 1 1	52 7 ...	49 2 1	22 ...	3 ...	...	1 ...	...	10 ...	47 5 23	889 26 ...	35.47	...	Rangoon January 1918, fr Bareilly tachme St Thom Mount.
236	2-63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.	600	108	29	Admitted Died Invalided	26 7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	...	...	1 ...	37 18 ...	126 47 ...	6.16	...	Cannan Novem 1918.
237	64th Pioneers	1,365	1,051	33	Admitted Died Invalided	183 13 1	...	3 1 ...	...	147 2 ...	...	...	2 ...	1	2 1 1	4 ...	62 4 ...	2 ...	11 ...	...	1 ...	...	10 ...	134 1 ...	943 27 32	50.98	...	Bangalore February 1916.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
th Punjabis .	1,197	1,176	111	Admitted Died Invalided	488 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	1048 2 2	23 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... 1	2 1 ...	73 21 ...	79 6 3	77 1 1	14 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	22 ... ...	18 ... ...	2,388 38 20	81'37	...	D. I. Khan and Tank, January 1918.	
th Punjabis .	170	170	...	Admitted Died Invalided	21 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... 1	... ... ...	6 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	118 2 ...	4'25	...	Sitapur, November 1918.	
th Punjabis .	846	623	5	Admitted Died Invalided	71 7 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	13 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 2	1 ... 1	3 ... ...	31 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	10 ... ...	22 ... 1	365 10 13	21'79	...	Agra, April 1917.	
th Punjabis .	1,831	1,230	83	Admitted Died Invalided	200 18 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	7 1 ...	730 1 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	3 1 1	49 15 1	76 2 3	30 1 ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	45 ... 2	46 ... 1	1,812 39 20	73'43	...	Rawalpindi, December 1918, from Tank, D. I. Khan and Chamiari.
th Punjabis .	1,405	811	3	Admitted Died Invalided	99 4 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	3 2 ...	38 ... 5	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	13 ... 2	23 ... 1	447 8 14	25'58	...	Agra, August 1915.	
th Punjabis .	1,281	438	11	Admitted Died Invalided	193 15 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	11 3 ...	24 ... ...	5 ... ...	20 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	116 ... ...	591 19 6	23'22	...	Delhi, June 1918.
th files.	Burma	1,236	668	34	Admitted Died Invalided	483 15 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	66 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	44 2 1	2 1 ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	31 ... 5	289 ... 8	1,299 25 25	47'60	...	Maymyo, April 1917.	
th files.	Burma	1,381	1,378	5	Admitted Died Invalided	211 18 ...	2 ... 2	... ... ...	47 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	2 ... ...	7 2 ...	127 ... 2	5 ... ...	22 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8 ... ...	293 ... 12	1,165 26 22	71'98	...	Secunderabad, May 1918 from Maymyo and Meiktila.
th files.	Burma	1,247	1,108	...	Admitted Died Invalided	201 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	27 1 ...	... ... ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	25 2 ...	13 2 ...	13 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	17 ... ...	316 ... 32	708 9 34	43'18	...	Secunderabad, September 1918, and Meiktila, from April to August 1918.	
th files.	Burma	622	622	...	Admitted Died Invalided	66 6 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	18 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	... ... ...	12 1 ...	16 2 ...	13 ... ...	9 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	14 ... ...	122 ... 110	321 11 110	29'26	...	Meiktila, August 1918.	
st Punjabis .	1,274	1,221	9	Admitted Died Invalided	57 11 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	112 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	15 2 ...	32 ... ...	4 ... ...	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	113 ... 1	646 16 12	60'22	...	Hyderabad, May 1918 from Ferozepore and Quetta.	

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV—*contd.*

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—*Sickness and Mortality.*

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvey.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment during the year. Last occupied.
249	1-72nd Punjabis .	(a) 559	680	6	Admitted Died Invalided	222 4 ...	...	...	...	77 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	2 ...	26 6 ...	25 ...	25 ...	10 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 ...	35 ...	673 12 5	32'29	...	Delhi, ary 1918. Bannu
250	2-72nd Punjabis .	(a) 742	836	7	Admitted Died Invalided	81 15 ...	...	...	...	82 4 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	4 ...	28 1 ...	...	...	3 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 ...	37 20 6	593 ...	31'45	...	Multan, 1918, Kamp
251	1-73rd Carnatic Infantry.	1,425	952	42	Admitted Died Invalided	43 5 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	10 1 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 ...	2 ...	10 3 ...	54 3 1	8 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	30 ...	48 17 23	595 ...	30'48	...	Maymyember from nopolymtachm Ootaca
252	2-73rd Malabar Infantry.	1,352	346	18	Admitted Died Invalided	96 8 ...	1 ...	...	...	53 ...	...	...	3 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	14 ...	9 ...	11 ...	...	...	...	14 ...	45 8 4	494 ...	21'46	...	Baroda, ember Cannan from J. Novem 1918. ment, Banga Octob Decen 1918.
253	74th Punjabis .	1,235	959	3	Admitted Died Invalided	31 4 ...	...	...	...	23 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	2 ...	5 ...	23 2 1	5 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	14 ...	31 ...	368 6 10	26'80	...	Agra, ary 1918. Bannu tachm Kowlo (China
254	1-75th Carnatic Infantry.	1,485	1,330	35	Admitted Died Invalided	262 28 1	2 ...	7 1 ...	...	49 1 2	...	...	...	2 ...	4 1 4	18 3 ...	66 2 4	3 1 ...	7 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	162 ...	1,133 42 60	60'76	...	Viziana Novem 1918, Banga
255	2-75th Carnatic Infantry.	1,138	210	...	Admitted Died Invalided	43 5 ...	3 2 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	4 1 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	19 ...	236 10 3	8'90	...	Bangalo tober 1918.
256	1-76th Punjabis .	(a) 1,213	1,217	172	Admitted Died Invalided	568 61 ...	...	...	1	1054 3 ...	2 ...	6 ...	...	5 ...	3 2 ...	16 3 ...	99 4 1	36 ...	23 ...	...	1 ...	...	35 ...	14 ...	2,267 71 10	80'95	...	Dera Khan Tank, ary 1918. Chama Shelab
257	2-76th Punjabis .	1,158	805	33	Admitted Died Invalided	24 5 3	...	...	...	98 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 3 1	18 1 ...	5 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	20 ...	507 15 13	31'38	...	Jubbulp Febru 1918, Nasira
258	79th Carnatic Infantry.	1,836	1,524	29	Admitted Died Invalided	201 30 ...	1 1 ...	...	4	108 3 1	...	...	1	2 ...	...	17 6 ...	131 1 ...	14 1 ...	10 ...	...	1 ...	...	23 ...	149 ...	1,474 47 34	73'66	...	Secunde July from lore.
259	1-80th Carnatic Infantry.	1,425	955	28	Admitted Died Invalided	24 3 ...	3 1 ...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	5 3 ...	40 5 ...	11 1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	21 ...	53 ...	452 19 21	26'05	...	Maymycember from nopolym
260	2-80th Carnatic Infantry.	985	148	7	Admitted Died Invalided	23 1 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	5 ...	90 2 9	4'39	...	Trichino Novem 1918.
261	1-81st Pioneers .	1,854	1,474	20	Admitted Died Invalided	186 28 3	3 1 ...	...	...	231 4 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	5 ...	25 11 ...	42 1 1	...	3 ...	1 ...	...	...	9 ...	160 ...	1,112 51 12	60'74	...	Bangalo March from shera.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strengths as compared with the average strengths present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
st Pioneers .	1,697	1,103	3	Admitted Died Invalided	66 13 2	...	...	...	1 1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	47 2 ...	1 ...	19 ...	...	...	...	9 ...	87 ...	409 17 7	23'00	...	St. Thomas Mount and Madras, February 1918.
l Punjabis .	1,450	1,183	13	Admitted Died Invalided	52 5 2	...	1 ...	1 ...	319 ...	78 ...	...	1 ...	7 2 ...	2 ...	5 1 ...	40 4 1	7 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	9 ...	55 13 8	997 32	44'49	...	Jhansi, March 1917.
l Wallajahbad ght Infantry.	1,588	1,141	61	Admitted Died Invalided	133 14 7	...	4 1 ...	...	20 2 4	...	...	1 1 ...	5 3 2	...	6 4 2	38 1 3	...	6 ...	...	...	...	15 ...	73 8	472 27 28	25'67	...	Trichinopoly, November 1918, from Cannanore.
Punjabis .	815	604	23	Admitted Died Invalided	262 5 ...	1 ...	3 ...	...	33 ...	64 2	...	1 ...	4 ...	2 2	3 ...	31 1 3	...	1 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	37 ...	1,000 6 16	31'13	...	Cawnpore, January 1917.
Burma es.	1,161	803	17	Admitted Died Invalided	107 5 ...	1 1 ...	...	...	111 1 1	...	...	...	1 ...	...	8 1 ...	65 ...	6 ...	23 ...	...	2 ...	...	26 1	126 ...	731 9 8	37'37	...	Mandalay, July 1917.
Carnatic antry.	1,543	1,191	51	Admitted Died Invalided	156 26 ...	...	1 1 ...	...	181 4 ...	...	...	...	5 2 1	...	18 7 ...	60 1 ?	4 ...	16 ...	...	...	...	12 ...	42 ...	752 42 12	33'37	...	Shwebo, September 1918, from Bhamo, and St. Thomas Mount.
Punjabis .	1,228	778	29	Admitted Died Invalided	104 7 1	...	...	...	109 1 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	5 ...	37 5 4	...	5 ...	...	1 ...	...	10 ...	22 ...	619 14 10	26'57	...	Jhansi, March 1917.
h Carnatic antry.	1,439	1,268	20	Admitted Died Invalided	98 10 5	3 1 ...	5 4 1	...	68 ...	...	1 ...	...	9 5 ...	5 1 4	8 4 1	84 2 ...	5 ...	47 ...	...	2 ...	...	6 3	182 ...	732 32 33	40'41	...	St. Thomas Mount and Madras, August 1916, Detachment at Bellary.
h Carnatic antry.	832	639	8	Admitted Died Invalided	130 10 ...	...	9 3 ...	...	17 ...	...	...	1 1 ...	1 1 1	1 ...	2 3 ...	30 1 ...	3 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	10 ...	467 19 6	23'65	...	Bangalore, January 1918.
h Punjabis .	699	581	27	Admitted Died Invalided	45 9 ...	...	1 ...	...	97 2 1	...	1 ...	...	5 ...	...	14 4 ...	22 1 3	3 ...	22 ...	...	1 ...	...	22 5	52 ...	680 17 73	38'30	...	Kamptee, December 1917.
h Punjabis .	1,490	1,158	24	Admitted Died Invalided	414 19 ...	...	...	...	420 1 9	1 ...	10 ...	...	4 2 ...	3 2 1	18 6 1	70 1 ...	16 ...	5 ...	...	2 ...	...	20 5	36 ...	1,880 31 26	79'19	...	Dargai, December 1917. Detachment at Chakdara.
h Punjabis .	1,065	1,042	37	Admitted Died Invalided	79 13 ...	...	...	...	157 2 ...	...	...	...	4 1 3	4 1 3	14 5 ...	38 1 5	3 ...	24 ...	...	...	...	28 4	109 ...	1,118 27 155	78'91	...	Kamptee, September 1917.

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV—contd.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS:

A.—Sickness and Mortality.  
Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average Number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied regiments detachments during the year with date of occupation. Last month.
274	2-90th Punjabis .	1,077	301	...	Admitted Died Invalided	153 21 1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	37 ...	3 1	18 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	1 ...	297 29	12'18	...	Dhond, 1918.
275	1-91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).	(a) 982	1,110	8	Admitted Died Invalided	...	1 1	...	...	38 3	...	...	...	1	5 3	22 6 1	63 1 5	...	11 ...	...	...	...	1 1	59 10	358 26	27'48	...	Rangoon, September 1916.
276	2-91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).	928	854	38	Admitted Died Invalided	151 10 1	...	...	...	65 2	...	...	...	...	9 6	13 5 7	15 ...	20 1	3 ...	2 ...	...	...	5 1	55 4	607 19	23'01	...	Jubbulpore July from Fe- pore.
277	Depôt Punjabis.	(a) 501	1,102	8	Admitted Died Invalided	182 4 ...	...	3 ...	...	35 ...	...	...	...	8	1 ...	8 4 ...	16 ...	4 ...	8 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	26 11	561 1	23'85	...	Delhi, Fe- ary 1917	
278	93rd Burma Infan- try.	1,060	817	5	Admitted Died Invalided	171 4 ...	...	...	...	54 1	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 ...	10 ...	5 1	7 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	33 ...	687 8	25'37	...	Delhi, De- ber 1916	
279	1-94th Russell's Infantry.	1,232	711	59	Admitted Died Invalided	165 9 ...	...	1 ...	...	43 1	...	...	...	6	5 1	20 5 ...	23 ...	4 1	29 ...	1 ...	6 ...	53 2	592 16	31'70	3	Nasirabad January from shera.		
280	2-94th Russell's Infantry.	1,579	1,408	56	Admitted Died Invalided	110 17 ...	...	...	5 1	47 2	...	...	...	...	...	49 15	136 2	8 ...	6 ...	1 ...	33 ...	75 1	1,159 41	59'42	...	Saugor, 1917.		
281	1-95th Russell's Infantry.	1,927	1,786	84	Admitted Died Invalided	251 34 ...	...	...	...	22 1	...	...	...	1	1	70 12 1	123 ...	15 7	4 ...	...	...	20 ...	43 50	1,371 17	62'78	...	Saugor, August	
282	2-95th Russell's Infantry.	(a) 1,094	1,204	42	Admitted Died Invalided	121 13 2	...	1 ...	1	381 4 4	...	...	...	21 2 3	...	11 3 ...	121 ...	59 2 1	113 ...	1 ...	5 ...	25 1	34 10	1,392 25	50'78	...	Secunder- February 1918.	
283	1-96th Berar Infan- try.	1,670	1,316	81	Admitted Died Invalided	176 19 ...	...	...	3 1	24 1	...	...	...	...	3 1	47 6 1	97 2 1	15 1	1 ...	1 ...	...	20 ...	59 2	812 37	35'19	...	Saugor, 1917.	
284	2-96th Infantry .	2,166	757	5	Admitted Died Invalided	189 20 ...	...	...	...	83 ...	...	...	...	2 2	1 ...	5 ...	84 ...	24 1	85 ...	15 ...	18 ...	71 1	1,063 21	48'02	...	Ahmedna, May 1918		

(a) The decrease in enrolled strengths as compared with the average strengths present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average Number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
97th Deccan Infantry.	1,587	1,530	19	Admitted Died Invalided	408 18 ...	...	...	3 3 ...	77 ... ...	...	...	...	...	3 1 1	29 2 ...	101 1 ...	4 ... ...	71 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	33 ... 1	15 ... ...	1,250 34 6	43'15	...	Ahmedabad, May 1916.	
97th Deccan Infantry.	1,509	1,653	72	Admitted Died Invalided	221 13 ...	...	...	1 ... ...	68 ... ...	...	...	2 ... ...	8 ... ...	3 ... ...	29 6 ...	121 1 ...	9 ... ...	92 ... ...	...	...	...	...	24 ... ...	60 ... 4	990 21 16	37'17	...	Sitapur and Ahmedabad, July 1918.
98th Infantry .	1,677	776	12	Admitted Died Invalided	118 48 ...	...	...	1 ... ...	223 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	2 2 ...	23 11 ...	60 1 ...	8 ... 1	21 ... ...	...	...	...	...	8 ... ...	6 ... 1	718 66 18	25'85	...	Quetta, July 1917.
98th Infantry .	1,235	1,187	66	Admitted Died Invalided	172 34 ...	...	...	...	221 1 3	...	...	...	4 1 ...	8 ... 5	43 12 ...	48 1 6	41 ... ...	16 ... ...	6 ... ...	...	...	...	8 ... 1	32 ... ...	941 49 22	33'81	...	Jubbulpore, February 1918.
99th Deccan Infantry.	2,194	1,437	20	Admitted Died Invalided	449 17 ...	...	1 ...	2 ... ...	111 1 1	...	...	...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	21 8 ...	113 4 2	...	100 ... 1	...	...	2 ... ...	8 ... ...	25 ... ...	1,167 37 6	39'84	...	Ahmedabad, April 1917.	
99th Deccan Infantry.	1,202	459	6	Admitted Died Invalided	110 9 ...	...	...	...	80 1 1	...	...	...	7 1 4	1 ... 1	7 3 ...	38 3 5	45 1 1	38 ... 1	...	...	...	...	10 ... 3	13 ... ...	649 20 22	22'40	...	Arangaon, April 1918.
101st Grenadiers.	1,494	1,129	18	Admitted Died Invalided	114 7 ...	11 3 ...	1 1 ...	...	186 ... 13	...	1 ... ...	...	3 1 3	2 ... 1	6 1 1	58 ... 11	10 ... 1	35 ... ...	...	...	...	...	6 ... 1	70 ... 1	944 15 60	36'96	...	Aurangabad, September 1917.
102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	1,339	891	28	Admitted Died Invalided	92 30 ...	...	...	...	95 1 1	1 ... ...	...	...	2 ... ...	4 ... 4	26 5 ...	46 1 2	38 1 1	13 ... ...	...	...	...	...	8 ... ...	13 ... ...	1,054 43 10	51'66	...	Mhow, January 1916.
102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	1,156	725	15	Admitted Died Invalided	142 4 ...	...	3 ... ...	...	100 ... 1	...	...	...	8 ... 4	... ... ...	8 ... ...	64 1 4	119 ... 1	74 ... 2	...	1 ... ...	...	...	14 ... 3	17 ... ...	939 11 23	40'36	...	Arangaon, March 1918.
103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.	1,622	1,441	72	Admitted Died Invalided	97 8 ...	...	8 ... ...	2 ... ...	540 2 1	35 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... 1	4 3 1	92 12 ...	164 3 3	31 2 ...	101 1 ...	...	5 ... ...	1 ... ...	21 ... 3	89 ... 10	1,962 35 42	83'63	...	Miranshah (Dardoni) and Arangaon, June 1918, from Poona and Bannu.	
103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.	423	340	...	Admitted Died Invalided	40 11 ...	1 1 ...	...	...	8 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	3 1 ...	34 ... ...	1 ... ...	38 ... ...	...	...	...	...	3 ... 2	28 ... ...	509 14 4	21'96	...	Belgaum, August 1918, from Kamptee.
104th Wellesley's Rifles.	851	801	60	Admitted Died Invalided	149 33 ...	...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	128 1 5	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	...	2 ... 1	4 ... 1	21 5 ...	64 1 1	20 ... ...	15 ... ...	...	...	...	...	9 ... 2	20 ... 1	901 47 22	41'22	...	Mhow, December 1914.
105th Mahratta Light Infantry.	1,427	985	1	Admitted Died Invalided	65 22 ...	...	...	3 ... ...	14 ... ...	...	...	...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	20 11 1	97 1 7	5 ... ...	67 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	8 ... 2	104 ... 7	1,427 40 43	75'27	...	Belgaum, August 1916.
106th Hazara Pioneers.	1,274	1,056	10	Admitted Died Invalided	103 12 ...	...	...	...	86 ... ...	...	...	...	1 ... 1	3 2 1	20 7 ...	61 3 2	8 ... 1	28 1 ...	...	...	...	2 ... 2	16 ... ...	34 ... ...	576 29 16	52'79	...	Quetta, April 1906.
1-107th Pioneers .	(a) 874	1,094	12	Admitted Died Invalided	162 26 ...	...	...	...	343 4 3	...	...	...	1 ... 1	... ... ...	21 13 ...	50 2 2	12 ... ...	32 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	17 ... ...	30 ... 1	1,139 45 28	55'08	...	Quetta, October 1916.	

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV--continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied regiments detachments during the occupation Last month.
300	2-107th Pioneers .	1,472	1,385	29	Admitted Died Invalided	84 5 ...	1 ... ...	2 ... 1	38 ... 2	...	18 ... ...	1 ... ...	4 1 1	3 ... 3	11 4 ...	99 4 3	27 ... 2	21 ... ...	1 ... 1	...	9 ... ...	128 ... 2	1,034 17 36	66°32	...	...	Jhansi, October 1918, from Baran and Allahabad.	
301	108th Infantry .	1,244	856	24	Admitted Died Invalided	101 8 ...	5 2 ...	2 ... 1	4 ... ...	211 ... 13	...	...	...	3 ... 1	2 1 2	6 2 ...	87 2 5	12 ... ...	21 ... 1	...	2 ... 1	15 ... 1	85 ... 4	1,066 17 61	45°55	5	Aurangabad, September 1916.	
302	1-109th Infantry .	1,547	1,458	11	Admitted Died Invalided	30 7 ...	... ... ...	6 ... 1	107 3 ...	22 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	1 ... 2	23 9 ...	101 3 ...	9 ... ...	21 ... ...	...	...	12 ... ...	31 ... ...	853 24 3	38°62	...	2	Kohat, January 1918, Detachment at Thal.
303	2-109th Infantry .	2,236	807	...	Admitted Died Invalided	33 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	42 ... ...	10 ... ...	...	...	...	4 ... 1	... ... ...	7 3 ...	22 1 ...	10 ... ...	9 ... ...	...	...	11 ... ...	20 ... ...	321 8 5	13°12	...	...	Deolali, September 1918, from Kara and Dees.
304	110th Light Infantry.	805	721	10	Admitted Died Invalided	103 10 ...	6 ... ...	... ... ...	100 ... ...	...	...	...	...	3 1 2	2 ... 2	3 ... ...	56 ... 3	24 ... ...	17 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	9 ... 2	58 ... ...	634 12 28	45°12	...	...	Arangaon, May 1918, from Kara.
305	111th Mahars .	1,876	1,167	32	Admitted Died Invalided	445 30 ...	5 ... ...	6 ... 1	224 1 ...	...	22 ... ...	...	6 ... ...	1 ... 1	21 ... ...	39 1 ...	22 ... ...	51 ... ...	4 ... ...	...	20 ... 1	143 ... 15	1,400 39 16	62°70	...	...	...	Jubbulpore, November 1918, from Secundabad, Secunderabad, and Cruz Baroda.
306	1-112th Infantry .	1,045	909	50	Admitted Died Invalided	185 13 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	86 ... 1	...	1 ... ...	...	...	7 ... 2	2 ... 3	19 7 1	51 1 4	1 ... ...	13 ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	18 ... 2	27 ... 1	634 24 22	29°74	12	...	Nasirabad, January 1918.
307	2-112th Infantry .	1,619	1,387	84	Admitted Died Invalided	13 3 ...	... ... ...	6 ... 2	385 1 ...	37 ... 2	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	5 ... 1	2 ... 1	110 36 ...	100 10 ...	34 ... ...	140 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	25 ... ...	15 ... 1	1,735 61 19	85°69	...	...	Bannu, February 1918, from Jubulpore.
308	1-113th Infantry .	1,302	1,019	38	Admitted Died Invalided	129 20 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	23 ... 1	...	...	...	...	3 1 2	5 2 3	15 6 ...	59 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 ... ...	...	...	7 ... ...	38 ... 15	647 34 15	35°60	...	...	Benares, March 1918, from Allahabad.
309	2-113th Infantry .	1,377	708	62	Admitted Died Invalided	86 14 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	143 7 1	...	1 ... ...	...	...	4 ... 1	1 ... ...	74 29 ...	67 2 ...	3 1 ...	14 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	12 ... ...	25 ... 2	891 64 8	58°92	...	...	Benares, January 1918, from D. I. K. and Tal.
310	114th Mahrattas .	1,913	1,296	3	Admitted Died Invalided	152 10 1	3 1 ...	1 ... ...	127 ... 3	...	...	...	...	9 ... 4	5 3 3	12 6 ...	115 2 9	41 1 ...	59 ... 1	3 ... ...	...	23 ... ...	168 ... 13	1,431 26 70	66°90	...	...	Fatehgarh, November 1918, from Poona.
311	1-116th Mahrattas	1,517	1,046	11	Admitted Died Invalided	197 19 2	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	134 ... 2	...	...	...	2 ... 1	9 ... 2	5 2 ...	13 1 3	103 1 ...	34 4 3	56 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	52 ... 10	195 1 19	1,370 31 54	55°69	...	...	Belgaum, November 1918, from Poona.
312	2-116th Mahrattas	179	28	...	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	24 ... ...	0°55	...	...	Poona, October 1918.
313	1-117th Mahrattas	1,567	1,032	17	Admitted Died Invalided	113 5 ...	4 1 ...	1 ... ...	28 1 ...	29 ... 1	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	2 ... 1	...	10 6 ...	73 1 1	2 ... ...	11 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	8 ... ...	80 ... ...	686 21 10	33°18	...	...	Belgaum, October 1918, from Hangu, Th.
314	2-117th Mahrattas	1,395	458	12	Admitted Died Invalided	130 15 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	70 ... ...	...	...	...	...	4 ... 2	...	6 ... ...	78 ... 6	41 ... 1	37 ... ...	...	...	16 ... 2	21 ... 2	616 25 23	24°42	...	...	Arangaon, May 1918.
315	1-119th Infantry (the Multan Regiment).	935	783	4	Admitted Died Invalided	117 11 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	114 3 1	...	...	...	2 ... 1	1 ... ...	2 ... 2	15 4 ...	34 ... 5	22 ... ...	58 ... ...	4 ... ...	5 ... 1	5 ... ...	88 ... 12	977 23 43	38°78	...	...	Ahmednagar, January 1918.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).	1,738	1,394	62	Admitted Died Invalided	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	301 ... 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... 1	2 ... 2	80 20 ...	114 7 ...	19 ... ...	47 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	2 ... ...	8 ... ...	25 ... ...	1,141 29 16	53'64	...	Pishin, September 1918, from Jubbulpore, Karachi.
120th Rajputana Infantry.	(a) 582	678	37	Admitted Died Invalided	11 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	61 2 ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... 1	2 1 ...	11 2 ...	42 12 ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 1	... ... ...	14 ... 1	34 ... 3	301 22 8	21'76	2	Deesa, April 1918, Kohat and Thal.
1st Pioneer.	1,747	1,253	84	Admitted Died Invalided	79 17 ...	... ... ...	5 1 ...	... ... ...	96 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	5 1 3	31 9 ...	63 2 3	3 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... 1	46 ... 1	840 44 16	43'11	...	Metrut, October 1916.
2nd Rajputana Infantry.	(a) 843	859	38	Admitted Died Invalided	95 12 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	32 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 1 ...	3 ... 3	19 4 ...	32 ... ...	15 ... ...	34 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	5 ... 1	40 ... 3	822 21 18	41'37	3	Ahmednagar, January 1917.
123rd Outram's Rifles.	1,193	1,121	71	Admitted Died Invalided	184 28 ...	... ... ...	4 1 ...	... ... ...	154 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	4 ... ...	3 ... ...	19 5 ...	99 4 ...	32 ... ...	12 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	8 ... ...	15 ... ...	1,651 53 9	50'01	...	Mhow, February 1917.
123rd Outram's Rifles.	1,282	1,261	9	Admitted Died Invalided	151 16 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	52 1 ...	3 ... ...	11 ... ...	... ... ...	3 2 ...	1 ... ...	10 3 1	46 3 1	5 ... ...	23 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	14 ... ...	41 ... 3	720 25 5	50'10	...	Nowshera, May 1918, from Fort William.
124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.	1,656	1,194	198	Admitted Died Invalided	127 18 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	173 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... 1	2 1 ...	45 10 ...	22 ... ...	6 1 ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	37 ... ...	80 ... 1	819 35 3	37'90	...	Lahore, December 1918, from Montgomery.
124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.	987	657	26	Admitted Died Invalided	112 18 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	89 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 1 ...	... ... ...	12 2 ...	54 3 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	20 ... ...	29 ... 1	558 26 3	25'51	...	Multan, June 1918, from Pishin.
124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.	501	385	2	Admitted Died Invalided	54 9 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	118 ... 1	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	2 1 ...	24 7 ...	74 2 ...	12 ... ...	20 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	18 ... 2	38 ... ...	653 21 7	35'97	...	Karachi, October 1917.
125th Napier's Rifles.	(a) 1,811	1,299	68	Admitted Died Invalided	120 22 ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	302 ... 9	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... 2	... ... ...	46 9 1	93 1 ...	... ... ...	22 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 ... ...	17 ... 4	45 1 ...	1,406 37 28	61'88	...	Rajkot, August 1916.
125th Napier's Rifles.	416	110	3	Admitted Died Invalided	41 6 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	28 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	9 ... 1	5 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	5 ... ...	107 6 3	47'1	...	Anandi, August 1918.

The decrease in enrolled strengths as compared with the average strengths present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



TABLE XXIV—*contd.*

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

## A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.																												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment during the year with date of occupation. Last month.
327	126th Baluchistan Infantry.	1,293	738	13	Admitted Died Invalided	89 3 ...	...	...	...	219 ...	...	...	...	8 ...	...	12 2 ...	129 1 ...	31 ...	12 ...	...	...	1 ...	18 ...	40 ...	1,071 8 1	50'61	...	Karachi, 1918, Pishin.
328	1-127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchistan Light Infantry.	1,986	597	13	Admitted Died Invalided	101 15 ...	...	...	2 ...	171 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	15 13 ...	50 2 ...	...	...	4 ...	...	1 ...	10 ...	43 ...	643 31 4	32'27	...	Multan, ember from Ka and Qu
329	2-127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchistan Light Infantry.	1,167	1,124	27	Admitted Died Invalided	60 19 ...	...	...	...	108 3 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	1 ...	18 6 ...	83 1 ...	9 ...	7 ...	1 ...	...	1 ...	16 ...	80 2 ...	738 31 6	46'37	...	Multan, 1918.
330	1-128th Pioneers.	1,015	914	56	Admitted Died Invalided	69 8 1	2 1 ...	...	...	28 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	2 1 ...	7 ...	39 ...	6 ...	...	5 ...	...	...	6 ...	53 2 ...	514 16 15	31'56	...	Meerut, ber 1908
331	2-128th Pioneers.	1,307	376	10	Admitted Died Invalided	74 13 ...	3 ...	...	...	83 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	...	7 2 ...	24 ...	35 3 ...	40 ...	...	...	...	12 2 ...	16 ...	558 17 20	16'75	...	Aranga April 1918
332	1-129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	1,833	1,250	13	Admitted Died Invalided	127 43 ...	...	...	1 ...	269 2 8	...	1 ...	...	2 1 ...	4 1 2	26 17 ...	96 9 ...	9 ...	24 ...	...	...	1 ...	17 ...	34 ...	1,170 76 20	54'20	...	Quetta, 1918 Karachi
333	2-129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	1,737	1,049	2	Admitted Died Invalided	76 9 ...	...	...	...	214 1 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	1 1 ...	11 6 ...	78 ...	9 ...	24 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	12 1 ...	23 ...	1,137 21 6	53'90	...	Karachi, ary 1918
334	130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles.)	1,268	962	6	Admitted Died Invalided	172 5 ...	...	...	2 ...	96 3 ...	2 ...	1 ...	...	4 ...	7 2 ...	40 9 2	114 3 ...	32 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	31 ...	34 2 ...	1,229 27 4	32'52	...	Jhelum, 1918 Ferozep
335	2-130th King George's Own Baluchis.	665	115	...	Admitted Died Invalided	22 3 ...	...	...	...	18 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 ...	15 ...	2 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	6 ...	126 6 ...	8'5	...	Karachi, ember 1918
336	1-131st United Provinces Regiment.	1,343	564	26	Admitted Died Invalided	324 13 ...	...	...	...	57 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	3 ...	25 1 ...	136 ...	18 ...	...	...	...	29 ...	44 6 ...	890 16 10	29'94	...	Moradabad July 1918
337	2-131st United Provinces Regiment.	698	698	18	Admitted Died Invalided	28 5 ...	...	...	...	28 ...	...	35 ...	...	...	...	4 2 ...	19 ...	41 ...	17 ...	...	...	...	8 ...	56 ...	562 7 ...	17'29	...	Bareilly, 1918.
338	1-133rd Regiment	1,515	252	19	Admitted Died Invalided	123 32 ...	11 8 ...	...	...	25 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	...	24 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	213 40 ...	4'89	...	Nathana Octo 1918.
339	1-140th Patiala Infantry.	1,577	480	30	Admitted Died Invalided	133 35 ...	...	...	...	49 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	2 ...	13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	16 ...	270 35 ...	8'45	...	Patiala, A 1918.
340	1-141st Bikanir Infantry.	590	227	14	Admitted Died Invalided	46 12 ...	...	...	...	15 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 2 ...	9 ...	12 ...	2 ...	...	...	1 ...	4 ...	14 ...	150 14 ...	6'75	...	Bikanir, A 1918.
340a	1-142nd Jodhpur Infantry.	647	156	5	Admitted Died Invalided	94 9 ...	...	...	...	22 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ...	2 ...	...	8 ...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	163 9 ...	4'14	...	Jodhpur, ember 1918
341	1-143rd Narsingh (Dholpur) Infantry.	619	130	—	Admitted Died Invalided	28 4 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	9 ...	...	8 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	3 ...	108 4 ...	5'01	...	Dholpur (ber 1918
342	1-144th Bharatpur Infantry.	856	194	15	Admitted Died Invalided	27 11 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1 ...	9 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	3 ...	86 12 ...	2'43	...	Bharatpur October 1918



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
150th Indian Infantry.	1,101	346	...	Admitted Died Invalided	39 5 ...	...	...	...	4 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ...	2 ...	21 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	1 ...	118 7	5'88	...	Dhond, July 1918.
150th Indian Infantry.	1,057	360	3	Admitted Died Invalided	15 6 ...	...	...	...	15 ...	4 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	5 1	3 ...	4 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	5 ...	6 ...	99 7	4'06	...	Chaklala and Rawalpindi, August 1918.
150th Indian Infantry.	1,151	291	...	Admitted Died Invalided	66 13 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 ...	3 ...	12 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 ...	137 13	6'34	...	Dhond, July 1918.
151st Sikh Infantry.	1,140	402	4	Admitted Died Invalided	57 4 ...	...	1 ...	...	68 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	12 ...	...	18 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	19 8	289 1	11'91	3	Burhan, December 1919 from Fatehgarh.
151st Indian Infantry.	942	258	8	Admitted Died Invalided	5 3 ...	...	...	...	8 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	6 ...	83 4	2'54	...	Jullundur, August 1918.
151st Punjabi Rifles.	789	312	...	Admitted Died Invalided	26 4 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	2 1	...	3 1	31 1	2 1	16 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	13 ...	5 ...	152 8	7'09	...	Dhond, July 1918.
152nd Punjabis.	751	263	2	Admitted Died Invalided	55 4 ...	...	...	...	47 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	2 1	9 ...	28 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	9 1	12 ...	402 6	11'63	...	Anandi, July 1918.
152nd Punjabis.	701	275	1	Admitted Died Invalided	44 4 ...	...	...	...	24 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	6 ...	17 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	17 2	188 7	5'25	...	Anandi, July 1918.
152nd Punjabis.	683	316	13	Admitted Died Invalided	155 11 ...	...	...	...	33 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ...	46 ...	9 ...	...	...	...	...	2 1	23 3	395 12	17'00	...	Anandi, July 1918.
153rd Punjabis.	655	297	4	Admitted Died Invalided	102 5 ...	...	...	1 ...	54 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	26 ...	136 1	52 ...	...	...	...	...	9 ...	8 ...	460 8	21'94	...	Anandi, July 1918.
153rd Punjabis.	670	253	8	Admitted Died Invalided	96 2 ...	...	1 ...	...	57 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	2 1	28 1	53 ...	19 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	24 4	504 6	20'62	1	Anandi, July 1918.
153rd Punjabis.	633	353	5	Admitted Died Invalided	95 5 ...	...	...	...	52 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	34 ...	110 ...	27 ...	...	...	...	...	5 ...	18 ...	433 5	15'35	...	Anandi, July 1918.
154th Indian Infantry.	1,319	525	20	Admitted Died Invalided	189 13 ...	...	...	...	152 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	11 3	25 2	38 ...	17 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	12 ...	7 ...	693 18	25'45	...	Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, September 1918. Karachi, July to September 1918.
154th Indian Infantry.	676	315	...	Admitted Died Invalided	120 11 ...	...	...	...	45 ...	...	...	...	2 1	...	2 ...	14 ...	100 ...	41 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	5 ...	451 14	14'34	1	Anandi, July 1918.
154th Indian Infantry.	774	317	18	Admitted Died Invalided	42 1 ...	...	...	1 ...	7 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	9 1	10 2	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	9 ...	22 ...	247 5	10'91	...	Muttra, December 1918, from Saugor.
155th Indian Pioneers.	669	227	19	Admitted Died Invalided	113 17 ...	...	...	1 ...	5 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ...	212 19	7'97	...	Muttra, December 1918, from Saugor.



TABLE XXIV—*contd.*

## STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

A.—*Sickness and Mortality.*

## Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent, Invalided on account of old age.	Station occupied by regiment and details during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
359	1-156th Indian Infantry.	1,756	546	24	Admitted Died Invalided	41 6 ...	...	...	...	103	2	...	...	10	...	9	45	10	10	...	...	...	7	79	774	37'91	...	Karachi, September 1913, from Se derabad.
360	1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment.)	642	549	16	Admitted Died Invalided	28 7 ...	...	1	...	120	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	4	2	...	...	3	4	13	397	25'08	...	Dharmisal, December 1905.
361	2-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment.)	(a) 1,326	1,375	20	Admitted Died Invalided	253 8 ...	...	...	...	301	12	...	...	1	3	11	92	...	37	...	...	1	24	24	1,444	58'37	...	Nowshera, December 1913, from Kalabagh Ferozepore Detachment at Dharmisal.
362	3-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment.)	1,403	1,072	10	Admitted Died Invalided	277 ...	...	...	26	1,293	1	...	...	3	3	17	24	5	183	...	1	...	19	11	2,288	76'02	...	Fort Sanden, February 1918, from Jubbulpore.
363	1-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).	1,057	882	7	Admitted Died Invalided	97 7 ...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	1	8	6	32	2	6	...	...	1	8	54	509	32'39	2	Dehra Dun, March 1913.
364	2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).	1,222	1,176	58	Admitted Died Invalided	228 2 ...	...	...	3	1,142	1	...	...	3	5	20	46	27	17	...	...	...	51	27	2,314	69'64	2	Dehra Dun, November 1902, detachment at Burhan Tank.
365	3-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).	1,384	1,318	3	Admitted Died Invalided	185 14 ...	...	...	...	189	240	2	...	1	1	9	14	...	31	...	...	...	21	20	1,031	46'43	...	Peshawar, December 1913, detachment at Jalma, Chirat Kalabagh.
366	1-3rd Alexander's Own Gurkha Rifles.	964	868	27	Admitted Died Invalided	180 1 ...	...	...	...	91	...	2	...	...	5	25	98	3	14	...	1	1	43	37	961	63'73	1	Almora, November 1913.
367	2-3rd Alexander's Own Gurkha Rifles.	1,073	1,042	9	Admitted Died Invalided	178 5 ...	2	...	...	24	...	15	...	2	2	16	45	6	14	...	2	...	9	26	597	33'50	...	Lansdown, December 1899.
368	4-3rd Alexander's Own Gurkha Rifles.	1,496	1,337	10	Admitted Died Invalided	292 23 ...	...	...	3	130	7	1	...	...	5	18	69	1	36	...	...	...	19	13	996	46'13	...	Nowshera, January 1914, from Kohat.
369	1-4th Gurkha Rifles.	(a) 1,104	1,262	7	Admitted Died Invalided	106 4 ...	...	1	...	333	...	...	...	...	12	19	49	11	58	...	...	1	11	20	926	46'09	...	Quetta, March 1918, detachment at Karachi, detachment at Bakloh.
370	2-4th Gurkha Rifles.	1,141	1,092	2	Admitted Died Invalided	216 12 ...	2	...	...	126	...	...	...	1	1	27	38	...	6	...	...	...	1	42	826	38'25	...	Bakloh, January 1915.
371	1-5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).	835	642	6	Admitted Died Invalided	20 3 ...	1	...	...	58	...	3	...	...	2	10	64	...	1	...	1	...	20	8	320	19'69	...	Abbotabad, January 1917.
372	2-5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force.)	1,006	768	11	Admitted Died Invalided	19 6 ...	...	1	...	63	2	2	...	1	2	12	72	21	15	...	1	1	6	63	572	45'95	...	Abbotabad, February 1903.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave,	Classifi- cation.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average Number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalids on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
3-5th Gurkha Rifles. (Frontier Force.)	1,469	1,328	30	Admitted Died Invalids	145 25 ...	...	...	1 1 ...	320 1 1	277 ...	5 ...	4 ...	...	5 4 1	22 9 ...	75 1 ...	1 ...	15 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	6 2 ...	43 ...	1,431 48 6	65'49	...	Peshawar, March 1918, from Rawalpindi.
1-6th Gurkha Rifles	780	679	10	Admitted Died Invalids	17 5 ...	...	...	...	90 ...	...	7 ...	4 3 ...	...	3 1 1	13 3 ...	41 ...	21 1 ...	6 ...	...	2 ...	...	2 ...	18 ...	464 13 7	30'29	...	Abbot tab a d, Nove m b e r 1901.
2-6th Gurkha Rifles.	674	670	7	Admitted Died Invalids	43 10 ...	8 5 ...	...	...	35 1 1	1 ...	1 ...	4 1 ...	...	1 ...	7 3 ...	34 ...	2 ...	9 ...	...	...	3 1 ...	5 ...	37 ...	354 23 4	30'39	...	Abbottabad, Nove m b e r 1913. Detachment at Changlagali.
3-6th Gurkha Rifles.	1,514	1,179	38	Admitted Died Invalids	36 11 ...	...	...	7 2 1	334 3 ...	160 ...	...	2 ...	...	7 4 ...	29 9 ...	70 5 ...	19 ...	84 ...	...	23 ...	...	20 ...	15 ...	1,576 46 10	58'89	...	Miranshah (Dar d o n i), July 1918, from Burhan and Bannu.
7th Gurkha Rifles	907	576	4	Admitted Died Invalids	216 9 ...	...	...	1 1 ...	113 1 2	...	...	2 ...	...	9 1 4	27 13 ...	66 5 ...	...	12 ...	...	5 ...	...	1 ...	8 ...	747 31 8	36'48	...	Bakloh, March 1918, from Quetta. Detachment at Ghoom.
2-7th Gurkha Rifles.	1,709	943	9	Admitted Died Invalids	243 6 ...	...	...	...	126 3 2	...	37 ...	4 1 2	...	16 5 7	17 9 ...	130 1 ...	11 ...	20 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	16 ...	69 ...	1,066 30 18	47'95	...	Dehra Dun, March 1918, from Almora. Detachments at Almora and Ghoom.
3-7th Gurkha Rifles.	2,120	1,519	7	Admitted Died Invalids	146 47 ...	...	1 1 ...	...	822 6 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	7 4 2	48 13 1	110 2 1	17 1 ...	39 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	13 ...	1,546 80 9	57'74	1	Quetta, October 1918, from Loralai. Detachments at Ghoom, Musa k h e l Kila Sai-fullah and Murgha.
8th Gurkha Rifles	785	632	8	Admitted Died Invalids	56 6 ...	...	...	2 1 ...	41 ...	...	6 ...	1 ...	...	8 4 1	11 2 ...	27 ...	15 ...	15 ...	...	...	...	11 ...	71 ...	456 14 6	25'50	...	Shillong, January 1918, from Almora. Detachment at Almora.
2-8th Gurkha Rifles.	948	762	13	Admitted Died Invalids	102 1 ...	...	...	1 ...	53 ...	17 ...	29 ...	1 ...	...	4 3 1	11 2 ...	37 ...	5 1 ...	10 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	11 ...	17 ...	452 9 4	25'72	...	Lansd ow n e, May 1906, Detachments at Utter Shisha Camp.
3-8th Gurkha Rifles.	1,424	1,024	22	Admitted Died Invalids	632 18 ...	...	...	...	168 ...	91 ...	7 ...	...	1 ...	4 1 ...	5 3 ...	83 3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	21 ...	15 ...	1,383 32 2	40'75	...	Hangu from Lansdowne, May 1918. Detachments at Fort Lockhart, Fort Cavagnary and Thal.

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV—continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Securvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average Number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiment and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
383	1-9th Gurkha Rifles	769	762	15	Admitted Died Invalided	102 5 ...	...	...	...	81 1 2	...	27 ... ...	...	...	6 1 1	7 3 ...	72 3 2	...	14 ... ...	...	...	...	...	12 ... 1	25 ... ...	608 15 11	35'69	1	Dehra, 1 October Detachment at Uttara sha Camp.
384	2-9th Gurkha Rifles.	976	784	5	Admitted Died Invalided	79 8 ...	...	...	1	53 ... ...	...	...	...	1	3 2 ...	6 5 ...	55 1 2	4 ... 1	9 ... ...	...	3 ... ...	...	...	6 ... 1	73 1 ...	537 17 5	134'01	...	Dehra, 1 January 1915.
385	3-9th Gurkha Rifles.	1,257	1,102	19	Admitted Died Invalided	133 2 ...	...	...	2	187 2 ...	297 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	1	13 ... 2	24 ... 7	74 2 ...	6 ... ...	6 ... ...	...	...	...	...	27 ... 1	20 ... ...	1,116 17 4	145'01	...	Kohat, 1918, Dehra and D Detachment at Thal.
386	1-10th Gurkha Rifles.	2,137	881	8	Admitted Died Invalided	50 14 ...	1 1 ...	...	...	99 ... ...	...	...	...	1	2 ... 1	14 5 1	43 2 ...	22 ... ...	16 ... ...	...	...	...	...	26 ... 3	33 ... 4	712 25 13	47'65	...	Maymyo, 1 August Detachment at Ghoom.
387	2-10th Gurkha Rifles.	2,405	1,677	47	Admitted Died Invalided	128 4 ...	...	...	16 10 ...	473 2 ...	...	...	...	1	12 3 5	25 5 ...	100 10 2	...	11 ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	15 1 1	1,139 44 27	47'64	...	Chaman, February from Qu Detachment at Shelah Hindub Takdah Ghoom.	
388	1-11th Gurkha Rifles.	666	325	2	Admitted Died Invalided	141 2 ...	...	...	...	29 ... ...	4 ... ...	...	...	2	...	...	8 ... ...	26 ... ...	12 ... ...	...	...	...	...	1 ... ...	12 ... ...	262 2 ...	5'71	...	Now she December 1918, from Manmad.
389	2-11th Gurkha Rifles.	606	339	4	Admitted Died Invalided	291 15 ...	...	...	1	69 ... ...	...	3 ... ...	...	1	...	...	20 ... ...	101 ... ...	46 1 ...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	5 ... ...	21 ... ...	611 16 ...	16'02	...	Now she December 1918, from Manmad.
390	3-11th Gurkha Rifles.	1,224	346	1	Admitted Died Invalided	202 5 ...	2 2 ...	...	...	47 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ... ...	47 ... ...	42 ... ...	37 ... ...	...	1 ... ...	...	...	3 ... ...	5 ... ...	455 7 ...	10'22	...	Chaklala, 19 December from M mad.
391	4-11th Gurkha Rifles.	929	269	...	Admitted Died Invalided	17 ... ...	...	...	...	9 ... ...	...	14 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	8 3 ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	7 ... ...	...	...	...	...	5 1 ...	8 ... ...	164 4 ...	5'55	...	Lansdowne July (Local).
392	Resident's Escort (Nepal).	82	61	...	Admitted Died Invalided	19 ... ...	...	...	1	15 ... ...	...	2 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... ...	3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 1 ...	1'01	...	Katmandu (Nepal).
393	Indian Garrison Companies.	3,592	2,791	57	Admitted Died Invalided	379 21 ...	...	...	...	320 3 3	...	1 ... ...	3 3 ...	10 3 ...	8 3 3	24 13 20	226 4 2	26 2 2	78 ... 1	2 ... ...	9 ... ...	1 ... ...	105 ... 36	68 ... 3	1,990 67 103	77'42	2	Rajkot, Nowgong, Sumerpur, Trivandrum, Secunder- abad, Thyetyo, Meiktila, Bellary, Poona, Satara, Trichinopoly, Port Blair, Lwekaw, Thamakan and Jaipur.	



2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Corps.		Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.		
No. 3, Corps.	Camel	12	1	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	26	...	1'04	...	Karachi.	
No. 9, Corps.	Camel	22	22	4	Admitted Died Invalided	2 1	...	...	...	14 1	...	...	...	1	2 1	5 4	15	2	...	...	...	...	6	11	92 9	...	13'24	...	Karachi.	
No. 14, Corps.	Mule	(a) 395	496	5	Admitted Died Invalided	49 8	...	...	...	61 2	...	...	...	...	2	5 2	25	4	31	...	...	...	8	27	358 10 21	...	17'58	...	Quetta.	
No. 17, Corps.	Mule	240	49	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	3 2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	51 5	...	2'32	...	Bannu, April to June 1918.	
No. 19, Corps.	Mule	153	70	3	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	2 1	2	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	45 1 2	...	1'34	...	Kohat, January to May 1918.	
No. 25, Corps.	Mule	446	389	14	Admitted Died Invalided	61 5	...	...	...	89 2	...	...	...	1	...	2 1	23 1	13	7	...	...	...	13	10	341 12 9	...	17'22	...	Meiktila, Bhamo, Shwebo, Mandalay and Maymyo.	
No. 29, Corps.	Mule	457	457	9	Admitted Died Invalided	167 27	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	2	...	5 1	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	453 31 5	...	21'69	...	Nowshera, January, 1918.	
No. 38, Corps.	Mule	704	606	28	Admitted Died Invalided	29 8	...	...	1	28 2	40	...	...	...	1	7 4	51 2 1	2	2	...	1	...	9	7	339 21 5	...	13'75	1	Kohat and Thal.	
No. 40, Corps.	Mule	469	452	9	Admitted Died Invalided	38 18	...	...	...	13 1 1	39	2	...	...	1	17 7	8	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	32	357 30 6	...	21'68	...	Peshawar.
No. 41, Corps.	Mule	586	337	11	Admitted Died Invalided	165 35	...	...	...	15 1	25	5	...	...	...	16 6	9	...	3	1	...	...	1	10	379 43 4	...	23'35	...	Peshawar, Detachment at Chirat.	
No. 43, Corps.	Mule	49	4	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Burhan, December 1918.	
No. 45, Corps.	Mule	606	474	2	Admitted Died Invalided	74 9	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	2	1 1	6	35 1	1	8	...	1	...	3	16	328 17 5	...	14'41	...	Risalpur, Detachment at Dargai.	
No. 48, Corps.	Mule	365	110	13	Admitted Died Invalided	1 ...	...	...	2 1	40	2	...	...	...	1	23 12	16	5	15	...	...	...	2	8	161 15	...	8'35	...	Miranshah (Dardoni) June 1918.	
No. 49, Corps.	Mule	487	192	20	Admitted Died Invalided	87 8	...	...	...	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	28 1	...	2	...	...	...	2	12	204 18 1	...	11'99	...	Lahore, Cantonment.	



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIV--continued.

### STATISTICS OF REGIMENTS.

#### A.—Sickness and Mortality.

Actuals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Serial Number.	Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classifi- cation.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sundfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All Causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of age.	Station occupied by regiment and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.
408	No. 52, Mule Corps.	(a) 397	457	13	Admitted Died Invalided	153 2 ...	...	...	2	40 1 3	...	...	...	...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	13 1 2	...	...	...	...	87 20	428 10 30	21'49	...	Jhansi.
409	No. 54, Mule Corps.	(a) 5	9	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	8 1	1'58	...	Poona, J ary to M 1918.
410	No. 54, Pony Corps	390	346	1	Admitted Died Invalided	33 3 ...	...	...	...	29 ...	...	...	...	...	2 2 ...	2 2 ...	35 ...	1 1 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	2 21	301 6 2	16'13	...	Abbottaba	
411	No. 55, Mule Corps.	335	319	4	Admitted Died Invalided	61 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	72 1 2	...	...	...	...	6 5 ...	5 5 ...	18 ...	1 1 ...	23 ...	...	...	...	8 18	296 7 3	12'10	...	Quetta.	
412	No. 57, Mule Corps.	81	81	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1'43	...	Peshawar.	
413	No. 57, Pony Corps.	591	449	4	Admitted Died Invalided	441 10 ...	...	...	...	14 ...	3 ...	1 ...	...	...	3 ...	9 2 ...	20 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	8 33	651 12 2	25'24	...	Nowshera, March 1 from Pe war.	
414	No. 58, Pony Corps.	69	65	5	Admitted Died Invalided	52 2 ...	...	...	...	13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	111 2	3'46	...	Jutogh, J 1918.
415	No. 59, Pony Corps.	584	345	8	Admitted Died Invalided	47 13 ...	...	...	...	35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	34 ...	...	...	3 ...	...	...	9 18	251 16	9'70	...	Jullundur, June 1918	
416	No. 60, Pony Corps.	280	2	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'01	...	Lahore, 1 cember 1918	
417	No. 61, Mule Corps.	(a) 389	435	8	Admitted Died Invalided	23 1 ...	...	...	...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 ...	27 1 ...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	2 18	215 5 1	11'85	...	Agra.	
418	No. 62, Pony Corps.	332	54	...	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	...	...	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9	50 1	2'60	...	Jullundur, January June 1918	
419	No. 63, Pony Corps.	365	365	43	Admitted Died Invalided	1 1 ...	...	...	1	30 1 9	...	13 ...	...	1 1	2 1	9 1	60 1	8 1	6 ...	...	...	...	4 2	46 9	463 7 80	23'34	...	Bareilly, Ja ary to S tember 1918
420	No. 65, Mule Corps.	239	239	...	Admitted Died Invalided	2 ...	...	...	...	36 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	23 ...	3 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	6 5	13 10	206 ...	12'71	...	Jubbulpore April 1918
421	No. 66, Pony Corps.	635	98	1	Admitted Died Invalided	18 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	10 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	7 1	71 2 1	4'30	...	Secunderab September 1918.
422	No. 68, Mule Corps	359	100	...	Admitted Died Invalided	14 3 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	12 1	89 5 13	3'27	...	Poona, S tember 1918
423	No. 69, Mule Corps.	84	84	18	Admitted Died Invalided	40 2 ...	...	...	...	8 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	2 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	1 1	5 ...	121 2 10	3'16	...	Barielly, Oc ber 1, 1918.

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Corps.	Number borne on the rolls.	Average strength present.	Sent on sick leave.	Classification.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Veneral Diseases.	All causes.	Average number constantly sick.	Died, absent. Invalided on account of old age.	Stations occupied by regiments and detachments during the year with dates of occupation. Last move.	
No. 71, Pack Mule Corps.	278	115	5	Admitted Died Invalided	24 6 ...	...	2 ...	...	19 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 1	21 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	100 7	4'78	...	Lahore, July 1918.	
No. 72, Pack Mule Corps.	321	120	7	Admitted Died Invalided	28 8 ...	...	1 1	...	18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	22 2	...	...	1 ...	...	...	2 ...	9 13	121 ...	4'92	...	Do.	
No. 1, Mule Depôt.	3,238	2,515	140	Admitted Died Invalided	242 42 ...	...	21 1	1 ...	737 3 1	...	2 2	...	7 4	5 1	86 35	190 15	3 ...	134 1	...	...	1 ...	95 ...	74 4	2,294 116 20	74'58	...	Sialkot.	
No. 2, Mule Depôt.	3,348	2,572	69	Admitted Died Invalided	654 302 27	...	...	...	45 5 16	6 ...	...	...	2 2	2 ...	77 35	152 6	3 3	25 ...	...	2 1	...	16 ...	199 1	1,945 361 155	116'33	...	Amritsar, August 1918, from Lahore	
No. 3, Mule Depôt.	(a) 2,621	4,083	196	Admitted Died Invalided	464 74 ...	1 1	17 3	...	20 ...	...	...	3 1	3 ...	4 2	124 57	723 7	13 2	28 ...	...	3 1	...	38 ...	310 24	2,837 164 91	169'11	...	Meerut.	
No. 4, Mule Depôt.	(a) 557	879	4	Admitted Died Invalided	163 22 ...	...	2 ...	...	197 ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	81 3	10 ...	15 ...	...	...	...	7 ...	8 1	29 ...	878 34 14	72'37	...	Karachi.
No. 5 Mule Depôt	38	3	2	Admitted Died Invalided	...	...	1 ...	...	14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1	1 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	30 1	2'87	...	Karachi.	
Supply and Transport Details.	3,571	2,723	96	Admitted Died Invalided	427 56 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	265 1 3	39 ...	7 ...	...	8 2	6 3	85 28 3	89 11 ...	22 3 ...	40 ...	...	2 ...	1 ...	18 ...	118 1	1,855 109 30	112'28	...	Rawalpindi, Nowshera, Dargai, Malakand, Chakdara, Drosh, Miranshah. (Dardoni), Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Quetta. Poona.	
Central Drivers Depôt.	1,852	1,852	5	Admitted Died Invalided	90 18 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	71 ...	...	...	5 1	2 ...	5 2	32 5 3	117 1 13	64 1 7	83 1 3	...	2 ...	1 ...	14 ...	178 4 13	1,453 33 90	75'51	...	Bangalore, Neemuch, Muttra, Sehore, Mhow, Saugor and Aurangabad.	
Remount Training Depôts.	2,433	2,144	101	Admitted Died Invalided	218 18 1	...	1 ...	3 ...	97 2 ...	3 ...	...	1 ...	3 ...	3 1	16 4 ...	106 ...	16 3 ...	15 ...	...	1 ...	...	32 3 ...	75 ...	1,502 35 25	77'43	...	Bangalore, Neemuch, Muttra, Sehore, Mhow, Saugor and Aurangabad.	
Details (Miscellaneous Units)	10,315	6,700	160	Admitted Died Invalided	1,057 214 5	4 ...	25 1	15 ...	1,465 14 3	25 1	156 ...	6 3	45 9 3	42 16 13	286 90 ...	532 23 4	235 3 1	299 ...	2 ...	3 ...	14 ...	189 1 ...	1,282 1 17	8,741 437 155	547'85	...		
Line of March	...	2,740	...	Admitted Died Invalided	96 2 ...	...	1 ...	...	473 ...	...	31 ...	...	3 ...	...	33 2 ...	61 1 ...	17 ...	45 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	36 ...	1,536 10	12'96	...		
SUMMARY																												
Northern Army.	263,321	195,426	6,958	Admitted Died Invalided	37,560 2,924 107	43 27 ...	153 17 1	148 50 5	23485 184 211	4,161 1 ...	813 1221 2	51 48 114	469 ...	513 139 198	4,214 1,296 39	11048 323 302	1,842 46 29	3,264 5 28	10 3 1	178 7 5	85 2 1	2,832 6 276	7,913 10 325	161,642 5,695 2,900	75'15	...	34 62	
Southern Army	199,737	141,990	3,407	Admitted Died Invalided	18,904 2,273 57	42 18 ...	165 29 1	130 45 ...	20287 155 182	161 ...	171 741 ...	70 48 98	431 ...	344 75 167	2,423 754 41	8,709 309 315	2,472 52 27	4,396 7 33	12 5 ...	114 ...	140 4 2	2,096 2 236	10129 814	128,690 4,243 3,556	6,341	45 6		
Extra India not in Indian Command.	1,286	1,302	3	Admitted Died Invalided	155 1 ...	...	...	4 1	28 2 ...	...	3 ...	...	6 ...	8 1 3	8 2 ...	34 2 ...	20 ...	7 ...	...	...	...	38 ...	47 3	525 11 15	28	...		
Line of March	...	2,740	...	Admitted Died Invalided	96 2 ...	...	...	...	473 ...	...	31 ...	...	3 ...	...	33 2 ...	61 1 ...	17 ...	45 ...	...	...	...	...	36 ...	1,536 10	13	...		
Army of India	464,344	341,458	10,378	Admitted Died Invalided	46715 5,200 164	85 45 ...	329 46 2	282 96 5	4474 341 393	4,322 1 ...	1,018 19 2	121 62 213	909 96 ...	865 215 368	6,678 2,054 80	19852 635 617	4,351 98 56	7,712 12 61	22 8 1	292 7 8	225 6 7	4,971 8 513	18125 15 1,142	292,393 9,959 6,471	13,897	79 68		

(a) The decrease in enrolled strength as compared with the average strength present is due to drafts proceeding overseas as reinforcements at the end of the year.



# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIVA.

*Race composition, and location of detachments.*

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Panjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.
1	Governor-General's Body Guard, at Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	77	...	...	...	...	77	..	67	...	6	73	...	...	...	150
2	Governor's Body Guard, Bengal, at Alipore . . . . .	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	41
3	Ditto ditto Bombay, at Bombay . . . . .	...	32	...	...	...	1	33	...	34	...	3	37	...	...	...	70
4	Ditto ditto Madras, at Madras . . . . .	10	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	54	54	3	...	...	72
5	1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), Risalpur, with 8 men detached at each Dargai, Chakdara and Malakand Stations for 8 months of the year . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	495	1,145	...	...	...	1,145
6	Depôt 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Allahabad . . . . .	98	62	...	...	...	70	230	...	1	...	85	86	...	...	...	316
7	3rd Skinner's Horse, Loralai, with 16, 62 and 50 men detached at Musakhel, Murgha and Gumbaz, respectively. . . . .	275	235	236	...	...	...	746	...	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	996
8	4th Cavalry, Mardan . . . . .	...	238	...	...	...	283	521	...	...	...	510	510	...	...	...	1,031
9	5th Cavalry, Lucknow . . . . .	250	1	...	...	...	189	440	...	...	...	225	225	...	...	...	665
10	6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Sialkot . . . . .	...	268	...	...	...	169	437	...	241	...	170	411	...	...	...	848
11	7th Harriana Lancers, Secunderabad, with 283 men detached at Poona . . . . .	1	188	173	...	...	160	522	...	6	...	314	320	...	...	...	842
12	8th Cavalry, Secunderabad, with 24 men detached at Deolali . . . . .	231	7	...	...	...	261	499	...	114	...	349	463	...	...	...	962
13	9th Hedson's Horse, Ambala . . . . .	...	223	50	...	...	...	273	...	353	61	13	427	...	...	...	700
14	10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), Multan . . . . .	...	332	194	...	...	...	526	...	...	53	210	263	...	...	...	789
15	11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Jullundur . . . . .	...	337	148	...	...	9	494	...	196	53	...	249	...	...	...	743
16	Depôt 12th Cavalry, Meerut . . . . .	...	187	178	...	...	...	365	...	134	...	...	134	...	...	...	499
17	13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), Ambala . . . . .	...	233	147	...	...	...	380	...	227	...	...	227	...	...	...	607
18	Depôt 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, Bareilly, with 24 men detached at Sialkot . . . . .	23	1	...	...	...	500	524	...	20	...	8	28	...	...	...	552
19	15th Lancers (Cureton's & Multanis), Sialkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	438	438	...	193	...	...	193	...	...	...	631
20	16th Cavalry, Delhi, with 40 men detached at Meerut . . . . .	...	453	228	...	1	325	1,007	...	6	...	1	7	...	...	...	1,014
21	17th Cavalry, Lahore Cantonment . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	9	11	...	556	278	9	843	...	...	...	854
22	18th King George's Own Lancers, Sialkot . . . . .	...	177	...	...	...	15	192	...	680	...	3	683	...	...	...	875
23	19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Sialkot . . . . .	1	198	91	4	1	16	311	...	526	120	12	658	...	...	...	969
24	20th Deccan Horse, Neemuch . . . . .	186	107	...	...	...	173	466	...	...	...	165	165	1	...	...	632
25	Depôt 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force), Daly's Horse, Jhelum . . . . .	...	192	89	...	...	...	281	...	18	108	159	285	...	...	...	566
26	22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), Jhelum . . . . .	203	250	...	...	...	...	453	...	161	130	95	386	...	...	...	839
27	Depôt 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), Bareilly . . . . .	...	180	70	...	...	...	250	...	200	49	...	249	...	...	...	499
28	25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Meerut . . . . .	...	256	204	...	...	...	460	...	326	106	258	690	...	...	...	1,150
29	Depôt 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, Jhansi . . . . .	73	...	...	...	...	208	281	...	100	...	39	139	9	...	...	429
30	27th Light Cavalry, Dera Ismail Khan, with 237 men detached at Multan and Tank . . . . .	424	40	...	...	...	251	715	...	264	...	306	570	...	...	...	1,285
31	Depôt 28th Light Cavalry, Quetta, with 9 men detached at Deolali . . . . .	204	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	117	...	143	260	4	...	...	468

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



Serial number.	Corps and its detachments	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Fathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
2	29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Kirkee with 38 men detached at Deolali . . . . .	118	100	...	...	...	369	587	...	1	..	109	110	...	...	...	697
3	30th Lancers (Gordou's Horse), Peshawar . . . . .	...	597	...	...	...	276	873	...	272	...	...	272	...	...	...	1,145
4	31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Bannu . . . . .	11	277	...	...	...	818	1,106	...	32	183	49	264	...	..	...	1,370
5	32nd Lancers, Nasirabad . . . . .	247	321	...	...	...	...	568	...	..	...	296	296	...	...	...	864
6	33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, Risa'pur with 24 men detached at Dargai, Malakand and Chakdara . . . . .	...	174	...	...	...	482	656	...	192	...	202	394	...	...	...	1,050
7	Depôt 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Ambala . . . . .	242	10	7	...	...	...	259	...	221	...	150	371	..	...	...	630
8	35th Scinde Horse, Jubbulpore with 368 men detached at Lucknow and Alipore . . . . .	...	307	...	...	...	4	311	...	327	501	5	833	...	...	...	1,144
9	Depôt 36th Jacob's Horse, Ambala . . . . .	...	165	...	...	...	...	165	..	172	55	32	259	..	...	...	424
10	Depôt 37th Lancers Kohat with 111 men detached at Hangu and Thal . . . . .	...	234	...	...	...	...	234	...	204	2,0	...	494	...	...	...	728
11	Depôt 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Agar with 62 men detached at Deolali and Sialkot . . . . .	...	328	...	...	...	6	334	...	156	97	57	310	1	...	...	645
12	39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Goona with 25 men detached at Deolali . . . . .	...	525	...	...	...	24	549	...	295	...	223	518	...	...	...	1,067
13	40th Cavalry Regiment, Sibi . . . . .	157	74	158	...	1	8	398	...	42	...	198	240	...	...	...	638
14	41st Cavalry Regiment, Baleli (Sibi) . . . . .	42	98	...	...	...	164	304	...	58	91	...	142	...	...	...	456
15	42nd Cavalry Regiment, Baleli (Sibi) . . . . .	...	206	40	...	..	50	296	...	204	62	...	266	...	...	...	562
16	43rd Cavalry Regiment, Baleli (Sibi) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	213	213	...	...	...	151	151	...	...	...	364
17	44th Cavalry Regiment, Baleli (Sibi) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	228	228	...	...	...	428
18	45th Cavalry Regiment, Baleli (Sibi) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	268	268	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	468
19	Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's Cavalry and Infantry), Mardan and Jullundur . . . . .	...	543	184	209	...	3	939	...	466	549	...	1,015	...	...	...	1,954
20	2nd Battalion Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's Infantry), Risalpur . . . . .	...	182	178	145	...	...	503	...	325	130	...	455	...	...	...	960
21	3rd Battalion Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's Infantry), Mardan . . . . .	...	222	168	365	...	...	755	...	517	201	...	718	...	...	...	1,473
22	4th Battalion Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's Infantry), Nowshera . . . . .	...	...	50	20	...	...	70	...	...	...	81	81	...	...	...	151
23	22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	32	...	...	...	...	32	...	60	...	...	60	..	...	...	92
24	23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), Nowshera and Drosh . . . . .	...	259	62	...	...	59	380	...	257	...	39	296	...	...	...	676
25	24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) Rawalpindi . . . . .	78	116	3	...	...	33	230	..	109	...	77	186	...	...	...	416
26	25th Mountain Battery, Quetta with 46 men detached at Sibi . . . . .	...	102	...	...	...	47	149	...	...	...	65	65	...	..	...	214
27	27th Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi . . . . .	3	193	20	...	...	10	136	...	206	...	...	206	...	...	...	342
28	28th Mountain Battery, Kohat with 83 men detached at Thal . . . . .	...	217	2	..	...	..	219	..	208	...	...	208	...	..	..	427

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIVA—*contd.*

*Race composition, and location of detachments.*

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogra or Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwals.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
59	29th Mountain Battery, Bannu and Miranshah . . . . .	...	105	...	...	...	108	213	...	167	...	...	167	...	...	...	380
60	30th Mountain Battery, Tank with 11 men detached at Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	148	...	...	...	1	149	...	231	...	...	231	...	...	...	380
61	31st Mountain Battery, Kohat . . . . .	...	183	...	...	...	2	185	...	193	...	...	193	...	...	...	378
62	32nd Mountain Battery, Maymyo . . . . .	...	160	3	...	...	116	279	...	190	...	50	240	...	...	...	519
63	33rd (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Bannu and Miranshah . . . . .	...	72	6	...	...	89	167	...	175	...	80	255	...	...	...	422
64	34th (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Nowshera and Burhan . . . . .	...	232	...	...	...	...	232	...	16	9	...	25	...	...	...	257
65	35th (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Bannu and Miranshah . . . . .	...	149	49	...	...	...	198	...	45	...	54	99	...	...	...	297
66	37th (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi . . . . .	34	96	16	...	...	9	155	...	181	...	3	184	1	...	...	340
67	38th (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi . . . . .	38	104	29	...	...	9	180	...	206	...	...	206	2	...	...	388
68	40th (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi . . . . .	32	91	...	...	...	...	123	...	151	...	...	151	...	...	...	274
69	41st (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Abbottabad . . . . .	...	114	91	...	...	...	205	...	37	...	28	65	...	...	...	270
70	42nd (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Kohat . . . . .	1	38	12	...	...	18	69	...	94	...	98	192	...	...	...	261
71	43rd (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	96	6	...	...	11	113	...	154	...	...	154	...	...	...	267
72	44th (Reserve) Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	113	29	...	...	...	142	...	152	...	...	152	...	...	...	294
73	Indian Mountain Artillery Depots at Ambala and Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	410	181	...	...	109	700	...	538	...	56	594	...	...	...	1,294
74	The Frontier Garrison Artillery, Kohat, with 126 men detached at Malakand, Chakdara, Peshawar, Fort Jamrud, Miranshah (Dardoni) and Fort Lockhart . . . . .	1	104	8	...	...	38	151	...	228	...	21	249	...	...	...	400
75	"M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Risalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
76	"X" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
77	"A" Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery, Risalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	73	...	...	73	...	...	...	96
78	Royal Horse Artillery details, Meerut . . . . .	...	4	14	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
79	1089th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
80	1091st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lahore Cantonment . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	19	21	...	11	...	1	12	...	...	...	33
81	1093rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lahore Cantonment . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	18	21	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	34
82	1097th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Mhow . . . . .	4	...	...	...	...	35	39	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	44
83	1098th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	2	...	8	10	...	...	...	20
84	1104th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
85	1107th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Quetta and Hyderabad . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	11	11	2	...	...	37
86	4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Nowshera and Campbellpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	79	...	...	79	...	...	...	80
87	74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
88	89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Nowshera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	11
89	90th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Nowshera . . . . .	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	12
90	101st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Quetta and Hyderabad . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	15	18	...	17	...	1	18	...	...	...	36
91	102nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Hyderabad and Quetta . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	39	43	...	17	2	7	26	...	...	...	69

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



Serial number	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
2	No. 1 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Nowshera . . . . .	...	26	...	...	...	53	79	...	...	...	114	114	...	...	...	193
3	No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Hyderabad . . . . .	13	9	122	...	...	...	144	...	91	16	106	213	...	...	...	357
4	No. 12 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Amritsar . . . . .	2	84	...	...	...	101	187	...	159	1	4	164	..	...	...	351
5	No. 1 Special Bullock Battery, Allahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	31
6	Royal Field Artillery Details at Dinapore, Meerut and Rawalpindi . . . . .	87	30	...	...	...	1,093	1,210	...	220	6	243	469	4	...	...	1,083
7	1st Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Kalabagh . . . . .	...	167	...	...	...	...	167	...	129	...	...	129	...	...	...	296
8	3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta . . . . .	...	109	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	137
9	4th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta . . . . .	...	70	...	...	...	22	92	...	...	...	85	85	...	...	...	177
0	6th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Peshawar and Barian Camp . . . . .	...	30	23	...	...	105	158	...	88	...	...	88	...	...	...	246
1	8th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Peshawar and Khairagali . . . . .	...	80	...	...	...	55	135	...	180	...	...	180	...	...	...	315
2	9th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Kalabagh and Quetta . . . . .	...	66	...	...	...	55	121	...	...	...	165	165	...	...	...	286
3	60th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rurki . . . . .	1	5	...	...	9	76	91	...	38	...	36	74	...	...	...	165
4	68th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rurki and Cawnpore . . . . .	6	9	1	...	...	114	130	...	20	...	22	42	...	...	...	172
5	Royal Garrison Artillery, Coast Defence, Rangoon, Bombay and Karachi . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	170	171	...	86	...	21	107	1	...	...	279
6	Royal Garrison Artillery Details, Rawalpindi. . . . .	...	140	...	...	...	100	240	...	267	...	...	267	...	...	...	507
7	Royal Artillery Depots at Ambala, Rurki, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Kirkee . . . . .	481	392	127	3	27	8,260	9,290	3	998	45	1,638	2,684	76	1	2	12,053
8	Machine Gun Companies at Mhow, Abbottabad, Nowshera, Risalpur, Lahore, Meerut, Rawalpindi and Quetta . . . . .	70	80	41	...	1	579	771	...	537	4	171	712	...	...	...	1,483
9	1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Rurki and Mandalay, with 1,090 men detached at Malakand, Risalpur, Peshawar, Nowshera, Lahore, Alipore, Kohat, Karachi, Fort Lockhart and Sibi . . . . .	328	1,199	33	9	405	705	2,679	...	1,682	373	140	2,195	2	1,371	...	6,247
0	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, with 1,859 men detached at Mandalay, Drosh, Meerut, Secunderabad, Rangoon and Rawalpindi . . . . .	2	1	...	...	...	3,632	3,635	...	21	1	282	304	680	911	...	5,530
1	3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, with 277 men detached at Bombay, Quetta and Sibi (Baleli) . . . . .	...	227	...	...	...	1,210	1,437	...	197	...	977	1,174	...	...	...	2,611
2	Railway Battalion, Sappers and Miners, Rurki and Sialkot . . . . .	20	151	...	...	...	39	210	...	840	...	166	1,006	34	...	...	1,250
3	Mechanical Transport Company, Sappers and Miners, Mandalay and Rawalpindi . . . . .	4	51	12	3	...	25	95	...	39	9	5	53	12	1,688	...	1,848
4	Engineering Motor Training School, Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	290	7	...	...	618	915	...	483	83	...	566	49	...	1	1,531
5	Wireless Signal Squadron, Sappers and Miners, Rawalpindi . . . . .	223	219	...	...	...	346	788	...	...	...	257	257	...	...	...	1,045
6	9th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Pangalore . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	96	97	...	6	...	6	12	20	11	...	140
7	33rd Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Quetta . . . . .	...	6	...	...	...	199	205	...	2	...	26	28	14	...	...	247
8	36th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Peshawar with 108 men detached at Cherat . . . . .	16	54	8	23	...	13	114	...	23	85	8	116	...	...	...	230
9	38th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Lahore . . . . .	...	4	...	1	...	84	89	...	9	4	65	78	..	...	...	167

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.

# INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIVA—*contd.*

*Race composition, and location of detachments.*

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras and other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwals.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Mussalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Mussalmans.	TOTAL MUSSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL
120	39th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Miranshah (Dardoni) . . .	2	6	5	2	2	16	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
121	40th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Lahore . . .	2	37	8	8	8	71	134	...	80	1	8	89	1	...	...	224
122	41st Divisional Singal Company, Sappers and Miners, Secunderabad . . .	6	31	6	...	...	58	101	...	30	...	14	44	1	...	...	146
123	45th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners, Secunderabad . . .	11	8	15	...	...	135	169	...	29	...	25	54	11	...	...	234
124	Depot Signal Units, at Poona, Rawalpindi, Khandala, Lahore and Risalpur . . .	132	228	141	50	12	1,180	1,743	...	412	47	181	600	25	...	...	2,639
125	1st Battalion, 1st Brahmans, Fatehgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,361	...	21	...	11	32	17	...	...	1,410
126	2nd Battalion, 1st Brahmans, Sitapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	1,641	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	1,661
127	1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, Lucknow . . .	2,570	1	...	...	...	13	2,574	...	9	...	49	58	19	...	...	2,661
128	2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, Malakand . . .	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,340
129	3rd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, Allahabad . . .	827	2	...	...	...	...	829	...	1	...	5	6	1	...	...	836
130	1st Battalion, 3rd Brahmans, Barrackpore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	1,647	...	...	...	55	55	13	...	...	1,715
131	2nd Battalion, 3rd Brahmans, Deesa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,756	2,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,756
132	1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, Lucknow . . .	975	11	6	4	...	14	1,010	...	...	...	35	35	6	...	...	1,051
133	2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, Agra, with 46 men detached at Thayetmyo . . .	2,035	...	...	...	1	17	2,053	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	2,067
134	1st Battalion, 5th Light Infantry, Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	...	332	332	...	...	...	745	745	...	...	...	1,077
135	2nd Battalion, 5th Light Infantry, Jhansi . . .	...	22	...	...	...	961	983	...	541	18	203	762	...	...	...	1,745
136	1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Jhansi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	783	783	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	799
137	2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Agra . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	1,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391
138	1st Battalion, 7th Rajputs, Mhow, with 27 men detached at Thayetmyo . . .	1,058	...	...	...	...	9	1,067	...	3	...	25	28	3	...	...	1,098
139	2nd Battalion, 7th Rajputs, Alipore . . .	1,257	...	...	...	...	435	1,692	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	1,702
140	1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs, Lucknow . . .	1,212	...	...	...	...	311	1,523	...	17	...	30	47	3	...	...	1,573
141	2nd Battalion, 8th Rajputs, Lucknow . . .	1,031	...	...	...	...	655	1,686	...	...	...	24	24	3	...	...	1,713
142	1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Fyzabad . . .	455	126	...	...	...	356	937	...	...	...	677	677	...	...	...	1,614
143	2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry, Nasirabad, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	1,130	...	41	2	315	358	...	...	...	1,488
144	3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Fort William . . .	294	...	...	...	...	921	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
145	4th Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Mhow . . .	...	2	...	...	...	1,368	1,370	...	3	...	173	176	1	...	...	1,547
146	1st Battalion, 10th Jats, Jhansi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,097	5	5	...	...	10	2	...	...	1,109
147	2nd Battalion, 10th Jats, Lahore, with 51 men detached at Gyantsi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	1,692	...	...	...	7	7	2	...	...	1,701
148	1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs, Barrackpore and Drosh with 151 men detached at Chitral and Thayetmyo . . .	1,722	...	...	...	...	2	1,724	...	4	...	67	71	1	...	...	1,796
149	2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs, Loralai, with 201 men detached at Musakhel, Qilla saifullah, and Murgha . . .	1,490	...	...	...	...	9	1,499	...	1	...	25	26	1	...	...	1,526
150	1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers, Nowshera . . .	...	480	...	...	...	913	1,393	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	1,417
151	2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers, Lahore Cantonment . . .	...	338	...	...	...	1,098	1,436	...	38	317	67	422	...	...	...	1,858
152	13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), Lucknow . . .	599	4	...	...	...	5	608	...	8	...	147	155	...	...	...	763
153	14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, Multan . . .	...	597	...	...	...	...	597	...	...	...	299	299	...	...	...	896
154	1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Peshawar . . .	...	1,386	...	...	...	...	1,386	...	133	...	...	133	...	...	...	1,519
155	2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Hyderabad . . .	...	516	...	...	...	3	519	...	245	...	...	245	...	...	...	764
156	16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment), Lucknow . . .	796	21	...	4	...	19	840	...	3	...	33	36	2	...	...	878

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL *
157	1st Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), Dinapore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	..	45	1	1,501	1,547	6	1	...	1,560
158	2nd Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	1,249	1	2,060	3,310	6	1	...	1,776
159	1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, Shillong, with a wing of 769 men at Kowloon . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1,209	4	356	1,569	...	...	...	1,574
160	2nd Battalion 18th Infantry, Allahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	...	1,190	1,748	...	...	...	1,748
161	1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, Montgomery . . . . .	...	222	...	...	...	...	222	...	483	...	137	620	...	...	...	842
162	2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis, Campellpore . . . . .	...	131	...	...	...	...	131	...	338	136	...	474	...	...	...	605
163	20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), Jhelum . . . .	...	225	426	...	...	35	686	...	107	232	62	431	...	...	...	1,117
164	1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis, Jhelum . . . . .	...	142	67	...	...	307	516	...	272	14	...	416	...	...	...	932
165	2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis, Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	317	156	...	...	...	473	...	301	196	...	497	...	...	...	970
166	1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis, Quetta . . . . .	...	446	...	...	...	...	446	...	929	122	...	1,051	...	...	...	1,497
167	2nd Battalion, 22nd Punjabis, Burhan . . . . .	...	242	...	...	...	76	318	...	1,110	85	...	1,195	...	...	...	1,513
168	1st Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Ambala . . . . .	...	2,181	...	...	...	5	2,186	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	2,205
169	3rd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Jullundur . . . . .	...	995	...	...	...	4	999	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,001
170	24th Punjabis, Montgomery . . . . .	...	228	126	...	...	7	361	...	832	8	92	932	...	...	...	1,293
171	1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis, Jhelum . . . . .	...	190	249	...	...	...	439	...	796	92	...	888	...	...	...	1,327
172	2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis, Jhansi . . . . .	...	382	316	...	...	...	698	...	724	247	...	971	...	...	...	1,669
173	1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis, Bareilly . . . . .	...	400	...	...	...	...	400	...	464	...	...	464	...	...	...	864
174	2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis, Bareilly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	229	229	...	300	...	...	300	...	...	...	529
175	1st Battalion, 27th Punjabis, Jhelum . . . . .	...	199	112	...	...	11	321	...	559	80	...	639	...	...	...	961
176	2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis, Agra . . . . .	...	131	108	...	...	7	246	...	524	99	14	637	...	...	...	883
177	1st Battalion, 28th Punjabis, Jhelum . . . . .	...	335	330	...	...	...	665	...	718	150	...	868	...	...	...	1,533
178	2nd Battalion, 28th Punjabis, Delhi . . . . .	...	141	136	...	...	...	277	...	255	108	...	363	...	...	...	640
179	29th Punjabis, Jhelum . . . . .	...	147	184	...	...	...	331	...	449	...	...	449	4	...	...	784
180	1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis, Ferozepore . . . . .	...	640	371	...	...	...	1,011	...	581	...	13	594	...	...	...	1,605
181	2nd Battalion, 30th Punjabis, Lahore . . . . .	...	1291	186	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	442	...	...	...	757

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.

## TABLE XXIVA—continued.

Race composition, and location of detachments.

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogra or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwals.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Bhillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
182	3rd Battalion, 30th Punjabis, Ferozepore .	...	128	138	...	86	325	671	...	1,216	...	3	1,219	...	...	...	1,890
183	4th Battalion, 30th Punjabis, Phillour .	21	116	3	...	...	108	248	...	339	30	27	396	...	...	...	644
184	31st Punjabis, Jhelum . . . . .	...	316	421	...	...	3	740	...	432	...	2	434	2	...	...	1,176
185	1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Sialkot .	...	980	...	...	...	...	980	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	997
186	2nd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Sialkot .	...	1,041	...	...	...	4	1,045	...	11	...	...	11	19	...	...	1,075
187	3rd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Sialkot .	...	551	3	...	...	1	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
188	1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis, Rawalpindi .	...	308	...	...	...	...	308	...	911	2	22	935	...	...	...	1,243
189	2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis, Chaklala .	...	110	102	...	...	...	212	...	796	123	...	919	...	...	...	1,131
190	1st Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Ambala .	...	1,131	...	...	...	39	1,170	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	1,192
191	2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Sialkot .	2	2,041	1	...	...	87	2,131	...	68	...	1	69	...	...	...	2,200
192	3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Ambala .	...	998	...	...	...	4	1,002	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1,010
193	1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs, Peshawar . . .	...	1,640	...	...	...	162	1,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,802
194	2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs, Lahore . . .	...	960	...	...	...	928	1,888	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,890
195	1st Battalion, 36th Sikhs, Bareilly . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	239	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239
196	2nd Battalion, 36th Sikhs, Bareilly . . .	...	20	...	...	...	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
197	37th Dogras, Jhelum . . . . .	...	3	985	...	...	125	1,113	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,115
198	38th Dogras, Jhelum . . . . .	...	2	265	...	771	1	1,045	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	1,050
199	1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne . . . . .	...	...	...	...	833	...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833
200	2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2413	1	2,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,414
201	3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	6	1730	...	1,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736
202	4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1072	...	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072
203	40th Pathans, Campbellpore . . . . .	...	4	403	...	...	...	407	...	572	38	270	880	...	...	...	1,287
204	1st Battalion, 41st Dogras, Bareilly and Bannu . . . . .	...	...	1,433	...	...	...	1,433	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1,436
205	2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras, Sialkot . . .	...	...	1,711	...	...	7	1,718	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1,723
206	1st Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Deoli .	257	5	1	1	...	1,413	1,677	...	2	...	115	117	1	...	...	1,795
207	2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Nasirabad . . . . .	84	...	...	...	...	754	838	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	865
208	1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Erinpura . . . . .	345	1	...	...	...	796	1,142	...	1	...	487	488	1	...	...	1,631
209	2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, at Bombay and Santa-Cruz with 120 men detached at Deolali . . . . .	201	...	...	...	...	1,459	1,660	...	...	...	203	203	5	...	...	1,868
210	44th Merwara Infantry, Ajmer . . . . .	111	1	494	1	...	414	1,021	...	...	...	433	433	10	...	...	1,464
211	45th Rattray's Sikhs, Multan . . . . .	...	461	...	...	...	...	461	...	...	...	231	231	...	...	...	692
212	46th Punjabis, Campbellpore . . . . .	...	135	...	...	...	...	135	...	925	75	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,135
213	47th Sikhs, Bareilly . . . . .	...	506	...	...	...	200	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
214	1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers, Jhansi . . .	...	602	...	...	...	497	1,099	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1,105

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwals.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
15	2nd Battalion, 48th Pioneers, Arangaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	827	827	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	852
16	49th Bengalis, Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	863	863	...	...	...	567	567	22	...	...	1,452
17	1st Battalion 50th Kumaon Rifles, Almora . . . . .	642	1	...	26	544	2	1,215	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	1,221
18	2nd Battalion 50th Kumaon Rifles, Bareilly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	587	250	837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837
19	51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), Jullundur . . . . .	...	486	70	...	...	...	556	...	229	147	...	376	...	...	...	932
20	52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Jullundur . . . . .	...	131	190	...	...	...	321	...	655	104	...	759	...	...	...	1,080
21	53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Jullundur . . . . .	...	278	110	...	...	63	451	...	345	133	...	478	...	...	...	929
22	1st Battalion 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), Jullundur . . . . .	...	306	107	...	...	...	413	...	334	67	...	401	...	...	...	814
23	2nd Battalion 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), Rawalpindi . . . . .	232	494	32	...	...	...	758	...	711	66	124	901	1	...	...	1,610
24	1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Delhi . . . . .	...	294	315	...	...	...	609	...	601	40	399	1,040	...	...	...	1,649
25	2nd Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Delhi with 272 men detached at A bala . . . . .	...	237	116	...	...	209	562	...	3	741	...	744	...	...	...	1,306
26	1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), Jullundur . . . . .	...	314	182	...	...	...	496	...	364	211	...	575	...	...	...	1,071
27	2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles, (Frontier Force), Quetta . . . . .	...	166	222	...	...	132	520	...	420	217	...	637	...	...	...	1,157
28	57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), Kohat . . . . .	...	306	387	...	81	...	774	...	623	52	154	829	...	...	...	1,603
29	58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Multan . . . . .	...	288	96	...	...	...	384	...	96	288	...	384	...	...	...	768
30	59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), Jullundur . . . . .	...	145	150	...	...	...	295	...	398	218	...	676	...	...	...	971
31	1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	1,081	...	...	...	539	539	376	...	...	1,996
32	2nd Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, Dhond . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	938	938	...	95	...	70	165	89	...	...	1,192
33	62nd Punjabis, Cawnpore . . . . .	498	201	...	...	...	...	699	...	627	...	...	627	...	...	...	1,326
34	1st Battalion, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry Rangoon, with 116 men detached at St. Thomas Mount . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	990	990	...	1	...	443	444	132	...	...	1,566
35	2nd Battalion, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, Rangoon, with 116 men detached at Cannanore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	255	255	...	...	...	150	150	195	...	...	600
36	64th Pioneers, Bangalore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	1,056	...	...	...	129	129	180	...	...	1,365
37	1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis, Tank & Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	249	254	...	...	...	149	652	...	545	...	...	545	...	...	...	1,197
38	2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis, Sitapur . . . . .	79	16	...	...	...	...	95	...	75	...	...	75	...	...	...	170
39	1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis, Agra . . . . .	...	135	166	...	...	...	301	...	545	...	...	545	...	...	...	846
40	2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis, Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	229	339	...	...	...	568	...	1,263	...	...	1,263	...	...	...	1,831
41	1st Battalion, 69th Punjab's, Agra . . . . .	198	286	213	...	...	...	697	...	708	...	...	708	...	...	...	1,405
42	2nd Battalion, Do. Do. Delhi . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	1,047	1,050	...	227	...	4	231	...	...	...	1,281
43	1st Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles, Maymyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1236	...	1,236
44	2nd Battalion, 70th Do., Secunderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1381	...	1,381
45	3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles Secunderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1247	...	1,247

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.

TABLE XXIVA—*contd.**Race composition, and location of detachments.*

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwals.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Mussalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Mussalmans.	TOTAL MUSSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.
246	4th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles, Meiktila .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	...	622
247	71st Punjabis, Hyderabad . . . . .	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	19	...	...	19	1,251	...	...	1,274
248	1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis, Delhi . . .	...	205	...	...	...	1	206	...	352	1	...	353	...	...	...	559
249	2nd Battalion, 72nd Punjabis, Multan . .	...	371	...	...	...	...	371	...	...	185	186	371	...	...	...	742
250	1st Battalion, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, Maymyo, with 262 men detached at St. Thomas Mount and Ootacamund.	...	...	...	...	...	916	916	...	2	...	357	359	150	...	...	1,425
251	2nd Battalion, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, Baroda, with 255 men detached at Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	1,068	...	...	...	220	220	64	...	...	1,352
252	74th Punjabis, Agra, with a wing of 427 men at Kowloon.	...	237	246	...	...	...	483	...	752	...	...	752	...	...	...	1,235
253	1st Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry at Vizianagram, and Bangalore.	6	...	...	...	...	812	818	...	...	...	360	360	307	...	...	1,485
254	2nd Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry at Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	...	747	747	...	...	...	240	240	151	...	...	1,138
255	1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis, at Tank and Dera Ismail Khan.	...	289	...	...	71	350	710	...	49	...	...	49	4	...	...	1,213
256	2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis, at Tank and Jubbulpore.	...	382	...	...	...	81	463	...	695	...	...	695	...	...	...	1,158
257	79th Carnatic Infantry, Secunderabad . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	1,101	...	...	...	385	385	350	...	...	1,836
258	1st Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry, Maymyo.	1	...	...	...	...	891	892	...	...	...	407	407	126	...	...	1,425
259	2nd Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	738	758	...	...	...	108	108	119	...	...	985
260	1st Battalion, 81st Pioneers, Bangalore . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	1,388	...	...	...	223	223	243	...	...	1,854
261	2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers, St. Thomas Mount.	...	...	...	...	...	658	658	...	...	...	971	971	68	...	...	1,997
262	82nd Punjabis, Jhansi . . . . .	...	272	...	...	...	400	672	...	778	...	...	778	...	...	...	1,450
263	83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	1,081	...	...	...	268	268	239	...	...	1,538
264	84th Punjabis, Cawnpore . . . . .	227	285	...	...	...	...	512	...	303	...	...	303	...	...	...	815
265	85th Burma Rifles, Mandalay . . . . .	204	236	150	189	10	...	789	...	164	...	...	164	...	208	...	1,161
266	86th Carnatic Infantry, Shwebo with 507 men detached at Bhamo and St. Thomas Mount.	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	1,025	...	...	...	503	503	15	...	...	1,543
267	87th Punjabis, Jhansi . . . . .	...	136	...	...	...	201	337	...	891	...	...	891	...	...	...	1,228
268	1st Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry, St. Thomas Mount.	8	...	...	...	...	916	924	...	...	...	291	291	224	...	...	1,439
269	2nd Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry, Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	...	827	827	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	834
270	1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis, Kamptee.	124	121	...	...	...	218	463	...	233	...	...	233	3	...	...	699
271	2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis, at Dargai and Chakdara.	248	325	...	...	...	302	875	...	615	...	...	615	...	...	...	1,490
272	1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis, Kamptee . .	114	298	1	...	...	116	529	...	536	...	...	536	...	...	...	1,065
273	2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis, Dhond . .	29	14	...	...	...	898	941	...	136	...	...	136	...	...	...	1,077
274	1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), Rangoon.	...	231	239	...	...	...	470	...	208	...	304	512	...	...	...	982

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



Serial Number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras and other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
275	2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis, (Light Infantry), Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	361	262	...	...	...	623	...	205	...	100	305	...	...	...	928
276	Depot, 92nd Punjabis, Delhi . . . . .	...	206	...	...	...	...	206	...	291	...	...	291	4	...	...	501
277	93rd Burma Infantry, Delhi . . . . .	...	289	...	...	...	...	289	...	771	...	...	771	...	...	...	1,060
278	1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, Nasirabad . . . . .	485	...	...	...	...	534	1,019	...	...	...	213	213	...	...	...	1,232
279	2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, Saugor . . . . .	720	...	...	...	...	555	1,275	...	...	...	298	298	6	...	...	1,579
280	1st Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry, Saugor . . . . .	384	...	...	...	...	980	1,364	...	...	...	561	561	2	...	...	1,927
281	2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry, Secunderabad . . . . .	242	...	...	...	...	644	886	...	...	...	208	208	...	...	...	1,094
282	1st Battalion, 96th Berar Infantry, Saugor . . . . .	700	...	...	...	...	290	990	...	2	...	678	680	...	...	...	1,670
283	2nd Battalion, 96th Berar Infantry, Ahmednagar, with 909 men detached at Mannad and Kirkee . . . . .	430	...	...	...	...	981	1,411	...	306	...	449	755	...	...	...	2,166
284	1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry, Ahmedabad . . . . .	753	...	...	...	...	660	1,413	...	...	...	172	172	2	...	...	1,587
285	2nd Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry at Sitapur and Ahmedabad . . . . .	851	...	...	...	...	263	1,114	...	...	...	394	394	1	...	...	1,509
286	1st Battalion, 98th Infantry, "Quetta" . . . . .	178	...	...	...	...	915	1,093	...	...	...	573	573	11	...	...	1,677
287	2nd Battalion, 98th Infantry, Jubbulpore . . . . .	234	...	...	...	...	704	938	...	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	1,238
288	1st Battalion, 99th Deccan Infantry, Ahmedabad . . . . .	688	...	...	...	...	647	1,335	...	...	...	859	859	...	...	...	2,194
289	2nd Battalion, 99th Deccan Infantry, Arangaon . . . . .	288	...	...	141	...	14	443	...	756	...	1	757	1	...	1	1,202
290	101st Grenadiers, Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	658	658	...	424	...	412	836	...	...	...	1,494
291	1st Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, Mhow . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1,011	1,012	...	315	...	...	315	10	...	2	1,339
292	2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, Arangaon . . . . .	...	152	...	...	...	904	1,056	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	1,156
293	1st Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Miranshah, (Dardoni) and Arangaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	1,184	...	...	...	430	430	7	...	1	1,622
294	2nd Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	423	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423
295	104th Wellesley's Rifles, Mhow . . . . .	200	...	...	...	...	250	450	...	401	...	...	401	...	...	...	851
296	105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	1,007	...	...	...	420	420	...	...	...	1,427
297	106th Hazara Pioneers, Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	237	237	...	26	...	1,011	1,037	...	...	...	1,274
298	1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers, Quetta . . . . .	...	168	...	...	...	192	360	...	...	104	402	506	7	...	1	874
299	2nd Battalion, 107th Pioneers, Jhansi . . . . .	...	489	...	...	...	393	882	...	373	112	105	590	...	...	...	1,472
300	108th Infantry, Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	703	703	...	336	...	193	534	7	...	...	1,244
301	1st Battalion, 109th Infantry, Kohat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	802	802	...	425	...	314	739	6	...	...	1,547
302	2nd Battalion, 109th Infantry, Deolali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	1,235	...	389	...	612	1,001	...	...	...	2,236
303	110th Mahratta Light Infantry, Arangaon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	539	539	...	...	...	261	261	4	...	1	805
304	111th Mahars, Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	1,850	1,853	...	...	...	12	12	11	...	...	1,876
305	1st Battalion, 112th Infantry, Nasirabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	941	941	...	102	...	...	102	...	...	2	1,045
306	2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry, Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,205	1,205	...	414	...	...	414	...	...	...	1,619
307	1st Battalion, 113th Infantry, Benares . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,074	...	228	...	...	228	...	...	...	1,302
308	2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry, Benares . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	1,023	...	343	...	11	354	...	...	...	1,377
309	114th Maharattas, Belgaum . . . . .	...	4	...	...	...	1,446	1,450	...	...	...	459	459	3	...	1	1,913
310	1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas, Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	863	863	...	...	...	447	447	207	...	...	1,517
311	2nd Battalion, 116th Mahrattas, Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	109	109	...	...	...	68	68	1	...	1	179
312	1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas, Lahore with 103 men detached at Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,201	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	1,567

\* This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



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## TABLE XXIV-A.—continued.

Race composition, and location of detachments.

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogra or Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjab Mussalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Mussalmans.	TOTAL MUSSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmese.	Jews.	TOTAL.
313	2nd Battalion, 117th Mahrattas, Arangaon.	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	1,376	...	6	...	12	18	...	...	1	1,393
314	1st Battalion, 110th Infantry (The Multan Regiment), Ahmednagar.	139	...	...	...	...	251	390	...	...	...	545	545	...	...	...	935
315	2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment), Pishin.	179	...	...	...	...	925	1,104	...	...	...	631	631	3	...	...	1,738
316	120th Rajputana Infantry, Deesa	73	...	...	...	...	290	363	...	...	...	207	207	12	...	...	582
317	121st Pioneers, Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	968	968	...	...	114	661	775	4	...	...	1,747
318	122nd Rajputana Infantry, Ahmednagar	180	...	...	...	...	505	685	...	...	...	154	154	4	...	...	843
319	1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Mhow.	305	...	...	...	...	440	745	...	448	...	...	448	...	...	...	1,193
320	2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Nowshera.	204	...	...	...	...	322	526	...	351	...	405	756	...	...	...	1,282
321	1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Montgomery and Lahore.	...	207	...	...	...	...	207	...	1,107	236	106	1,449	...	...	...	1,656
322	2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Montgomery and Multan.	...	161	...	...	...	...	161	...	591	94	141	826	...	...	...	987
323	3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Montgomery and Karachi.	...	64	...	...	...	4	68	...	351	50	32	433	...	...	...	501
324	1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles, Rajkot	166	...	...	...	...	937	1,103	...	696	...	...	696	11	...	1	1,811
325	2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles, Anandi	111	...	...	...	...	192	303	...	113	...	...	113	...	...	...	416
326	126th Baluchistan Infantry, Karachi	...	191	...	...	...	...	191	...	398	244	460	1,102	...	...	...	1,293
327	1st Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, Multan.	...	...	78	...	...	2	80	...	1,150	756	...	1,906	...	...	...	1,956
328	2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, Multan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	620	225	320	1,165	...	...	...	1,167
329	1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers, Meerut	...	138	...	...	...	377	515	...	19	142	337	498	2	...	...	1,015
330	2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers, Arangaon	...	162	1	...	...	362	525	...	6	283	491	780	2	...	...	1,307
331	1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	...	458	1,833	...	...	...	1,833
332	2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Karachi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	...	769	1,737	...	...	...	1,737
333	1st Battalion, 130th King George's Own Baluchis, (Jacob's Rifles), Jhelum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	248	7	1,268	...	...	...	1,268
334	2nd Battalion, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), Karachi.	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	88	10	545	643	...	...	...	665
335	1st Battalion, 131st United Provinces Regiment, Moradabad.	1,013	...	...	...	...	10	1,023	...	...	...	320	320	...	...	...	1,343
336	2nd Battalion, 131st United Provinces Regiment, Bareilly.	98	...	...	...	50	250	398	70	...	...	230	300	...	...	...	698
337	1st Battalion, 133rd Regiment, Nathnagar	515	...	...	...	...	709	1,224	...	25	...	199	224	67	...	...	1,515
338	1st Battalion, 140th Patiala Infantry, Patiala.	30	940	...	30	...	292	1,292	...	282	1	...	283	2	...	...	1,577
339	1st Battalion, 141st Bikanir Infantry, Bikanir.	194	216	...	...	...	92	502	...	...	...	85	85	3	...	...	590

\*This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Mussalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Mussalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.
0	1st Battalion, 142nd Jodhpur Infantry, Jodhpur .	361	...	...	...	...	123	484	...	...	...	163	163	...	...	...	647
1	1st Battalion, 143rd Narsingh (Dholpur) Infantry, Dholpur.	287	...	...	...	...	257	544	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	619
2	1st Battalion, 144th Bharatpur Infantry, Bharatpur.	24	2	...	...	...	655	681	...	...	...	174	174	1	...	...	856
3	1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry, Dhond	1,023	...	...	...	...	54	1,077	...	11	...	10	21	3	...	...	1,101
4	2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry, Rawalpindi and Chaklala.	272	...	...	...	...	785	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057
5	3rd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry, Dhond.	415	...	...	...	...	731	1,146	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	1,151
6	1st Battalion, 151st Sikh Infantry, Burhan .	...	808	...	...	...	3	811	...	327	...	...	327	2	...	...	1,140
7	2nd Battalion, 151st Indian Infantry, Jullundur.	...	190	280	...	...	...	470	...	472	...	...	472	...	...	...	942
8	3rd Battalion, 151st Punjabi Rifles, Dhond .	244	...	196	72	...	...	512	...	277	...	...	277	...	...	...	789
9	1st Battalion, 152nd Punjabis, Anandi .	...	98	55	...	...	...	153	...	572	26	...	598	...	...	...	751
0	2nd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis, Anandi .	186	...	238	...	...	...	424	...	277	...	...	277	...	...	...	701
1	3rd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis, Anandi .	...	254	...	...	...	...	254	...	405	...	24	429	...	...	...	683
2	1st Battalion, 153rd Punjabis, Anandi .	104	54	...	...	...	171	329	...	326	...	...	326	...	...	...	655
3	2nd Battalion, 153rd Punjabis, Anandi .	...	233	...	...	...	...	233	...	353	...	84	437	...	...	...	670
4	3rd Battalion, 153rd Rifles, Anandi .	...	...	...	...	...	249	249	...	360	...	24	384	...	...	...	633
5	1st Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank.	743	...	...	...	...	570	1,313	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1,319
6	2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry, Dehra Ismail Khan and Anandi.	...	...	...	...	...	534	534	...	...	...	142	142	...	...	...	676
7	3rd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry, Dehra Ismail Khan, Saugor and Muttra.	...	...	...	...	...	702	702	...	63	...	9	72	...	...	...	774
8	1st Battalion, 155th Indian Pioneers, Saugor and Muttra.	...	152	...	...	...	150	302	...	...	87	280	367	...	...	...	669
9	1st Battalion, 156th Indian Infantry, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	866	866	...	...	...	462	462	428	...	...	1,756
0	Resident's Escort (Nepal), Katmandu .	21	...	2	2	...	57	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
1	1-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Dharamsala .	...	...	6	635	1	...	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642
2	2-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Nowshera with 155 men detached at Dharamsala . . .	1	...	4	1,321	...	...	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326
3	3-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Fort Sandeman . .	...	...	7	1,392	...	3	1,402	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,403
4	1-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Dehra Dun . .	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057
5	2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Dehra Dun with 440 men detached at Tank.	...	...	...	1,187	...	34	1,221	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,222
6	3-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Sirmoor Rifles), Peshawar with 186 men detached at Fort Jamrud and Cherat .	...	...	...	1,384	...	...	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384
7	1-3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Almora . . . . .	...	...	6	958	...	...	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
8	3-3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Lansdowne . . . . .	...	...	...	1,073	...	...	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073

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## TABLE XXIV-A.—continued.

Race composition, and location of detachments.

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Curkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
369	4-3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Nowshera . . . . .	...	...	...	1,496	...	...	1,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496
370	1-4th Gurkha Rifles, Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	1,104	...	...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104
371	2-4th Gurkha Rifles, Bakloh . . . . .	...	1	7	1,128	...	3	1,139	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1,141
372	1-5th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad . . . . .	...	...	...	819	...	7	826	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	835
373	2-5th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad . . . . .	...	2	6	991	...	1	1,000	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	1,006
374	3-5th Gurkha Rifles, Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	4	1,455	...	8	1,467	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,469
375	1-6th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad . . . . .	...	...	...	757	...	8	765	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	780
376	2-6th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad . . . . .	...	2	...	660	...	6	668	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	674
377	3-6th Gurkha Rifles, Miranshan (Dardoni) . . . . .	...	...	1	1,510	1	2	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514
378	1-7th Gurkha Rifles, Bakloh, with 268 men detached at Ghoom . . . . .	...	4	...	892	3	6	905	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	907
379	2-7th Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun, with 709 men detached at Almora and Ghoom . . . . .	...	...	...	1,709	...	...	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709
380	3-7th Gurkha Rifles, Quetta, with 393 men detached at Ghoom . . . . .	...	...	...	2,096	...	24	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,120
381	1-8th Gurkha Rifles, Shillong, with 217 men detached at Almora . . . . .	...	...	...	785	...	...	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
382	2-8th Gurkha Rifles, Lansdowne . . . . .	...	...	...	927	16	5	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948
383	3-8th Gurkha Rifles, Hangu, with 389 men detached at Fort Cavagnary, Thal and Fort Lockhart . . . . .	...	...	...	1,254	...	170	1,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424
384	1-9th Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	765	...	4	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769
385	2-9th Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	976	...	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
386	3-9th Gurkha Rifles, Kohat . . . . .	...	...	1	1,249	7	...	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257
387	1-10th Gurkha Rifles, Maymyo, with 676 men detached at Ghoom . . . . .	...	...	1	2,134	...	...	2,135	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2,137
388	2-10th Gurkha Rifles, Chaman with 702 men detached at Takdah, Ghoom, and Shela-bagh . . . . .	...	1	...	2,395	1	5	2,402	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2,405
389	1-11th Gurkha Rifles, Nowshera . . . . .	...	2	...	655	...	6	663	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	666
390	2-11th Gurkha Rifles, Nowshera . . . . .	...	...	...	601	...	2	603	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	606
391	3-11th Gurkha Rifles, Chaklala . . . . .	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224
392	4-11th Gurkha Rifles, Lansdowne . . . . .	...	...	...	929	...	...	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929
393	Indian Garrison Companies at Rajkot, Nowgong, Sumerpur, Satara, Trivandrum Secunderabad, Thayetmyo, Meiktila, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Port Blair, Lwekaw, Thamakan, Poona and Jaipur . . . . .	639	779	67	1	...	1,373	2,859	...	184	6	438	628	42	58	5	3,592
394	Remount Training Depots at Muttra, Neemuch, Sehore, Mhow, Saugor, Aurangabad, Bangalore and Bellary . . . . .	55	265	227	...	...	686	1,233	...	658	185	354	1,197	3	...	...	2,433
395	14th Mule Corps, Quetta . . . . .	...	11	...	12	48	...	71	...	...	15	309	324	...	...	...	395
396	17th Mule Corps, Bannu . . . . .	16	14	4	...	...	105	139	...	61	20	20	101	...	...	...	240



Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogras or other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL*
17	19th Mule Corps, Kohat . . . .	...	2	3	...	...	35	40	...	112	1	...	113	...	...	...	153
18	25th Mule Corps at Meiktila, Bhamo, Shwebo, Mandalay and Maymyo . .	4	...	...	...	...	103	107	...	339	...	...	339	...	...	...	446
19	29th Mule Corps, Nowshera . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	257	257	...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	457
20	38th Mule Corps at Kohat and Thal . .	...	15	272	...	...	20	307	...	347	...	50	397	...	...	...	704
21	40th Mule Corps, Peshawar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	249	249	...	220	...	...	220	...	...	...	469
22	41st Mule Corps at Peshawar and Cherat .	...	2	...	...	...	105	107	...	449	30	...	479	...	...	...	586
23	43rd Mule Corps, Burhan . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	8	11	...	36	2	...	38	...	...	...	49
24	45th Mule Corps, Risalpur and Dargai .	2	97	25	...	...	153	277	...	311	...	1	312	17	...	...	606
25	48th Mule Corps, Miranshah (Dardoni) .	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	330	...	...	330	...	...	...	365
26	49th Mule Corps, Lahore . . . .	18	74	41	...	...	23	156	...	269	25	37	331	...	...	...	487
27	52nd Mule Corps, Jhanshi . . . .	25	60	5	2	...	100	192	...	187	16	...	203	2	...	...	337
28	54th Mule Corps, Poona . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5
29	55th Mule Corps, Quetta . . . .	6	2	23	25	...	276	332	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	385
30	57th Mule Corps, Peshawar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	81
31	61st Mule Corps, Agra . . . .	2	2	2	...	55	183	244	...	13	...	130	143	2	...	...	389
32	65th Mule Corps, Jubbulpore . . . .	106	22	7	...	...	63	196	...	5	4	21	38	3	...	...	239
33	68th Mule Corps, Poona . . . .	5	...	2	1	...	232	240	...	61	...	47	108	9	...	2	359
34	69th Mule Corps, Bareilly . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	...	84
35	71st Pack Mule Corps, Lahore . . . .	...	57	1	...	1	60	119	...	123	8	3	134	25	...	...	278
36	72nd Pack Mule Corps, Lahore . . . .	4	2	12	2	...	137	157	...	145	3	...	148	16	...	...	321
37	3rd Camel Corps, Karachi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12
38	9th Camel Corps, Karachi . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	22
39	54th Draught Pony Corps, Abbottabad .	...	73	174	...	...	...	247	...	47	...	86	133	10	...	...	390
40	57th Draught Pony Corps, Nowshera . .	21	76	178	27	59	292	406	...	63	10	91	164	21	...	...	591
41	58th Draught Pony Corps, Jutogh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	69
42	59th Draught Pony Corps Lahore . . .	...	15	10	...	30	174	229	...	58	...	269	327	28	...	...	584
42a	60th Pony Corps, Lahore . . . .	...	56	10	1	...	70	137	...	124	3	3	130	13	...	...	280
43	62nd Pony Corps, Jullundur . . . .	...	12	8	...	...	160	180	...	25	...	127	152	...	...	...	332
44	63rd Pony Corps, Bareilly . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	...	100	...	105	205	...	...	...	365
45	66th Pony Corps, Secunderabad . . . .	20	17	1	...	...	193	231	...	30	...	35	65	9	330	...	635

INDIAN TROOPS, 1918.

TABLE XXIV-A.—concluded.

Race composition, and location of detachments.

Serial number.	Corps and its detachments.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Dogra and other Hill Hindus.	Gurkhas.	Garhwalis.	Other Hindus.	TOTAL HINDUS.	Rohillas.	Punjabi Musalmans.	Trans-Indus Pathans.	Other Musalmans.	TOTAL MUSALMANS.	Native Christians.	Burmans.	Jews.	TOTAL.*
426	No. 1, Mule Depôt, Sialkot . . . . .	...	69	49	8	18	1,246	1,390	...	1,601	66	162	1,829	19	...	...	3,238
427	No. 2, Mule Depôt, Amritsar . . . . .	179	285	327	12	18	720	1,541	...	916	...	820	1,736	71	...	...	3,348
428	No. 3, Mule Depôt, Meerut . . . . .	138	188	172	85	261	482	1,326	82	747	226	149	1,204	91	...	...	2,621
429	No. 4, Mule Depôt, Karachi . . . . .	...	15	41	13	...	78	147	...	323	10	76	409	1	...	...	557
430	No. 5, Mule Depôt, Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
431	Supply and Transport details at Rawalpindi, Newsheera, Dargai, Malakand, Chakdara, Chitral, Drosh, Ferozepore, Hangu, Miran-shah, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu . . . . .	93	72	56	54	5	618	898	...	2,220	163	284	2,667	6	...	...	3,571
432	Central Drivers Depôt, Poona . . . . .	251	20	...	21	43	569	904	...	320	...	611	931	17	...	...	1,852
433	Details . . . . .	145	1,258	328	3,424	100	2,244	7,499	...	1,581	330	879	2,790	15	10	1	10,315
SUMMARY.																	
1	NORTHERN ARMY . . . . .	23,185	45,271	14,970	33,835	9,243	48,270	174,776	152	59,698	8,946	18,567	87,363	749	432	1	263,321
2	SOUTHERN ARMY . . . . .	17,516	11,533	3,693	8,689	138	81,905	123,473	8	25,142	3,550	32,760	61,460	6,139	8,643	22	199,737
3	EXTRA INDIA NOT IN INDIAN COM-MAND . . . . .	21	105	110	2	...	68	306	...	618	4	358	980	...	...	...	1,286
4	ARMY OF INDIA . . . . .	40,722	56,909	18,772	42,526	9,383	130,243	298,555	160	85,458	12,500	51,685	149,803	6,888	9,075	23	464,344

\*This total should agree with the total number borne on the roll of the regiment.



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XXIV-B.—Deaths\* (Actuals).

	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	Extra India not in the Indian Command.	Line of March.	Army of India.
Ajputs . . . . .	372	289	...	...	661
Bhiks . . . . .	923	201	...	3	1,127
Bogras or other Hill Hindus . . . . .	258	54	1	...	313
Gurkhas . . . . .	579	221	...	3	803
Garhwalis . . . . .	147	6	...	...	153
Other Hindus . . . . .	1,514	2,255	2	...	3,771
TOTAL HINDUS .	3,793	3,026	3	6	6,828
Chhillas . . . . .	2	...	...	...	2
Punjabis Musalmans . . . . .	1,219	398	4	4	1,625
Trans-Indus Pathans . . . . .	141	33	...	...	174
Other Musalmans . . . . .	497	642	4	..	1,143
TOTAL MUSALMANS .	1,859	1,073	8	4	2,944
Native Christians . . . . .	43	47	...	...	90
Mormans . . . . .	...	97	...	...	97
WS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	5,695	4,243	11	10	9,959

\*Deaths among the Indian officers and men present, excluding men on sick leave or furlough.





### III.—PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE D.

## JAILS by ADMINISTRATIONS

JAILS.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†	JAILS.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†	JAILS.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†
<b>ANDAMANS :—</b> Port Blair Convict Settlement	85	S. G.	<b>BIHAR AND ORISSA :—contd.</b> Hazariabagh, Central	1,997	S. G.	<b>PUNJAB :—contd.</b> Mianwali	655	I. B.
<b>BURMA :—</b> Mergui	14	S. G.	Gaya, Central	375	M. D.	Lyallpur	...	...
Tavoy	69	"	Bhagalpur, Central	147	S. G.	Jhang	...	...
Moulmein	288	"	Monghyr	148	"	Montgomery, Central	600	I. B.
Shwegyin	128	"	Darbhanga	167	"	Multan, Central	402	S. G.
Toungoo	156	"	Champarun (Motihari)	217	"	" District	395	"
Rangoon, Central, Europeans	14	"	Muzaffarpur	179	"	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...
" " Indians	...	"	Patna (Bankipore)	177	"			
Maubin	...	...	Arrah (Shahabad)	191	"			
Myaungmya, Central	...	...	Chapra (Saran)	181	M. D.			
Bassein, Central	40	S. G.	Buxar, Central	204	S. G.	<b>N.-W. F. PROVINCE :—</b> Peshawar	1,165	S. G.
Insein	34	"	Sambalpur	500	"	Kohat	1,768	"
Henzada	44	"				Bannu	1,279	"
Myanaung	74	"				Dera Ismail Khan	571	"
Sandoway	...	...	<b>UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH :—</b> Korantadih (Ballia)	...	...	Abbottabad	4,166	"
Kyaukpyu	...	...	Ghazipur	227	S. G.			
Akyab	32	S. G.	Azamgarh	256	"	<b>BALUCHISTAN :—</b> Sibi	489	S. G.
Paungde	...	...	Gorakhpur	255	"	Quetta	5,511	"
Prome	149	S. G.	Basti	292	"			
Thayetmyo, Central	145	"	Fyzabad	336	I. B.			
Taungdwingyi	492	"	Sultanpur	305	S. G.			
Magwe	...	...	Rai Bareli	351	"			
Yamethin	653	S. G.	Partabgarh	317	"	<b>RAJPUTANA :—</b> Ajmer	1,627	S. G.
Meiktila	860	"	Jaunpur	263	"			
Pagan	...	...	Benares, Central	256	"			
Myingyan, Central	243	S. G.	" District	283	"			
Mandalay	249	"	Mirzapur	298	"			
Monywa	250	"	Allahabad, Central (Naini)	...	"			
Shwebo	600	M. O.	" District	...	"	<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES :—</b> Saugor	1,753	S. G.
Mogok	...	...	Karwi	...	...	Jubbulpore, Central	1,306	I. B.
Bhamo	351	S. G.	Banda	415	S. G.	Narsinghpur	1,305	S. G.
Katha	329	"	Fatehpur	373	"	Bilaspur	887	"
Kindat	361	"	Hamirpur	367	"	Raipur, Central	968	"
Maymyo	3,508	"	Orai (Jalaun)	...	S. G.	Chhindwara	2,236	"
<b>ASSAM :—</b> Cachar (Silchar)	104	M. D.	Cawnpore	417	"	Ho-hangabad	1,030	I. B.
Jorhat	295	S. G.	Unao	412	"	Nimar (Khandwa)	1,042	"
Dibrugarh	342	"	Lucknow, Central	400	"	Nagpur, Central	1,025	"
Tezpur	292	"	Barabanki	378	"	Bhandara	861	"
Nowgong	208	"	Gonda	...	S. G.	Yeotmal	1,476	"
Gauhati	134	I. B.	Bahraich	398	"	Amraoti	1,194	"
Dhubri	158	"	Kheri	471	"	Akola	920	"
Sylhet	257	M. D.	Sitapur	449	"	Buldana	2,132	M. D.
Aijal	3,917	S. G.	Hardoi	462	"			
Kohima	4,500	I. B.	Etawah	498	"			
Shillong	4,987	"	Mainpuri	511	"			
<b>BENGAL :—</b> Mymensingh	59	M. D.	Etah	550	"			
Dacca, Central	20	"	Fatehgarh, Central	444	I. B.	<b>HYDERABAD RESIDENCY JAIL :—</b> Secunderabad	1,732	S. G.
Tippera (Comilla)	36	"	" District	507	S. G.			
Chittagong	87	"	Pilibhit	614	"			
Noakhali	43	"	Bareilly, Central	...	"	<b>BOMBAY :—</b> Shikarpur	194	S. G.
Bakarganj (Barisal)	13	"	" District	560	"	Sukkur	...	...
Khulna	...	"	Juvenile	...	"	Sind Gang	...	...
Jessore	33	"	Budaun	544	"	Hyderabad, Central	134	I. B.
Baraset	...	"	Aligarh	610	"	Karachi	28	S. G.
Presidency, Central	17	S. G.	Bulandshahr	727	"	Rajkot	414	"
Presidency Central (Indians)	...	"	Moradabad	655	"	Ahmedabad, Central	170	"
Alipore Central (Europeans)	21	I. B.	Bijnor	772	"	Dhulia	842	"
Alipore, Central (Indians)	...	"	Dehra Dun	2,229	"	Yerrowda, Central (Poona)	1,951	I. B.
" Juvenile	21	"	Saharanpur	903	"	Bijapur	1,998	S. G.
Howrah	34	S. G.	Muzaffarnagar	739	"	Deccan Gang	...	...
Hooghly	97	"	Meerut	576	"	Dharwar	2,385	S. G.
Burdwan	32	"	Muttra	554	"	Thana	24	"
Krishnagar (Nadia)	22	"	Agra, Central	860	"	Bombay, Common	20	"
Faridpur	...	"	" District	...	"	" House of Correction	110	M. D.
Pabna	67	M. D.	Jhansi	...	S. G.	Ratnagiri	12	S. G.
Murshidabad (Berhampore)	70	"	Lalitpur	5,494	"	Karwar	26	"
Rajshahi, Central (Rampur Boalia)	61	"	Almora	...	M. D.	Aden	...	...
Bogra	72	"	Pauri	6,400	"			
Malda	116	S. G.	Naini Tal	...	"			
Dinajpur	108	"				<b>MADRAS :—</b> Cannanore, Central	47	S. G.
Rangpur	280	"	<b>DELHI PROVINCE :—</b> Delhi	715	S. G.	Bellary	1,483	"
Jalpaiguri	...	"				Salem	919	"
Suri (Birblum)	298	M. D.	<b>PUNJAB :—</b> Rohtak	712	S. G.	Coimbatore	1,433	"
Bankura	149	M. D.	Hissar	689	I. B.	Palamcottah	129	"
Midnapore, Central	7,163	S. G.	Ambala	902	"	Madura	438	"
Darjeeling	...	"	Ludhiana	806	"	Trichinopoly, Central	274	"
<b>BIHAR AND ORISSA :—</b> Purneah	121	S. G.	Jullundur	900	"	Tanjore	193	"
Naya Dumka	489	M. D.	Ferozepore	645	"	Cuddalore	19	"
Balasore	59	S. G.	Lahore, Central	...	"	Vellore, Central	698	"
Cuttack	74	"	" Borstal Central	706	"	Madras, Civil	15	"
Puri	17	"	" Female	...	"	" Penitentiary, Central	112	M. D.
Angul	...	"	Dhariwal Camp	...	"	Rajahmundry, Central	14	S. G.
Chaibassa (Singbhum)	745	S. G.	Gurdaspur	...	"	Vizagapatam	79	"
Purulia (Manbhum)	...	"	Gujranwala	...	"	Berhampur	...	...
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	2,164	S. G.	Sialkot	820	S. G.			
Palamau (Daitonganj)	...	"	Jhelum	827	"	<b>COORG :—</b> Mercara	3,803	S. G.
	...	"	Khewra Camp	...	"			
	...	"	Rawalpindi	1,707	S. G.			
	...	"	Campbellpore	1,200	M. O.			
	...	"	Shahpur	644	S. G.			

\* These are not the exact heights of the jails themselves above sea-level, but usually those of the survey-marks or of the mercury-surface in Barometer cisterns in the stations in which the jails are situated.

† S. G. = Surveyor-General of India; I. B. = Intelligence Branch of the Division of the Chief of the Staff; M. D. = Meteorological Department; M. O. = Medical Officers in charge of Station Hospitals in their Sanitary Reports.



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXV.

### RATIOS of ADMINISTRATIONS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XXVII.

	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.												
	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.-W.F. Province.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.	India.*	Andamans.	India.†
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	14,068	2,249	15,511	8,640	25,982	13,372	2,453	3,679	10,096	10,138	107,359	12,856	120,215
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK RATE OF THE YEAR . . . . .	23'2	54'7	61'1	75'7	25'6	51'9	32'6	22'3	30'9	19'7	38'6	60'4	40'9
INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY JAILS AND LOCK-UPS . . . . .	...	49'9	57'6	73'2	...	50'7	33'5	22'1	27'9	17'9	36'9	...	39'2
III.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Influenza . . . . .	261'1	391'7	193'7	188'2	286'4	266'6	287'8	417'2	362'0	138'7	259'6	192'4	252'4
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	1'7	6'0	'7	—	...	...	...	'6	'9	...	'8
Small-pox . . . . .	'3	'4	'1	'3	'5	'5	...	'5	'4	2'1	'5	'2	'5
Enteric Fever . . . . .	2'6	1'8	'6	1'2	'3	1'0	...	...	...	1'1	'9	2'0	1'0
Malaria . . . . .	24'4	52'9	355'7	318'3	80'1	304'4	533'5	63'6	180'4	27'8	171'2	863'8	245'2
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'6	...	...	...	'0	...	'0
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . .	19'5	141'0	6'1	32'3	4'3	24'2	3'3	13'0	2'2	24'0	16'1	1'3	14'5
Tubercle of the lungs . . . .	17'9	5'8	11'1	47'3	7'7	6'6	2'9	5'7	6'7	8'6	12'3	6'6	11'7
Pneumonia . . . . .	12'4	8'9	15'7	23'0	14'8	30'2	24'1	7'3	20'9	7'1	16'9	16'8	16'9
Respiratory Diseases . . . .	10'0	40'0	47'7	51'0	22'3	52'5	72'2	17'9	36'7	15'6	32'8	62'5	35'9
Dysentery . . . . .	17'8	66'3	198'6	249'0	32'0	12'5	62'8	25'6	31'7	46'8	72'0	94'0	74'3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	3'8	145'4	140'6	142'1	19'9	50'9	29'8	20'4	36'0	7'7	52'7	53'7	52'8
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	2'8	...	2'6	'8	...	'8	...	'6	'4	'6
Scurvy . . . . .	'7	...	'1	2'8	'2	'9	'8	...	4'9	...	1'0	2'0	1'1
Anæmia and Debility . . . .	3'1	4'4	15'2	44'1	10'2	31'4	14'3	3'8	6'5	6'4	14'5	'9	13'1
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil . . .	25'6	57'8	90'8	45'4	52'5	189'0	48'1	40'2	74'6	19'8	70'0	80'0	71'1
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	556'2	1,205'0	1,458'7	1,527'3	681'0	1,301'3	1,044'4	731'7	1,040'0	435'5	959'8	1,665'2	1,035'2
INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY JAILS AND LOCK-UPS . . . . .	...	1,118'8	1,421'6	1,509'7	...	1,284'5	1,082'7	714'6	1,010'8	523'1	952'7	...	1,024'0
IV.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	'64	2'31	'23	...	...	...	...	'39	'37	...	'33
Small-pox . . . . .	'14	...	...	...	...	'07	...	...	'10	...	'05	...	'04
Enteric Fever . . . . .	'36	'44	'26	'93	'08	'30	...	...	...	'30	'26	'39	'27
Malaria . . . . .	'36	'44	1'16	2'20	'54	1'57	...	'82	'79	'20	'88	2'49	1'05
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . .	...	'44	'06	'23	'08	...	...	'27	...	...	'06	'08	'07
Tubercle of the lungs . . . .	5'26	4'00	3'61	9'84	2'27	4'11	1'22	2'17	2'18	2'66	3'73	5'44	3'91
Pneumonia . . . . .	6'47	1'33	3'09	6'48	4'81	7'48	9'78	1'63	7'33	2'56	5'21	7'70	5'47
Respiratory Diseases . . . .	'71	'44	'90	1'50	1'35	1'35	3'26	1'63	'99	'49	1'13	1'94	1'21
Dysentery . . . . .	1'49	'89	5'35	18'40	2'08	'37	3'67	2'17	'99	2'66	3'55	6'14	3'83
Diarrhœa . . . . .	'36	'44	'71	1'50	'85	1'79	1'63	1'36	'79	'20	'90	'70	'88
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	'07	...	'06	...	...	'07	...	...	...	...	'03	'16	'04
Anæmia and Debility . . . .	.21	...	'32	1'04	'54	1'20	'41	'54	'40	'49	'55	'31	'53
Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	'04	'07	...	...	...	...	'02	'23	'04
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	25'59	21'34	21'66	65'97	46'46	60'50	55'03	48'11	58'24	25'84	42'45	47'76	43'01
INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY JAILS AND LOCK-UPS . . . . .	...	21'43	21'36	64'50	...	60'73	56'32	47'30	58'54	26'92	42'21	..	42'77

\* Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara and excluding Andamans.  
† Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.

## TABLE XXVI.

## RATIOS of GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths are taken from Table XXVII.

	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.												
	I Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	II Burma Inland.	III Assam.	IV Bengal and Orissa.	V Gange- tic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	VI Upper Sub- Hima- laya.	VII N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajput- ana.	VIII S.-E. Rajput- ana, Central India and Gujarat.	IX Dec- can.	X West- ern Coast.	XI South- ern India.	XII Hills.	India*
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH . . .	9,115	4,519	2,142	16,363	24,389	14,356	10,866	4,608	8,406	2,131	9,290	1,096	107,335
II.—CONSTANTLY SICK RATE OF THE YEAR .	21'1	27'7	53'7	61'1	42'8	39'8	45'7	15'8	29'5	20'2	20'6	36'5	38'6
III.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Influenza . . . . .	229'5	300'3	379'6	194'8	259'4	287'4	318'0	194'4	422'4	111'7	149'8	396'9	259'9
Cholera . . . . .	..	...	...	1'8	2'1	1'0	...	...	...	...	'6	...	'9
Small-pox . . . . .	'4	...	'5	'1	'6	'5	'2	...	'4	2'3	2'0	'9	'5
Enteric Fever . . . . .	2'2	3'8	1'9	'6	'7	'3	'8	'4	...	4'7	'1	'9	'9
Malaria . . . . .	23'0	28'3	50'0	353'1	152'7	228'1	304'1	50'6	115'4	100'0	28'6	155'1	171'2
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	'4	...	...	...	...	...	'0
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	16'9	26'8	133'1	5'3	13'2	3'4	27'7	'4	7'7	2'8	25'6	72'1	16'1
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	16'1	23'2	6'1	12'0	22'3	5'3	4'8	7'6	5'8	11'7	8'7	'9	12'3
Pneumonia . . . . .	11'6	13'7	8'9	15'8	15'4	26'3	36'4	11'9	6'9	8'4	7'4	20'1	16'9
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	8'0	14'6	39'2	47'5	30'7	52'0	43'8	23'4	23'4	22'1	16'5	37'4	32'8
Dysentery . . . . .	18'5	17'5	64'0	201'8	100'2	18'5	27'4	21'3	35'8	33'8	49'9	87'6	72'0
Diarrhœa . . . . .	3'9	2'9	146'6	139'6	59'8	40'0	46'5	10'2	27'7	32'4	7'6	45'6	52'7
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1'0	1'4	1'7	...	'5	...	...	1'8	'6
Scurvy . . . . .	1'1	...	...	'2	1'1	'6	4'6	...	'8	...	...	...	1'0
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	3'9	1'8	4'7	18'2	20'7	20'5	24'0	3'9	3'8	13'6	6'5	8'2	14'5
Abscess, Ulcer and Boil . . . . .	28'9	20'4	50'4	89'5	53'3	132'1	135'1	20'6	61'6	30'0	25'3	45'6	70'0
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	471'8	721'6	1,163'4	1,459'5	958'3	1,110'9	1,202'7	438'4	946'1	583'3	456'9	1,115'9	959'8
IV.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	'61	'90	'28	...	...	...	...	'43	...	'37
Small-pox . . . . .	'22	...	...	...	...	...	'09	...	...	'47	...	'91	'05
Enteric Fever . . . . .	'11	'89	'47	'31	'33	'28	'09	'22	...	1'41	...	...	'26
Malaria . . . . .	'11	'89	...	1'16	1'03	1'32	1'56	'22	'48	'47	'22	'91	'88
Sandfly Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	...	...	'47	'06	'12	...	...	'22	'12	...	...	...	'06
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	4'50	7'29	4'20	3'67	4'80	'98	5'43	3'91	2'02	1'88	2'90	'91	3'73
Pneumonia . . . . .	4'94	9'74	1'40	3'24	4'80	6'20	11'78	4'99	2'02	5'16	2'48	5'47	5'21
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	'77	'66	'47	'92	1'27	1'60	1'38	2'39	1'19	...	'54	...	1'13
Dysentery . . . . .	1'64	1'33	'93	5'87	7'26	'91	1'47	'87	2'38	1'41	2'69	3'65	3'55
Diarrhœa . . . . .	'22	'66	'47	'67	1'19	1'39	1'29	'87	1'07	'47	'22	'91	'90
Hepatic Abscess . . . . .	...	'22	...	'06	...	...	'09	...	...	...	...	...	'03
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	'33	...	...	'31	'66	'49	1'20	'87	'24	'47	'54	...	'55
Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	'04	'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	'02
ALL CAUSES . . . . .	21'17	36'29	21'01	23'04	49'78	55'38	71'42	45'57	52'58	32'38	25'51	31'93	42'45

\* Including Aden.



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXVII.

RATIOS of FAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.							2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.														Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.			
ergui .	104 {	673'1	...	...	...	173'1	...	...	...	9'6	28'8	115'4	...	...	...	...	115'4	...	1,336'5	38'5			
voyn .	171 {	380'1	...	...	...	40'9	...	11'7	...	5'8	93'6	35'1	...	...	...	11'7	...	93'6	...	807'0	29'2		
ulmein .	588 {	37'4	...	...	3'4	5'1	...	11'9	15'3	...	3'4	34'0	8'5	...	...	1'7	...	27'2	...	284'0	32'3		
vegyin .	145 {	34'5	...	...	...	75'9	...	...	...	6'9	...	34'5	6'9	...	...	...	...	20'7	...	227'6	13'8		
ungoo .	473 {	296'0	...	...	...	14'8	...	12'7	8'5	10'6	...	38'1	4'2	...	...	...	8'5	63'4	...	575'1	16'9		
ngoon, Central (Europeans).	35 {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114'3	28'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	228'6	13'3*		
ngoon, Central (Indians).	2,236 {	39'4	...	4	4	11'2	...	7'2	25'0	12'5	8'5	7'6	4'0	...	...	4'0	6'1	10'7	...	213'3	16'1		
aubin .	196 {	321'4	...	...	...	...	...	5'1	...	5'1	5'1	5'1	5'1	...	...	...	...	86'7	...	494'9	15'3		
yangmya, Central.	1,007 {	534'3	...	3'0	5'0	7'0	...	4'0	7'0	46'7	2'0	10'9	...	...	...	...	...	7'0	...	674'3	19'9		
sssein, Central	884 {	201'4	...	...	1'1	30'5	...	28'3	6'8	4'5	1'1	7'9	1'1	...	...	...	...	48'6	...	416'5	23'8		
sssein, Central	1,996 {	204'9	...	...	5'5	36'6	...	46'1	30'1	7'5	11'5	25'6	4'0	...	...	...	2'5	34'5	...	527'6	26'1		
enzada .	515 {	415'4	...	...	...	25'2	...	1'9	1'9	...	5'8	3'9	1'9	...	...	...	11'7	3'9	...	526'2	11'7		
yanang .	90 {	44'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'1	11'1	...	...	...	...	...	11'1	...	...	177'8	11'1		
ndoway .	79 {	227'8	...	...	...	25'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'0	...	329'1	12'7		
aukpyu .	115 {	626'1	...	...	...	17'4	...	...	8'7	8'7	104'3	...	8'7	...	...	...	26'1	60'9	...	973'9	17'4		
ayab .	481 {	428'3	...	...	...	31'2	...	4'2	2'1	4'2	10'4	10'4	...	...	...	...	2'1	20'1	...	923'1	24'9		
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	9,115 {	229'5	...	4	2'2	23'0	...	16'9	16'1	11'6	8'0	18'5	3'9	...	...	1'1	3'9	28'9	...	471'8	21'1		
ungde .	154 {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'0	6'5	...	51'9	6'5	...	...	...	6'5	32'5	...	350'6	13'0		
ome .	462 {	188'3	...	...	...	17'3	...	...	4'3	6'5	2'2	2'2	...	2'2	...	...	4'3	56'3	...	376'6	13'0		
ayetmyo, Central.	797 {	474'3	...	...	...	6'3	...	12'5	3'8	8'8	5'0	6'3	...	...	...	...	...	11'3	...	601'0	21'3		
ungdwingyi	66 {	45'5	...	...	...	...	...	30'3	...	...	15'2	30'3	15'2	...	...	...	...	45'5	...	378'8	15'2		
agwe .	175 {	171'4	...	...	...	5'7	...	...	...	5'7	11'4	11'4	...	...	...	...	...	11'4	...	314'3	5'7		
methin .	138 {	65'2	...	...	...	29'6	...	...	...	21'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'2	...	152'2	7'2		
eiktila .	97 {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'3	10'3	10'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61'9	4'6*		
gan .	101 {	49'5	...	...	...	9'9	...	...	39'6	19'8	19'8	59'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554'5	39'6		
yingyan, Central	813 {	301'4	...	...	1'2	27'1	...	54'1	94'7	9'8	64'0	13'5	2'5	...	...	...	...	4'9	...	1'477'2	66'4		
andalay, Central	1,153 {	481'4	...	...	10'4	69'4	...	50'3	11'3	27'8	1'7	32'1	5'2	...	...	...	1'7	24'3	...	910'7	29'5		
onywa .	166 {	6'0	...	...	...	12'0	...	6'0	6'0	...	...	6'0	12'0	...	...	...	...	18'1	...	138'6	6'0		
webo .	164 {	170'7	...	...	...	6'1	...	24'4	...	6'1	...	24'4	6'1	...	...	...	6'1	12'2	...	323'2	6'1		
gok .	94 {	...	...	...	...	21'3	...	...	...	21'3	10'6	...	...	...	...	...	10'6	31'9	...	138'3	10'6		
amo .	57 {	...	...	...	70'2	17'5	...	35'1	...	17'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210'5	17'5		
atha .	63 {	254'0	...	...	...	15'9	...	...	15'9	...	...	15'9	...	...	...	...	...	79'4	...	571'4	15'9		
ndat .	19 {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52'6	52'6	...	157'9	3'7*		
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND.	4,519 {	300'3	...	...	3'8	28'3	...	26'8	23'2	13'7	14'6	17'5	2'9	...	...	...	1'8	20'4	...	721'6	27'7		

\* Worked on the aggregates.

\* Worked on the aggregates.



## PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE XXVII—continued.

RATIOS of FAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.							2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.												Average number constantly sick per 1,000.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.	
Cachar . .	142	1042'3 21'13	...	...	...	84'5	...	21'1	14'1 14'08	...	21'1	218'3	267'6	...	...	...	7'0	176'1	...	2,140'8 35'21	1
Jorhat . .	253	545'5 7'91	...	...	4'0	7'9	...	102'8	...	7'9 3'95	71'1	31'6	98'8	...	...	...	...	51'4	...	1,154'2 15'81	1
Dibrugarh .	219	100'5 ...	...	...	...	18'3	...	9'1	9'1 9'13	...	59'4	251'1 9'13	86'8	...	...	...	4'6	45'7	...	895'0 22'83	1
Tezpur . .	292	571'7 17'12	...	...	...	116'4	...	106'2	...	3'4	10'3	...	239'7 3'42	...	...	...	17'1	10'3	...	1,301'4 27'40	1
Nowgong . .	105	276'2 ...	...	...	...	65'7	...	76'2	...	19'0 9'52	76'2	28'6	9'5	...	...	...	...	95'2	...	952'4 19'05	1
Gauhati . .	349	384'0 8'60	...	...	8'6 2'87	63'0	...	252'1 2'87	8'6 8'60	14'3	31'5 2'87	77'4	134'7	...	...	...	8'6	34'4	...	1,194'8 34'38	1
Dhubri . .	62	145'2 16'13	...	...	...	48'4	...	32'3	...	...	64'5	112'9	64'5	...	...	...	...	16'1	...	887'1 16'13	1
Sylhet . .	720	230'6 1'39	...	1'4	...	31'9	...	173'6	8'3 2'78	12'5 1'39	33'3	8'3	152'8	...	...	...	...	47'2	...	1,038'9 11'11	1
GROUP III.—Assam.	2,142	379'6 7'00	...	5	1'9 47	50'0	...	133'1 47	6'1 4'20	8'9 1'40	39'2 47	64'0 93	146'6 47	...	...	...	4'7	50'4	...	1,163'4 21'01	1
Mymensingh .	739	182'7 1'35	...	...	...	139'4	...	1'4 1'35	10'8 5'41	13'5 5'41	46'0	121'8 2'71	117'7 1'35	...	...	...	8'1	44'7	...	917'5 23'00	3
Dacca, Central	1,418	...	...	7	...	187'6	...	...	9'9 3'53	13'4 2'12	106'5	81'1 71	60'6	...	...	...	44'4	119'2	...	1,297'6 10'58	5
Tippera . .	832	242'6 ...	2'3 1'13	...	...	314'1 1'13	...	...	4'5	10'2	15'9	324'3 1'13	42'0	...	...	...	7'9	64'6	1'1	1,320'9 4'54	4
Chittagong .	237	358'7 ...	...	...	...	337'6	...	8'4	21'1	4'2	63'3	75'9	156'1	...	...	...	25'3	101'3	...	1,451'5 ...	4
Noakhali . .	196	...	...	...	5'1	530'6	...	...	10'2 5'10	5'1	30'6	96'4 35'71	122'4	...	...	...	...	66'3	...	1,949'0 45'92	10
Bakarganj .	782	370'8 ...	...	...	...	133'0	...	...	...	9'0 2'56	30'7	236'6 2'56	342'7	...	...	...	6'4	184'1	...	1,977'0 10'23	8
Khulna . .	272	551'5 ...	36 11'03	...	...	176'5	...	...	18'4 7'35	36'8 7'35	18'4	860'3 14'71	33'1	...	...	...	18'4	25'7	...	1,900'7 55'15	5
Jessore . .	480	45'8 ...	...	...	...	535'4 8'33	...	2'1	...	45'8 16'67	125'0 8'33	341'7 22'92	408'6	...	...	...	...	37'5	...	1,725'0 62'50	9
Baraset. Presidency, Central (Europeans)	131 5	229'0 7'63 ...	...	...	...	954'2	...	...	...	...	53'4	267'2	167'9	...	...	...	7'6	53'4	...	2,198'5 7'63	5
Presidency, Central (Indians)	1,871	124'0 1'07	5 53	...	1'6 1'07	277'9 1'60	...	1'1	20'3 4'81	4'3 53	64'7 1'07	111'7 2'67	60'4	...	...	...	2'8	103'7	...	1,244'8 18'17	3
Alipore, Central (Europeans)	43	255'8 ...	...	...	...	209'3	...	...	23'3	23'3	23'3	69'8	46'5	...	...	...	69'8	93'0	...	1,395'3	6
Alipore, Central (Indians)	1,460	172'6 3'42	1'4 1'37	7 68	2'1	160'3	...	...	13'0 4'11	16'4 2'74	20'5	151'7 2'74	87'0 68	...	...	...	9'5	73'3	...	1,017'1 18'49	5
Alipore, Juvenile Howrah . .	203 100	167'5 140'0	...	...	...	438'4 290'0	...	...	...	9'9	9'9	19'7	73'9	...	...	...	...	69'0	...	1,167'5 4'93	3
Hooghly . .	452	...	...	...	...	300'9 2'21	...	88'5	8'8 2'21	11'1 2'21	21'1	154'9 4'42	185'8 4'42	...	...	...	37'6 4'42	143'8	...	1,243'4 22'12	5
Burdwan . .	266	101'5 3'76	...	...	...	609'0	...	...	...	26'3	15'0	169'2 22'56	218'1	...	...	...	94'0 3'76	108'9	...	1,703'0 48'87	7
Krishnagar .	218	252'3 4'59	...	...	...	1,073'4 4'59	...	4'6	9'2	50'5 4'59	64'2	169'7 9'17	205'4 4'59	...	...	...	64'2	243'1	...	2,697'2 32'11	8
aridpur . .	494	157'9 ...	...	...	...	613'4	...	...	4'0 2'02	8'1 2'02	36'4	350'2 8'10	66'8	...	...	...	...	97'2	...	1,651'8 16'19	8
Pabna . .	220	122'7 ...	...	...	...	322'7 4'55	...	...	9'1 4'55	40'9	45'5	259'1	109'1	...	...	...	9'1	45'5	...	1,340'9 9'09	4
Murshidabad	410	412'2 ...	...	...	...	143'9	...	...	4'9 2'44	9'8 7'32	31'7 4'88	124'4 ...	41'5	...	...	...	19'5	31'7	...	970'7 14'63	3
Rajshahi, Central.	1,033	273'0 3'87	7'7 2'90	...	...	429'8 97	...	...	5'8 4'84	13'6	38'7 97	100'7 97	62'9 97	...	...	...	...	61'0	...	1,270'1 16'46	6
Bogra . .	296	483'1 3'38	...	...	...	513'6	...	...	30'4 20'27	20'3	60'8	496'6 6'76	344'6	...	...	...	16'9	60'8	...	2,263'5 33'78	7
Malda . .	158	...	6'3	...	...	2,038'0	...	...	12'7 6'33	63'3 6'33	12'7 6'33	455'7 6'33	227'8	...	...	...	25'3 6'33	44'3	...	3,196'2 37'97	7
Dinajpur . .	468	222'2 2'14	...	...	...	431'6 2'14	...	...	4'3 2'14	17'1 2'14	19'2	151'7 4'27	94'0	...	...	...	32'0 2'14	53'4	...	1,149'6 17'09	7
Rangpur . .	465	365'6 ...	...	...	...	851'6	...	...	10'8 6'45	32'3 10'75	49'5	468'8 34'41	750'5	...	...	...	30'1	114'0	...	3,608'6 64'52	12



JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.						2. DEATH-RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.												Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.	
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.		ALL CAUSES.
gaiguri .	253 {	320'2 ...	...	...	...	660'1 3'95	...	...	11'9 ...	19'8 11'86	47'4 3'95	284'6 11'86	185'8 3'95	...	...	4'0 ...	15'8 ...	55'3 ...	...	2,019'8 47'43	126'5
eah .	243 {	...	4'1 ...	...	4'1 4'12	296'3 ...	...	...	8'2 8'23	28'8 8'23	41'2 ...	370'4 37'04	226'3 ...	...	...	...	32'9 ...	28'8 ...	...	1,230'5 61'73	49'4
a Dumka .	110 {	354'5 ...	...	...	...	336'4 ...	...	...	...	18'2 9'09	9'1 ...	181'8 ...	109'1 ...	...	...	...	36'4 ...	90'9 ...	...	1,209'1 9'09	27'3
. .	327 {	174'3 3'06	3'1 ...	...	...	162'1 ...	...	...	82'6 6'12	33'6 3'06	27'5 ...	88'7 ...	91'7 ...	...	...	3'1 ...	24'5 ...	79'5 ...	...	1,220'2 12'23	70'3
kura .	271 {	287'8 ...	...	...	...	291'5 7'38	...	...	3'7 ...	14'8 ...	62'7 ...	73'8 ...	129'2 ...	...	...	...	11'1 ...	70'1 ...	...	1,066'4 11'07	44'3
napore, entral.	1,255 {	211'2 4'78	8 ...	...	1'6 80	368'9 80	...	...	6'4 3'98	9'6 1'59	45'4 1'59	101'2 3'98	129'9 80	...	...	...	8 ...	125'1 ...	...	1,291'6 21'51	59'0
sore .	140 {	228'6 14'29	...	...	...	778'6 7'14	...	...	14'3 ...	14'3 7'14	14'3 7'14	485'7 35'71	178'6 ...	...	...	...	42'9 ...	42'9 ...	...	2,235'7 78'57	78'6
ack .	294 {	210'9 3'40	6'8 ...	...	...	34'0 ...	...	129'3 ...	61'2 6'80	20'4 3'40	30'6 ...	98'6 ...	64'6 ...	...	...	3'4 3'40	153'1 ...	81'6 ...	...	1,353'7 23'81	71'4
. .	125 {	344'0 48'00	...	...	...	424'0 ...	...	8'0 ...	16'0 ...	...	168'0 ...	80'0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	80'0 ...	...	1,768'0 56'00	56'0
ul .	46 {	152'2 43'48	...	...	...	173'9 ...	...	...	...	21'7 ...	65'2 ...	413'0 21'74	65'2 ...	...	...	...	21'7 ...	87'0 ...	...	1,326'1 86'06	43'5
UP IV.— NGAL AND RISSA.	16,363 {	194'8 2'14	1'8 61	1 ...	6 31	353'1 1'16	...	5'3 06	12'0 3'67	15'8 3'24	47'5 92	201'8 5'87	139'6 67	...	...	2 12	18'2 31	89'5 ...	1 ...	1,459'5 23'04	61'1
A ibassa .	158 {	170'9 ...	...	...	...	139'2 ...	...	436'7 ...	19'0 6'33	25'3 12'66	38'0 ...	259'5 6'33	164'6 ...	...	...	...	44'3 ...	38'0 ...	...	1,854'4 50'63	63'3
ulia .	401 {	304'2 29'92	15'0 4'99	...	...	321'7 7'48	...	...	34'9 14'96	27'4 17'46	59'8 7'48	251'9 84'79	67'3 4'99	...	...	...	37'4 4'99	44'9 ...	...	1,404'0 19'50	87'3
chi .	155 {	180'7 58'06	...	...	...	490'3 ...	...	...	32'3 6'45	10'4 6'45	32'3 ...	206'4 ...	90'3 ...	...	...	...	32'3 ...	135'5 ...	...	1,522'6 70'97	71'0
amau .	106 {	339'6 103'77	75'5 37'74	...	9'4 9'43	113'2 ...	...	...	9'4 ...	169'8 ...	28'3 ...	292'5 37'74	122'6 9'43	...	...	...	37'7 ...	9'4 ...	...	1,301'9 226'42	37'7
aribagh, entral.	431 {	215'8 ...	...	...	...	359'6 ...	...	...	9'3 2'32	7'0 2'32	41'8 ...	297'0 11'60	95'1 ...	...	...	...	41'8 ...	53'4 ...	...	1,415'3 23'20	55'7
B a, Central	845 {	544'4 3'55	...	...	...	539'6 1'18	...	...	254'4 37'87	14'2 3'55	67'5 1'18	23'7 1'18	474'6 1'18	...	28'4 2'37	...	88'8 1'18	95'9 ...	...	2,700'6 73'37	107'7
galpur, entral.	1,696 {	99'1 59	17'7 7'07	...	3'5 2'36	244'7 59	...	...	33'0 6'49	30'1 8'84	48'3 59	376'2 19'45	59'0 59	...	...	2'9 ...	14'7 ...	24'8 ...	...	1,390 56'60	109'1
ghyr .	246 {	93'5 ...	8'1 ...	...	4'1 4'07	36'6 ...	...	69'1 ...	48'8 4'07	28'5 8'13	44'7 ...	260'2 ...	52'8 ...	...	...	...	20'3 ...	24'4 ...	...	817'1 24'39	52'3
hanga .	303 {	...	...	...	...	244'2 3'30	...	6'6 ...	9'9 3'30	...	36'3 ...	198'0 3'30	168'3 ...	...	...	...	33'0 9'90	39'6 ...	...	914'2 29'70	42'9
mparun .	315 {	158'7 3'17	...	...	...	295'2 9'52	...	...	6'3 3'17	6'3 3'17	6'3 ...	492'1 34'92	85'7 ...	...	...	...	6'3 ...	44'4 ...	...	1,244'4 57'14	31'7
affarpur .	325 {	107'7 ...	...	...	...	104'6 ...	...	3'1 ...	6'2 ...	...	24'6 9'23	101'5 ...	98'5 3'08	...	...	...	36'9 ...	30'8 ...	...	716'9 27'69	33'8
na .	357 {	299'7 ...	...	...	2'8 2'80	67'2 ...	...	28'0 ...	16'8 16'81	28'0 14'01	64'4 2'80	128'9 5'60	53'2 2'80	...	...	...	5'6 ...	25'2 ...	...	871'1 72'83	28'0
h .	714 {	159'7 1'40	...	2'8 ...	...	308'1 5'60	...	...	36'4 11'20	49'0 12'61	112'0 2'80	287'1 39'21	71'4 ...	...	...	...	84'0 2'80	43'4 ...	...	1,677'9 91'04	68'6
pra .	311 {	...	...	...	...	51'5 6'43	...	405'1 6'43	...	...	45'0 3'22	51'5 3'22	131'8 3'22	...	...	...	86'8 3'22	64'3 3'22	...	1,241'2 51'45	77'2
ar, Central	1,166 {	99'5 5'15	2'6 1'72	9 ...	...	542'9 2'57	...	...	30'9 10'29	21'4 4'29	35'2 ...	253'9 14'58	206'7 3'43	...	...	15'4 ...	42'0 ...	25'7 ...	...	1,632'9 52'32	80'6
antadih .	86 {	220'9 ...	...	...	...	11'6 ...	...	...	34'9 ...	69'8 11'63	23'3 ...	23'3 11'63	...	...	...	...	23'3 ...	46'5 ...	...	593'0 46'51	23'3
zipur .	285 {	357'9 77'19	...	...	...	21'1 ...	...	...	7'0 7'02	21'1 17'54	7'0 ...	38'6 3'51	7'0 ...	...	...	3'5 ...	7'0 ...	38'6 ...	...	575'4 105'26	24'6
mgarh .	221 {	31'7 ...	4'5 4'52	...	...	244'3 ...	...	...	...	18'1 9'05	18'1 ...	104'1 ...	76'9 4'52	...	...	...	4'5 ...	58'8 ...	...	733'0 27'15	22'6
akhpur .	446 {	199'9 35'87	...	...	...	91'9 ...	...	11'2 ...	2'2 ...	9'0 4'48	6'7 2'24	29'1 ...	15'7 2'24	...	...	6'7 ...	20'2 2'24	33'6 ...	...	574'0 56'05	33'6
ti .	338 {	452'7 ...	...	3'0 ...	...	62'1 ...	...	...	...	5'9 ...	3'0 2'96	23'7 2'96	11'8 2'96	...	...	...	...	32'5 ...	...	645'0 5'92	11'8
abad .	488 {	397'5 26'49	...	...	...	32'8 ...	...	...	6'1 4'10	2'0 ...	16'4 ...	45'1 2'05	32'8 4'10	...	...	...	12'3 ...	72'7 ...	4'1 2'05	750'0 38'94	20'5
anpur .	330 {	115'2 9'09	...	...	...	21'2 ...	...	...	3'0 3'03	21'2 12'12	15'2 ...	12'1 ...	3'0 ...	...	...	...	6'1 3'03	18'2 ...	...	312'1 39'30	12'1
Bareli .	521 {	245'7 19'19	...	...	...	55'7 ...	...	...	1'9 ...	7'7 3'84	7'7 1'92	13'4 1'92	30'7 7'68	...	...	...	3'8 1'92	78'7 ...	...	554'7 42'23	17'3



PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE XXVII—continued.  
RATIOS of FAILS, GROUPS and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annua strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.										Average number constantly sick per
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.		
Partabgarh .	211	175'4 9'48	...	...	...	94'8	...	4'7	...	4'7	9'5	42'7	37'9 9'48	...	...	...	...	56'9	...	578'2 18'95	19	
Jaunpur .	225	35'6 8'89	...	...	...	124'4	...	...	...	8'9 4'44	8'9	80'0 8'89	13'3	...	...	...	26'7 4'44	66'7	...	431'1 26'67	22	
Benares, Central.	1,534	495'4 10'43	...	...	...	39'8 1'30	...	...	3'3 1'30	5'9 1'95	13'0 '65	3'3 1'30	16'9	...	...	...	13'0	22'8	...	700'1 18'95	26	
Benares, District.	393	638'7 2'55	...	...	...	84'0	...	...	12'7	12'7 5'09	46'3	84'0	20'4	...	...	...	22'9	145'0	...	1,310'4 20'36	48	
Mirzapur .	221	511'3 99'55	4'5 4'52	31'7	...	27'1	...	...	...	13'6	18'1	45'2 4'52	9'0	...	...	...	13'6	112'1	...	1,199'1 113'12	54	
Allahabad, Central.	1,794	313'3 14'49	5	...	6	68'6	...	15'0 56	22'9 5'57	10'0 2'23	70'8 1'11	111'5 8'36	62'4	...	...	...	22'9	85'3	...	1,144'9 38'46	40	
Allahabad, District.	129	224'8 31'01	...	...	...	85'3	...	...	7'8	46'5 15'50	23'3	108'5 15'50	23'3	...	...	...	7'8	62'0	...	806'2 62'02	31	
Karwi .	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'3 21'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'3 21'28	...	
Banda .	273	168'5 7'33	...	...	...	164'8 3'66	...	...	...	14'7	18'3	76'9 2'66	7'3 3'66	...	...	...	...	62'3	...	670'3 18'32	24	
Fatehpur .	256	207'0 11'72	...	...	...	54'7	...	...	...	11'7 3'91	15'6	23'4	11'7	...	...	...	7'8	19'5	...	492'2 27'34	15	
Hamirpur .	199	40'2	...	...	...	175'9	...	...	5'0	15'1	25'1 5'03	15'1	10'1	...	...	...	...	110'6	...	497'5 5'03	20	
Orai .	170	241'2 47'06	...	...	...	335'3	...	...	5'9 5'88	5'9	20'4 5'88	52'9	29'4	...	...	...	11'8	141'2	...	970'6 64'71	29	
Cawnpore .	475	394'5 35'71	...	2'1	...	90'3	...	...	4'2	10'5 6'30	8'4 2'10	12'6 2'10	4'2	...	...	...	2'1	21'5	...	820'8 46'22	12	
Unao .	333	285'3 30'03	...	...	...	18'0	...	...	...	3'0 3'00	15'0 3'00	9'0	12'0	...	...	...	3'0	102'1	...	546'5 39'04	15	
Lucknow, Central.	1,856	179'4 28'02	...	...	...	62'5 54	...	...	37'2 5'93	6'5 2'16	7'5 54	10'2 54	12'4 1'08	...	...	...	3'8	67'3 54	...	480'1 46'88	27	
Barabanki .	457	59'4	...	...	2'2	113'8	...	...	...	32'8 15'32	10'9	37'2 2'19	13'1	...	...	...	6'6	41'6	...	367'6 19'69	10	
Gonda .	433	64 27'71	...	...	...	41'6 2'31	...	4'6	...	4'6 2'31	9'2	11'5	4'6 2'31	...	...	...	9'2	32'3	...	235'6 41'57	13	
Bahraich .	317	91'5 31'55	...	9'5	...	59'9	...	...	6'3	12'6	6'3	25'2	15'8	...	...	...	3'2	28'4	...	347'0 37'85	15	
Kheri .	392	125'0 25'51	...	...	...	63'8	...	...	2'6	23'0 2'55	10'2	40'8	5'1	...	...	...	...	38'3	...	375'0 35'71	15	
Sitapur .	711	378'3 30'94	...	...	...	46'4	...	71'7	7'0 1'41	14'1 2'81	28'1 2'81	21'1 1'41	11'3 1'41	...	...	...	8'4	98'5	...	900'1 49'23	25	
Hardoi .	473	90'9 12'68	...	...	...	27'5	...	2'1	2'1	16'9 2'11	8'5 4'23	16'9 2'11	4'2	...	...	...	16'9 2'11	33'8	...	334'0 23'26	14	
Etawah .	318	355'3 25'16	...	...	3'1	113'2 6'29	...	9'4	12'6 3'14	22'0 9'43	40'9 6'29	18'0 3'14	113'2	...	...	...	9'4	75'5	...	1,197'5 53'46	34	
Mainpuri .	320	521'9 37'50	...	...	3'1	175'0	...	18'8	6'2	12'5 12'50	6'2	28'1 3'12	53'1	...	...	...	9'4	50'0	...	1,031'2 65'62	31	
Etah .	396	242'4 25'25	...	...	2'5	176'8	...	...	2'5 2'53	15'2 5'05	78'3	68'2 2'53	12'6	...	...	...	25'3 2'53	7'6	...	893'9 55'56	32	
Fatehgarh, Central.	1,860	323'7 51'08	...	...	...	130'1	...	...	2'2 1'08	7'5 2'69	14'5 1'61	8'6 1'61	7'0 54	...	...	...	13'4 2'15	43'0	...	757'5 65'59	39	
Fatehgarh, District.	351	524'2 22'79	...	...	5'7	57'0	...	...	5'7 2'85	22'8 5'70	8'5 2'85	14'2	...	...	...	...	25'6	88'3	...	925'9 42'74	28	
GROUP V.— GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR.	24,389	259'4 18'98	2'1 90	6	7 33	152'7 1'03	...	13'2 12	22'3 4'80	15'4 4'80	30'7 1'27	100'2 7'26	59'8 1'19	...	1'0 08	1'1	20'7 66	53'3 21	1 04	958'3 49'78	42	
A																						
Shahjahanpur	442	597'3 42'99	2'3	...	...	106'3 2'26	...	...	13'6 9'05	43'0 4'52	15'8 2'26	65'6 4'52	33'9	...	...	...	2'3	33'9	...	1,047'5 65'61	38	
Pilibhit .	84	142'9	...	...	...	95'2	...	...	...	238'1 107'14	...	11'9	...	...	...	...	...	47'6	...	642'9 107'14	1	
Bareilly, Central.	2,084	254'8 22'07	...	...	...	62'9 1'44	...	4'3	1'9 1'44	3'8 2'40	23'5	10'1 2'40	18'2 48	...	...	5	8'6	72'0	...	568'1 32'15	22	

\* Worked on the aggregates.



JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.										Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of un- certain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess	Spleen Diseases	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.		
areilly, District	108	222'2 9'26	...	9'3	...	129'6	...	...	18'5 9'26	55'6 9'26	74'1	46'3	...	...	...	27'8	18'5	...	713'0 27'78	27'8		
areilly, Juvenile	240	91'7 4'17	...	...	...	145'8 4'17	...	...	4'2	12'5	8'3	4'2	...	...	...	8'3	83'3	...	516'7 8'33	20'8		
udaun	443	171'6 27'09	27'1 9'03	...	...	94'8	...	...	18'1 2'26	31'6 2'26	108'3 6'77	40'6	27'1	...	...	47'4	36'1	...	808'1 56'43	33'9		
igarh	405	377'8 19'75	...	...	...	46'9	...	...	...	14'8 9'88	7'4	9'9	2'5	...	...	...	17'3	...	679'0 44'44	44'4		
landshahr	279	512'5 28'67	...	...	...	57'3	...	...	3'6 5'58	25'1 14'34	25'1 7'17	60'9 3'58	46'6	...	...	17'9	35'8	...	1,071'7 75'27	35'8		
oradabad	466	465'7 72'56	...	...	...	47'2	...	12'9	...	47'2 10'73	21'5	19'3	4'3 2'15	...	...	6'4	55'8	...	826'2 103'00	36'5		
gnor	290	593'1 124'14	...	3'4	3'4 3'45	303'4	...	...	...	17'2 6'90	41'4 3'45	75'9 3'45	69'0 6'90	...	...	10'3	44'8	...	1,300'0 148'28	48'3		
hra Dun	100	420'0 80'00	...	...	...	390'0	...	...	...	...	10'0	70'0 10'00	70'0	...	...	...	50'0	...	1,200'0 100'00	40'0		
haranpur	295	376'3 13'56	3'4	...	...	166'1 3'39	...	...	...	37'3 3'39	50'8	57'6	44'1	...	...	13'6	128'8	...	1,142'4 20'34	27'1		
uzaffarnagar	274	233'6 32'85	...	...	...	65'7	...	...	...	21'9 3'65	3'6	29'2 3'65	7'3	...	...	3'6	51'1	...	520'2 43'80	14'6		
eerut	665	368'4 48'12	...	...	...	21'1	...	...	...	33'1 6'02	21'1	28'6	1'5	1'5	...	6'0	18'0	...	578'9 55'64	15'0		
elhi	424	549'5 54'25	...	...	...	217'0 2'36	...	...	7'1	9'4 2'36	36'7 2'36	49'5	160'4 2'36	...	...	40'1	146'2	...	1,521'2 63'68	68'4		
htak	38	78'9	...	...	...	78'9	...	26'3	26'3	...	26'3	...	26'3	...	...	...	105'3	...	578'9	26'3		
esar	201	273'6 79'60	...	...	...	64'7	...	14'9	10'3	39'8 9'95	39'8	5'0	10'0	...	...	...	14'9	...	547'3 94'53	24'9		
nbala	161	18'6	...	...	...	124'2	...	...	6'2 6'21	18'6	124'2	6'2	12'4	...	...	6'2	55'9	...	565'2 6'21	18'6		
B																						
dhiana	294	323'1 81'63	...	...	...	57'9	...	6'8	3'4 3'40	...	61'2 6'80	...	20'4 3'40	...	...	...	68'0	...	697'3 102'04	23'8		
lundur	275	414'5 58'18	...	...	...	116'4	...	...	...	10'9 7'27	14'5	3'6	7'3 3'64	...	...	10'9	116'4	...	894'5 83'64	29'1		
rozepore	514	404'7 29'18	...	3'9	1'9	190'7	...	...	3'9	68'1 5'84	23'3 3'89	19'5	7'8 1'95	...	...	3'9	13'6 1'95	91'4	1,001'9 64'20	19'5		
hore, Central.	2,326	123'4 18'05	...	1'3	...	622'5 86	...	...	8'2	24'9 3'44	120'8 3'01	4	71'4 3'44	...	8'6	...	61'0 1'72	246'8 43	1,902'8 41'27	71'4		
hore, Borstal Central.	1,071	196'1 28'01	...	...	...	461'3 2'80	...	...	6'5 9'3	28'0 7'47	97'7 9'3	9	109'2 9'3	...	...	2'8	22'4 9'3	389'4	2,103'6 47'62	76'6		
Female	305	288'5 75'41	...	...	...	416'4 9'84	...	...	3'3 3'28	6'6 6'56	52'5	...	101'6	...	...	9'8 3'28	95'1	...	1,409'8 114'75	52'5		
ariwal, Camp	444	560'8 4'50	...	...	...	81'1	...	...	11'3	15'8	42'8	...	20'3	...	...	2'3	2'3	232'0	1,218'5 4'50	22'5		
rdaspur	229	493'4 126'64	...	...	...	139'7	...	...	8'7	30'6 17'47	43'7 8'73	...	48'0 4'37	...	...	...	187'8	...	1,122'3 161'57	65'5		
ranwala	295	349'2 71'18	...	...	...	74'6 6'78	...	...	3'4	20'3 10'17	10'2	44'1 6'78	3'4 3'39	...	...	6'8	13'6	94'9	708'5 98'31	16'9		
lkot	397	327'5 47'86	...	...	...	209'1	...	...	...	15'1 5'04	45'3	27'6	5'0 2'52	...	...	15'1	98'2	...	937'0 62'01	22'7		
lum	79	...	...	...	...	189'9	...	...	...	63'3 25'32	63'3	50'6	88'6	...	...	...	12'7	75'9	658'2 25'32	25'3		
ewra Camp	197	15'2 10'15	...	...	10'2 10'15	492'4 5'08	...	137'1	10'2	...	30'5	45'7	10'2	...	...	...	35'5	360'4 5'08	1,680'2 35'53	40'6		
walpindi	791	113'8 22'76	...	...	1'3 1'26	108'7 1'26	...	...	6'3	63'2 13'91	8'8 1'26	13'9	13'9	...	...	7'6	73'3	1'3 1'26	628'3 51'83	25'3		
mpbellpore.	140	471'4 14'29	...	...	...	128'6	...	7'1	14'3	28'6 14'29	21'4	21'4	57'1	...	...	50'0	135'7	...	1,164'3 35'71	28'6		
GROUP VI.— UPPER B-HIMALAYA	14,356	287'4 34'83	1'0 28	5	3 28	228'1 1'32	...	3'4	5'3 98	26'3 6'20	52'0 1'60	18'5 91	40'0 1'39	1	1'4	6	20'5 49	132'1 1'4	1 07	1,110'9 55'38	39'8	



## PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE XXVII—continued.

RATIOS of JAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.										Average number constantly sick.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.		
<b>A</b>																						
Peshawar	1,125	437'3 41'78	...	...	...	561'8	2'7	2'7	2'7	16'0 9'78	92'4 5'33	49'8 4'44	31'1 1'78	...	...	...	22'2 89	17'8	...	1,388'4 70'22	30	
Kohat	201	5'0 ...	...	...	...	129'4	...	...	10'0 4'98	24'9 ...	19'9 4'98	34'8 ...	...	...	...	...	10'0	34'8	...	338'3 24'88	1	
Bannu	255	188'2 23'53	...	...	...	121'6	3'9	19'6	...	7'8 7'84	70'6 3'92	43'1 3'92	31'4 3'92	...	...	3'9	7'8	66'7	...	745'1 58'82	19	
Shahpur	347	43'2 63'40	...	...	2'9	69'2	...	293'9	138'32	2'9	...	2'9	20'2	...	...	...	8'6	11'5	...	504'3 204'61	3	
Mianwali	88	159'1 ...	...	...	...	238'6	...	...	...	45'5	22'7	...	11'4	...	...	...	...	56'8	...	636'4 11'36	2	
Lyallpur.	313	274'8 22'36	...	...	9'6	201'3 3'19	...	...	3'2 3'19	16'0 9'58	16'0	6'4 3'19	22'4	...	...	...	6'4	105'4	...	792'3 47'92	2	
Jhang	98	551'0 40'82	...	...	...	275'5	...	...	...	51'0 20'41	...	40'8	10'2	...	...	...	...	40'8	...	1,091'8 61'22	3	
Montgomery, Central.	2,099	228'2 15'72	...	1'0 48	...	443'5 1'43	...	41'0	9'5 95	24'8 5'24	22'4 48	5 28	109'1 3'33	5 48	...	1'0	61'9 4'29	258'7	...	1,449'7 41'92	4	
Multan, Central.	1,484	354'4 10'78	...	...	...	172'5 2'02	...	62'7	4'0	29'6 10'11	49'2 1'35	55'3 67	22'2 67	...	10'1 67	7	31'7	256'1 67	...	1,316'7 40'43	4	
Multan, District.	971	572'3 93'72	...	...	...	77'2	...	8'2	9'3	58'7 18'54	10'3	3'1	17'5	...	...	1'0	21'6	49'4	...	989'7 115'35	4	
Dera Ismail Khan.	695	119'4 2'88	...	...	...	128'1	...	...	2'9 2'88	47'5 14'39	64'7	54'7 2'88	18'7 1'44	...	...	1'4	7'2	89'2	...	699'3 31'65	3	
Dera Ghazi Khan.	215	83'7 32'56	...	...	23'3 4'65	148'8 9'30	...	4'7	4'7	55'8 9'30	41'9	37'2	18'6 4'65	...	...	...	23'3	37'2	...	637'2 83'72	2	
<b>B</b>																						
Sibi	80	100'0 ...	...	...	...	262'5 12'50	...	25'0	...	12'5	12'5	75'0	75'0	...	...	25'0	25'0	...	...	737'5 37'50	1	
<b>C</b>																						
Shikarpur	123	187'0 24'39	...	...	...	73'2 8'13	...	...	8'1 8'13	32'5 8'13	24'4 8'13	8'1	97'6	...	...	...	16'3 8'13	56'9	...	674'8 65'04	2	
Sukkur	582	329'9 25'77	...	...	...	70'4	...	...	...	37'8 5'15	13'7	6'9	6'9	...	...	10'3	15'5 3'44	6'9	...	549'8 39'52	1	
Sind Gang	775	240'0 65'81	...	...	...	92'9 3'87	...	...	...	92'9 43'87	60'6 2'58	60'6 6'45	19'4 1'29	...	...	5'2	...	42'6	...	730'3 130'32	1	
Hyderabad, Central.	977	397'1 40'94	...	...	...	952'9 3'07	...	...	7'2 4'09	40'9 11'26	90'1 1'02	17'4	100'3	...	...	25'6	2'0	283'5	...	2,662'2 78'81	6	
Karachi	438	653'0 141'55	...	...	...	52'5	...	2'3	...	41'1 11'42	27'4	22'8	34'2	...	9'1	16'0	9'1	36'5	...	1'032'0 164'38	3	
<b>GROUP VII.— N.-W. FRONTIER, INDUS VALLEY, AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA.</b>																						
	10,866	318'0 37'36	...	2'09	8'09	304'1 1'56	4	27'7	4'8 5'43	36'4 11'78	43'8 1'38	27'4 1'47	46'5 1'29	1'09	1'7 09	4'6	24'0 1'20	135'1 09	...	1,202'7 71'42	4	
<b>A</b>																						
Rajkot	84	631'0 83'33	...	...	...	83'3	...	...	...	11'9	23'8 11'90	23'8	...	...	...	...	...	11'9	...	857'1 95'24	2	
Ahmedabad, Central.	1,331	322'6 10'52	...	...	...	33'8	...	...	9'8 3'01	7'5 1'50	39'8 75	15'0	9'8 2'25	...	...	...	6'0	17'3	1'5	567'2 21'79	24	
<b>B</b>																						
Ajmer	360	88'9 11'11	...	...	5'6 2'78	100'0	...	...	5'6 2'78	25'0 11'11	36'1	30'6	8'3	...	...	...	...	44'4	...	505'6 38'89	22	
Muttra	249	558'2 108'67	...	...	...	8'0	...	...	4'02	32'1 16'06	4'0	20'1 8'03	8'0	...	...	...	4'0 4'02	32'1	...	783'1 200'80	28	
Agra, Central	2,051	67'3 12'68	...	...	...	38'5 49	...	...	9'3 5'85	9'8 4'88	16'1 3'90	27'8 98	11'7 49	...	...	...	3'9 98	10'2 49	...	249'6 37'06	5	
„ District	196	...	...	...	...	96'9	...	5'1 5'10	...	15'3 5'10	5'1 5'10	...	10'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	403'1 51'02	20	
Jhansi	241	406'6 58'09	...	...	...	170'1	...	...	4'1	4'1	12'4	12'4	4'1	...	...	...	...	91'3	...	788'4 62'24	2	
Lalitpur.	96	83'3 41'67	...	...	...	41'7	...	10'4	...	31'3 20'83	20'8	...	20'8	...	...	...	10'4 10'42	41'7	...	364'6 83'33	1	
<b>GROUP VIII.— S. E. RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND GUJARAT.</b>																						
	4,608	194'4 24'09	...	...	4	50'6	...	4	7'6	11'9	23'4	21'3	10'2	...	...	...	3'9	20'6	4	438'4 45'57	15	



JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.										Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.		
A																						
Agor . . .	124 {	314'5 64'52	...	...	...	104'8 8'06	...	...	...	...	24'2 16'13	8'1 8'06	...	...	...	...	8'1 8'06	16'1 ...	...	532'3 104'84	32'3	
Bulbore, Central.	1,034 {	117'0 97	...	...	...	27'1 ...	...	18'4 ...	7'7 2'90	9'7 1'93	18'4 1'93	32'0 3'87	12'6 1'93	...	...	...	1'9 ...	57'1 ...	...	415'9 16'44	12'6	
rsinghpur . .	146 {	47'9 ...	...	...	...	27'4 ...	...	6'8 ...	...	27'4 6'85	6'8 ...	13'7 ...	6'8 ...	...	...	...	...	89'0 ...	...	308'2 6'85	68	
aspur . . .	110 {	281'8 ...	...	...	...	272'7 ...	...	...	9'1 9'09	9'1 ...	27'3 ...	281'8 ...	72'7 ...	...	...	...	9'1 ...	54'5 ...	...	1,406'0 27'27	27'3	
mbalpur . . .	153 {	418'3 78'43	...	...	...	607'8 ...	...	98'0 ...	...	...	65'4 ...	320'3 39'22	111'1 6'54	...	...	...	6'5 ...	45'8 6'54	...	2,444'4 156'86	91'5	
ipur, Central	530 {	413'2 22'64	...	...	...	81'1 ...	...	1'9 1'89	3'8 1'89	9'4 3'77	13'2 ...	18'9 1'89	24'5 3'77	...	...	...	1'9 ...	9'4 ...	...	639'6 45'28	17'0	
hindwara . .	75 {	410'0 93'33	...	...	...	40'0 ...	...	13'3 ...	13'3 ...	13'3 ...	53'3 13'33	26'7 13'33	40'0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720'0 133'33	13'3	
shangabad . .	71 {	549'3 70'42	...	...	...	140'8 ...	...	...	28'2 14'08	...	70'4 ...	42'3 ...	14'1 14'08	...	...	...	...	70'4 ...	...	1,084'5 98'59	28'2	
mar . . .	69 {	449'3 29'00	...	...	...	29'0 ...	...	...	14'5 ...	29'0 ...	...	43'5 14'49	14'5 ...	...	...	...	...	43'5 ...	...	695'7 57'97	14'5	
gpur, Central	1,043 {	738'3 49'86	...	...	...	78'6 1'92	...	14'4 ...	4'8 1'92	1'0 '96	13'4 '96	...	21'1 ...	...	...	...	6'7 '96	22'1 ...	...	1,007'7 61'36	33'6	
andara . . .	43 {	...	...	...	...	139'5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69'8 ...	...	...	...	23'3 ...	93'0 ...	...	465'1 23'26	11'3*	
B																						
cunderabad . .	149 {	530'2 67'11	...	...	...	986'6 6'71	...	...	...	13'4 6'71	40'3 ...	26'8 13'42	...	...	...	...	...	221'5 ...	...	2,288'6 100'67	67'1	
otmal . . .	83 {	879'5 156'63	...	12'0 ...	...	12'0 ...	...	84'3 ...	...	12'0 ...	72'3 ...	12'0 ...	84'3 ...	...	...	...	12'0 ...	192'8 ...	...	1,771'1 168'67	60'2	
raoti . . .	166 {	421'7 48'19	...	6'0 ...	...	30'1 ...	...	24'1 ...	...	6'0 ...	18'1 ...	6'0 ...	6'0 ...	...	...	...	...	12'0 ...	...	680'7 66'27	30'1	
ola . . .	143 {	531'5 55'94	...	...	...	49'0 ...	...	...	7'0 ...	7'0 ...	7'0 ...	42'0 ...	14'0 ...	...	...	...	...	69'9 ...	...	853'1 55'94	21'0	
ldana . . .	42 {	619'0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619'0 ...	6'5*	
ulia . . .	452 {	208'0 22'12	...	...	...	79'6 ...	...	...	...	...	11'1 2'21	39'8 2'21	31'0 2'21	...	...	...	...	17'7 ...	...	511'1 30'97	15'5	
errowda, Central.	1,968 {	365'8 24'39	...	...	...	96'0 ...	...	...	7'6 3'05	2'0 1'02	12'2 '51	37'1 ...	27'9 '51	...	2'0 ...	...	2'0 ...	51'3 ...	...	976'1 35'57	36'6	
apur . . .	397 {	448'4 62'97	...	...	...	63'0 ...	...	...	...	10'1 2'52	30'2 2'52	7'6 ...	12'6 ...	...	...	...	...	37'8 ...	...	748'1 73'05	35'3	
ccan Gang . .	1,306 {	596'5 68'91	...	8 ...	...	127'9 ...	...	8 ...	10'0 2'50	15'3 5'36	48'2 '77	38'3 1'33	46'7 '77	...	...	5'4 ...	6'1 ...	130'9 ...	3'1 ...	1,310'1 84'23	30'5	
arwar . . .	302 {	337'7 3'31	...	...	...	261'6 ...	...	3'3 ...	...	3'3 ...	36'4 ...	33'1 3'31	19'9 ...	...	...	...	16'6 ...	115'9 ...	...	1,278'1 9'93	29'8	
GROUP IX.— DECCAN.	8,406 {	422'4 37'12	...	4 ...	...	115'4 48	...	7'7 '12	5'8 2'02	6'9 2'02	23'4 1'19	35'8 2'38	27'7 1'07	...	5 ...	8 ...	3'8 '24	61'6 '12	5 ...	946'1 52'58	29'5	

\* Worked on the aggregates.

# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXVII—concluded.

RATIOS of FAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	1. ADMISSION RATE.										2. DEATH RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.										Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.	
Thana . . .	509	157'2 5'89	...	...	...	141'4 1'96	...	...	19'6 3'93	11'8 5'89	4'3 ...	57'0 1'96	53'0 1'96	...	...	...	33'4 1'96	74'7 ...	...	952'1 27'50	35
Bombay, Common.	418	131'6 9'57	...	...	...	236'8 ...	...	2'4 ...	16'7 4'78	16'7 11'96	43'1 ...	62'2 ...	67'0 ...	...	...	...	16'7 ...	40'7 ...	...	909'1 38'28	21
Bombay, House of Correction.	164	54'9 ...	...	18'3 6'10	...	61'0 ...	...	...	12'2 ...	6'1 ...	...	6'1 ...	6'1 ...	...	...	...	...	12'2 ...	...	286'6 6'10	12
Ratnagiri . .	94	10'6 ...	...	...	...	31'9 ...	...	...	...	...	21'3 ...	31'9 ...	10'6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170'2 31'91	10
Karwar . . .	98	806'1 81'63	...	...	...	132'7 ...	...	...	...	10'2 ...	10'2 ...	30'6 ...	40'8 ...	...	...	...	...	40'8 ...	...	1,275'5 102'04	40
Cannanore, Central.	848	16'5 1'18	...	2'4 ...	11'8 3'54	18'9 ...	...	5'9 ...	7'1 ...	3'5 3'54	5'9 ...	11'8 2'36	9'4 ...	...	...	...	5'9 ...	3'5 ...	...	200'5 29'48	10
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST.	2,131	111'7 7'51	...	2'3 47	4'7 1'41	100'0 47	...	2'8 ...	11'7 1'83	8'4 5'16	22'1 ...	33'8 1'41	32'4 47	...	...	...	13'6 47	30'0 ...	...	583'3 32'38	20
A																					
Bellary, Central	740	313'5 24'32	4'1 2'70	...	...	106'8 ...	...	6'8 ...	10'8 ...	18'9 4'05	44'6 1'35	40'5 4'05	9'5 1'35	...	...	...	5'4 ...	94'6 ...	...	910'8 41'89	48
Salem, Central	652	102'8 13'80	...	...	...	36'8 ...	...	...	1'5 1'53	1'5 ...	15'3 ...	9'2 ...	3'1 ...	...	...	...	3'1 ...	15'3 ...	...	300'6 21'47	13
Coimbatore, Central.	1,169	266'0 11'12	...	...	9 ...	4'3 ...	...	...	6'8 1'71	6'8 ...	9'4 1'71	6'8 86	...	...	...	...	...	7'7 ...	...	363'6 17'11	12
B																					
Palamcottah .	277	422'4 ...	3'6 3'61	...	...	10'8 ...	...	57'8 ...	3'6 3'61	...	25'3 ...	7'2 ...	18'1 ...	...	...	...	14'4 3'61	46'9 ...	...	711'2 10'83	18
Madura . . .	373	61'3 ...	5'4 2'68	...	...	...	...	5'4 ...	2'7 2'68	18'8 16'09	2'7 ...	93'8 ...	26'8 ...	...	...	...	8'0 2'68	5'4 ...	...	286'9 24'13	10
Trichinopoly, Central.	1,103	136'0 19'04	...	...	...	9 ...	...	12'7 ...	26'3 6'35	6'3 1'81	4'5 ...	87'0 8'16	...	...	...	...	...	19'9 ...	...	457'8 44'42	27
Tanjore . . .	277	...	...	...	...	36'1 ...	...	440'4 ...	...	...	7'2 ...	18'1 ...	3'6 ...	...	...	...	...	21'7 ...	...	646'2 3'61	14
Cuddalore . .	385	...	...	10'4 ...	...	2'6 ...	...	49'4 ...	13'0 2'60	18'2 10'39	2'6 ...	15'6 ...	10'4 ...	...	...	...	28'6 ...	39'0 ...	...	423'4 15'58	20
Vellore, Central.	1,397	94'5 12'88	...	1'4 ...	...	16'5 72	...	10'7 ...	1'4 ...	3'6 2'15	16'5 72	33'6 ...	...	...	...	...	5'0 72	7'9 ...	...	277'0 21'47	11
Madras, Civil	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71'4 ...	8
Madras Penitentiary, Central.	1,005	110'4 1'99	...	10'9 ...	...	33'8 ...	...	24'9 ...	8'0 7'96	12'9 4'98	23'9 1'00	178'1 7'96	24'9 ...	...	...	...	13'9 1'99	22'9 ...	...	624'9 30'85	22
C																					
Rajahmundry, Central.	1,119	48'3 12'51	...	9 ...	...	41'1 89	...	2'7 ...	12'5 4'47	3'6 ...	12'5 ...	1'8 2'68	4'5 89	...	...	...	9'8 ...	3'6 ...	...	270'8 30'38	20
Vizagapatam, Central.	588	326'5 3'40	...	1'7 ...	...	49'3 ...	...	...	1'7 1'70	3'4 ...	28'9 ...	57'8 ...	17'0 ...	...	...	...	3'4 ...	15'3 ...	...	639'5 6'80	27
Berhampur . .	191	10'5 10'47	...	...	...	57'6 ...	...	88'8 ...	15'7 ...	5'2 ...	26'2 ...	73'3 5'24	10'5 ...	...	...	...	10'5 ...	20'9 ...	...	544'5 26'18	15
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA.	9,290	149'8 10'66	6 43	2'0 ...	1 ...	28'6 22	...	25'6 ...	8'7 2'90	7'4 2'48	16'5 54	49'9 2'69	7'6 22	...	...	...	6'5 54	21'3 ...	...	456'9 25'51	20

\* Worked on the aggregates.



JAILS, GROUPS AND ADMINIS- TRATIONS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.							2. DEATH RATE, PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.													Average number constantly sick per 1,000 strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of un- certain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.		
Maymyo Camp .	434	516'1 2'30	...	...	...	11'5	...	...	...	16'1 4'61	2'3	6'9	11'5	...	...	...	...	11'5	...	606'0 6'91	20'7	
Aijal . . .	5	800 0	...	...	...	...	...	400'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600'0	200'0	
Kohima . . .	31	...	...	...	...	161'3 32'26	...	32'3	...	32'3	...	...	32'3	...	...	...	...	32'3	...	419'4 64'52	32'3	
Shillong . . .	71	901'4 14'08	...	...	...	98'6	...	408'5	...	...	84'5	169'0	169'0	...	...	...	295'8	...	2,774'6 14'08	84'5		
Darjeeling . .	106	...	...	...	...	283'0	...	443'4	...	28'3	84'9	141'5 18'87	94'3	...	...	...	9'4	37'7	...	1,594'3 37'74	47'2	
Almora . . .	51	705'9 19'61	...	...	...	294'1	...	...	...	19'6	...	98'0	19'6	...	...	...	39'2	39'2	...	1,764'7 19'61	58'8	
Pauri . . .	14	...	...	...	...	142'9	...	...	...	...	...	71'4	...	...	...	...	...	71'4	...	357'1 ...	26'9	
Naini Tal . .	49	...	...	...	...	387'8	...	...	...	102'0 61'22	...	102'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632'7 81'63	20'4	
Abbottabad . .	177	463'3 62'15	...	...	...	226'0	...	...	...	5'6 5'65	33'9	237'3 5'65	96'0	...	11'3	...	5'6	67'8	...	1,446'3 79'10	45'2	
Quetta . . .	74	40'5 ...	...	13'5 13'51	...	608'1	...	...	...	40'5	202'7	162'2 13'51	54'1 13'51	...	...	...	27'0	40'5	...	1,973'0 54'05	34'1	
Mercara . . .	84	261'9 11'90	...	...	11'9	23'8	...	...	11'9 11'90	11'9	47'6	11'9	...	...	...	...	35'7	11'9	...	535'7 23'81	23'8	
GROUP XII.— HILLS.	1,096	396'9 13'69	...	9 91	9	155'1 91	...	72'1	9 91	20'1 5'47	37'4	87'6 3'65	45'6 91	...	1'8	...	8'2	45'6	...	1,115'9 31'93	36'5	
EXTRA INDIA— Aden . . .	78	25'6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	230'8	...	...	...	38'5	51'3	...	...	...	...	12'8	...	410'3 ...	12'8	
INDIA (a) . .	107,359	2'9'6 18'46	9 37	5 05	9 26	171'2 88	0	16'1 06	12'3 3'73	16'9 5'21	32'8 1'13	72'0 3'55	52'7 90	0 03	6 02	1'0 03	14'5 55	70'0 06	1 02	959'8 42'45	38'6	
BURMA . . .	14,068	261'1 78	...	3 14	2'6 36	24'4 36	...	19'5	17'9 5'26	12'4 6'47	10'0 71	17'8 1'49	3'8 36	1 07	...	7 07	3'1 21	25'6	...	556'2 25'59	23'2	
ASSAM . . .	2,249	391'7 7'11	...	4	1'8 44	52'9 44	...	141'0 44	5'8 4'00	8'9 1'33	40'0 44	66'3 89	145'4 44	...	...	...	4'4	57'8	...	1,205'0 21'34	54'7	
BENGAL . . .	15,511	193'7 1'55	17 64	1	6 26	355'7 1'16	...	6'1 06	11'1 3'61	15'7 3'09	47'7 90	198'6 5'35	140'6 71	...	06	1 06	15'2 32	90'8	1	1,438'7 21'66	61'1	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	8,640	188'2 7'75	6'0 2'31	3	1'2 93	318'3 2'20	...	32'3 23	47'3 9'84	23'0 6'48	51'0 1'50	249'0 18'40	142'1 1'50	...	2'8 23	2'8 12	44'1 1'04	45'4 23	...	1,527'3 65'9	75'7	
UNITED PROVINCES.	25,982	286'4 27'87	7 23	5	3 08	80'1 54	...	4'3 08	7'7 2'27	14'8 4'81	22'3 1'35	32'0 2'08	19'9 85	0	...	2	10'2 54	52'5 08	1 04	681'0 46'46	25'6	
PUNJAB . . .	13,372	266'6 32'83	...	5 07	1'0 30	304'4 1'57	...	24'2	6'6 4'11	30'2 7'48	52'5 1'35	12'5 37	50'9 1'79	1 07	2'6 07	9	31'4 1'20	189'0 22	1 07	1,301'3 60'50	51'9	
N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.	2,453	287'8 25'90	...	...	...	333'5	1'6	3'3	2'9 1'22	24'1 9'78	72'2 3'26	62'8 3'67	29'8 1'63	...	8	8	14'3 41	48'1	...	1,044'4 55'03	32'6	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	3,679	417'2 31'53	...	5	...	63'6 82	...	13'0 27	5'7 2'17	7'3 1'63	17'9 1'63	25'6 2'17	20'4 1'36	...	...	...	3'8 54	40'2	...	731'7 48'11	22'3	
BOMBAY . . .	10,096	362'0 37'74	...	4 10	...	180'4 79	...	2'2	6'7 2'18	20'9 7'33	36'7 99	31'7 99	36'0 79	...	8	4'9	6'5 40	74'6	6	1,040'0 58'24	30'9	
MADRAS . . .	10,138	138'7 9'86	6 39	2'1	1'1 30	27'8 20	...	24'0	8'6 2'66	7'1 2'56	15'6 49	46'8 2'66	7'7 20	...	...	...	6'4 49	19'8	...	435'5 25'84	19'7	
ANDAMANS . .	12,856	192'4 10'89	...	2	2'0 39	863'8 2'49	...	1'3 08	6'6 5'44	16'8 7'70	62'5 1'94	94'0 6'14	53'7 70	2 16	4 16	2'0 16	9 31	80'0	5 23	1,665'2 47'76	60'4	
INDIA (b) . .	120,215	252'4 17'65	8 33	5 04	1'0 27	245'2 1'05	0	14'5 07	11'7 3'91	16'9 5'47	35'9 1'21	74'3 3'83	52'8 88	0 04	6 04	1'1 04	13'1 52	71'1 06	1 04	1,035'2 43'01	40'9	

\* Worked on the aggregates.

(a) Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara, and excluding Andamans.  
(b) Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXVIII.

*ABSTRACT of the SANITARY SHEETS of the most UNHEALTHY JAILS, SANITARY DEFECTS, IMPROVEMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, etc.*

*(Jails with constantly sick rate of above 30 and with an average daily strength of over 200.)*

### DELHI.

**Delhi.**—Average strength 424; constantly sick rate 68·4; admission to hospital rate 1,521·2; death rate 63·68. Influenza was mainly responsible for the high mortality. Sleeping accommodation for adults is insufficient. A special anti-fly gang is now working satisfactorily. The prevalence of mosquitoes is being attacked.

### BURMA.

**Moulmein.**—Average strength 588; constantly sick rate 32·3; admission to hospital rate 284·0; death rate 44·22. There are no particular causes to account for the sickness and mortality.

**Myingyan, Central.**—Average strength 813; constantly sick rate 66·4; admission to hospital rate 1,477·2; death rate 59·04. The paddy sheds afford insufficient facility for the exit of dust.

The quality of the water which is derived from a well within the jail enclosure is open to suspicion. There are no other particular causes to account for the sickness and mortality.

The Inspector General reports that the special enclosure for cases of tuberculosis having accommodation for 50 patients, including two cells was handed over by the Public Works Department and brought into use on the 1st June 1918.

### ASSAM.

**Jorhat.**—Average strength 253; constantly sick rate 35·7; admission to hospital rate 1,154·2; death rate 15·81. There were two epidemics of influenza, the first of which was the most severe. There was overcrowding from 9th May to 30th October which necessitated the provision of sleeping accommodation in a workshed. All the drains both in and outside the jail are *kutchas*.

**Dibrugarh.**—Average strength 219; constantly sick rate 41·1; admission to hospital rate 895·0; death rate 22·83. The sickness and mortality is attributed mainly to the admission of a large number of prisoners in indifferent and bad health, a large proportion of whom had probably suffered from influenza before admission to jail. For the relief of temporary overcrowding workshops and one of the police training barracks were brought to use. A defective drain outside the jail is being repaired.

**Tezpur.**—Average strength 292; constantly sick rate 41·1; admission to hospital rate 1,301·4; death rate 27·40. The high daily average sick was due to the epidemic of influenza which caused 5 deaths out of a total of 8.

**Gauhati.**—Average strength 349; constantly sick rate 77·4; admission to hospital rate 1,194·8; death rate 34·38. The high rates are due to influenza. The drainage is unsatisfactory and the surroundings of the jail are insanitary.

**Sylhet.**—Average strength 720; constantly sick rate 52·8; admission to hospital rate 1,038·9; death rate 11·11. The epidemic of influenza caused 166 cases with one death. The municipal water supply will be made available for the prisoners this year.

### BENGAL.

**Mymensingh.**—Average strength 739; constantly sick rate 35·2; admission to hospital rate 917·5; death rate 23·00. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The accommodation in dormitories especially for undertrials and hospital is insufficient. The workshops are not fly proof.

**Dacca, Central.**—Average strength 1,418; constantly sick rate 53·6; admission to hospital rate 1,297·6; death rate 10·58. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The drainage outside the jail is unsatisfactory. Malaria and phthisis are the chief causes of sickness and mortality.

**Tippera.**—Average strength 882; constantly sick rate 47·6; admission to hospital rate 1,320·9; death rate 4·54. No special defects. There was overcrowding throughout the year.

**Chittagong.**—Average strength 237; constantly sick rate 42·2; admission to hospital rate 1,451·5; death rate *Nil*. Accommodation in factories, and in undertrial and segregation wards is inadequate.

**Barisal.**—Average strength 782; constantly sick rate 85·7; admission to hospital rate 1,977·0; death rate 10·23. Sickness this year was due chiefly to influenza and dysentery but the mortality from both diseases was low.

**Khulna.**—Average strength 272; constantly sick rate 55·1; admission to hospital rate 1,900·7; death rate 55·15. There was overcrowding throughout the year except in the female ward. The increase in the incidence and mortality from dysentery is attributed to overcrowding.

**Jessore.**—Average strength 480; constantly sick rate 93·8; admission to hospital rate 1,725·0; death rate 62·50. Temporary sheds were used for the relief of overcrowding which lasted from 1st January to 20th May. The want of separate wards for infectious diseases is felt.

**Presidency, Central.**—Average strength 1,871; constantly sick rate 39·6; admission to hospital rate 1,244·8; death rate 18·17. There was overcrowding for 175 days.

**Alipore, Central.**—Average strength 1,460; constantly sick rate 53·4; admission to hospital rate 1,017·1; death rate 18·49. There was overcrowding throughout the year. No special defects to account for the sickness and mortality.

**Alipore, Juvenile.**—Average strength 203; constantly sick rate 34·5; admission to hospital rate 1,167·5; death rate 4·93. No special defects to account for the sickness and mortality.

**Hooghly.**—Average strength 452; constantly sick rate 50·9; admission to hospital rate 1,243·4; death rate 22·12. The drain outside the jail is unsatisfactory.

**Burdwan.**—Average strength 266; constantly sick rate 75·2; admission to hospital rate 1,703·0; death rate 48·87. The site of the jail and its surroundings is low. Malaria fever is endemic.

**Krishnagar.**—Average strength 218; constantly sick rate 87·2; admission to hospital rate 2,697·2; death rate 31·11. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The floors of factories and workshed are damp. Defective drainage leads to water-logging especially to the west and south of the jail compound. The district of Nadia is notoriously malarious.

**Faridpur.**—Average strength 494; constantly sick rate 89·1; admission to hospital rate 1,651·8; death rate 16·19. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The accommodation is insufficient especially in hospital and undertrial ward. The drainage is defective.

**Pabna.**—Average strength 220; constantly sick rate 45·5; admission to hospital rate 1,340·9; death rate 9·09. The jail was overcrowded for 264 days during the year. Drainage is defective.

**Murshidabad.**—Average strength 410; constantly sick rate 31·7; admission to hospital rate 976·7; death rate 14·63. There was overcrowding in the jail for 111 days. The water supply is insufficient.



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXVIII—*continued.*

### BENGAL—*contd.*

**Rajshahi, Central.**—Average strength 1,033; constantly sick rate 67·8; admission to hospital rate 1,270·1; death rate 16·46. There was overcrowding throughout the year. Drainage outside the jail is defective.

**Bogra.**—Average strength 296; constantly sick rate 77·7; admission to hospital rate 2,263·5; death rate 33·78. The sickness and mortality were chiefly due to influenza, tubercle of the lungs and dysentery. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The municipal drain on the south of the jail is defective.

**Dinajpur.**—Average strength 468; constantly sick rate 79·1; admission to hospital rate 1,149·6; death rate 17·09. There was a severe epidemic of influenza during the months of July and August. There was overcrowding for 242 days.

**Rangpur.**—Average strength 465; constantly sick rate 126·9; admission to hospital rate 3,608·6; death rate 64·52. The jail was overcrowded from 1st January to 25th July and from 27th August to 2nd September. The jail site is surrounded by paddy fields.

**Jalpaiguri.**—Average strength 253; constantly sick rate 126·5; admission to hospital rate 2,019·8; death rate 47·43. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The new hospital is nearly completed. The drainage is unsatisfactory. Malaria and bowel complaints are the chief diseases. The quality of the drinking water is doubtful.

**Suri.**—Average strength 327; constantly sick rate 70·3; admission to hospital rate 1,220·2; death rate 12·23. No special defects.

**Bankura.**—Average strength 271; constantly sick rate 44·3; admission to hospital rate 1,066·4; death rate 11·07. The jail is an old fashioned structure and the surroundings are unsatisfactory.

**Midnapore, Central.**—Average strength 1,255; constantly sick rate 1,291·6; death rate 21·51. The accommodation especially in female undertrial and segregation wards is insufficient.

### BIHAR AND ORISSA.

**Purnea.**—Average strength 243; constantly sick rate 49·4; admission to hospital rate 1,230·5; death rate 61·73. The drain outside the jail enclosure towards the south is unsatisfactory. The jail site is low. Favourable conditions for the breeding of flies and mosquitoes exist, and diseases of the lungs are common.

**Cuttack.**—Average strength 294; constantly sick rate 71·4; admission to hospital rate 1,353·7; death rate 23·81. The ventilation is defective and the drainage unsatisfactory. A new drainage scheme was suggested some years ago. Filariasis and parasite skin diseases are very prevalent. The surroundings of the jail are unsatisfactory.

**Purulia.**—Average strength 401; constantly sick rate 87·3; admission to hospital rate 1,404·0; death rate 199·50. The jail was overcrowded practically throughout the year. The jail kitchen is not fly proof. There is insufficient latrine accommodation and the outfall of the main drain is in an unsatisfactory state.

**Hazaribagh, Central.**—Average strength 431; constantly sick rate 55·7; admission to hospital rate 1,415·3; death rate 23·20. There was overcrowding throughout the year. Accommodation in the dormitories is insufficient. The mortality from tuberculosis and bowel complaints is attributable mainly to the indifferent and bad state of health of prisoners admitted to jail.

**Gaya, Central.**—Average strength 845; constantly sick rate 107·7; admission to hospital rate 2,700·6; death rate 73·37. The accommodation is deficient in the segregation, female and hospital wards, to remedy which new buildings have been sanctioned and the female and hospital wards have almost been completed. An estimate for the improvement of the sullage wall drain has been prepared.

**Bhagalpur, Central.**—Average strength 1,696; constantly sick rate 109·1; admission to hospital rate 1,399·8; death rate 56·60. The drainage is defective. The site area is overcrowded with buildings. The jail was overcrowded owing to the admission of rioters, many of whom were in bad health. A new hospital and a new barrack are under construction. A scheme for drainage has been sanctioned.

**Monghyr.**—Average strength 246; constantly sick rate 52·8; admission to hospital rate 817·1; death rate 23·39. Overcrowding existed at certain times of the year in the undertrial and adult wards.

**Darbhanga.**—Average strength 303; constantly sick rate 42·9; admission to hospital rate 914·2; death rate 29·70. No special defects.

**Motihari.**—Average strength 315; constantly sick rate 31·7; admission to hospital rate 1,244·4; death rate 57·14. The high death rate is due largely to the epidemic of influenza.

**Muzaffarpur.**—Average strength 325; constantly sick rate 33·8; admission to hospital rate 716·9; death rate 27·69. The jail was overcrowded from the middle of April to 3rd of June.

**Arrah.**—Average strength 714; constantly sick rate 68·6; admission to hospital rate 1,677·9; death rate 91·04. There was serious overcrowding due to the admission of rioters, many of them in a bad state of health. Improvements to the hospital and drainage are under consideration, surroundings of the jail are unsatisfactory.

**Chapra.**—Average strength 311; constantly sick rate 77·2; admission to hospital rate 1,241·2; death rate 51·45. Influenza and the admission of rioters contributed to the high mortality.

**Buxar, Central.**—Average strength 1,166; constantly sick rate 80·6; admission to hospital rate 1,632·9; death rate 52·32. The chief causes of sickness and mortality were bowel complaints, tuberculosis and influenza. The barracks are old and should be rebuilt. The ventilation of the weaving sheds is defective.

### UNITED PROVINCES.

**Gorakhpur.**—Average strength 446; constantly sick rate 33·6; admission to hospital rate 574·0; death rate 56·95. Influenza caused the high mortality.

**Benares, district.**—Average strength 393; constantly sick rate 48·3; admission to hospital rate 1,310·4; death rate 20·36. No special defects.

**Mirzapur.**—Average strength 221; constantly sick rate 54·3; admission to hospital rate 1,199·1; death rate 113·12. The jail is close to the city and was infected with plague, small-pox, cholera and influenza which were prevalent in the city. The influenza epidemic was serious.

**Allahabad, Central.**—Average strength 1,794; constantly sick rate 40·1; admission to hospital rate 1,144·9; death rate 38·46. The increased sick rate and mortality were due to influenza, tubercle and dysentery. The latter disease was in many cases secondary to influenza. The sanitary condition of the jail is good.

**Etawah.**—Average strength 318; constantly sick rate 34·6; admission to hospital rate 1,097·5; death rate 53·46. The high death rate is entirely due to influenza. There was overcrowding during the last six months of the year.

**Mainpuri.**—Average strength 320; constantly sick rate 31·2; admission to hospital rate 1,031·2; death rate 63·62. High death rate almost entirely due to influenza. There was overcrowding from the last week of August to the end of the year.

**Etah.**—Average strength 396; constantly sick rate 32·8; admission to hospital rate 893·9; death rate 55·56. Relapsing fever and influenza caused the high mortality. There was overcrowding for 183 days.

**Fatehgarh, Central.**—Average strength 1,860; constantly sick rate 39·8; admission to hospital rate 757·5; death rate 65·59. The chief cause of mortality was influenza.

**Shahjahanpur.**—Average strength 442; constantly sick rate 38·5; admission to hospital rate 1,047·5; death rate 65·61. High death rate due to influenza. The jail is somewhat site crowded, and is too small for the needs of the district.

**Budaun.**—Average strength 443; constantly sick rate 33·9; admission to hospital rate 808·1; death rate 56·43. High death rate due to influenza. The jail is somewhat site crowded, and in two of the barracks the light and ventilation are insufficient.



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXVIII—*continued.*

### UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

**Aligarh.**—Average strength 405; constantly sick rate 44·4; admission to hospital rate 679·0; death rate 44·44. Influenza caused the high mortality.

**Eulandshahr.**—Average strength 279; constantly sick rate 35·8; admission to hospital rate 1,071·7; death rate 75·27. The sickness and mortality were due to epidemics of influenza and relapsing fever. The jail is situated close to the city and is site crowded.

**Moradabad.**—Average strength 466; constantly sick rate 36·5; admission to hospital rate 826·2; death rate 103·00. The high mortality was due to influenza and to some extent to relapsing fever.

**Bijnor.**—Average strength 290; constantly sick rate 48·3; admission to hospital rate 1,300·0; death rate 148·28. Influenza caused the high mortality.

### PUNJAB.

**Lahore, Central.**—Average strength 2,326; constantly sick rate 71·4; admission to hospital rate 1,902·8; death rate 41·27. There was overcrowding throughout the year. Influenza and malaria were prevalent.

**Lahore Bristal, Central.**—Average strength 1,071; constantly sick rate 76·6; admission to hospital rate 2,103·6; death rate 47·62. The hospital accommodation is insufficient. Influenza and malaria contributed to the high mortality. The *nalas* outside the jail are said to favour the breeding of mosquitoes.

**Lahore, Female.**—Average strength 305; constantly sick rate 52·5; admission to hospital rate 1,409·8; death rate 114·75. There was overcrowding almost throughout the year. Influenza was the chief cause of the high mortality. Malaria and diarrhoea were also prevalent. Drainage outside the jail is unsatisfactory.

**Gurdaspur.**—Average strength 229; constantly sick rate 65·5; admission to hospital rate 1,123·3; death rate 161·57. The sickness and mortality was due to influenza.

**Shahpur, Tubercle.**—Average strength 347; constantly sick rate 317·0; admission to hospital rate 504·3; death rate 204·61. The high mortality was influenced by the outbreak of influenza.

**Montgomery, Central.**—Average strength 2,099; constantly sick rate 40·5; admission to hospital rate 1,449·7; death rate 41·92. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The ventilation is defective and the drainage is in an unsatisfactory state. Again malaria was prevalent.

**Multan, Central.**—Average strength 1,484; constantly sick rate 42·5; admission to hospital rate 1,316·7; death rate 40·43. The sickness and mortality was due to the outbreak of influenza in the months of September, October and November. There was overcrowding from 14th September to 31st December.

**Multan, district.**—Average strength 971; constantly sick rate 48·4; admission to hospital rate 989·7; death rate 115·35. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The heavy mortality was entirely due to the influenza outbreak.

### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

**Peshawar.**—Average strength 1,125; constantly sick rate 36·4; admission to hospital rate 1,388·4; death rate 70·22. There was overcrowding for 246 days during the year. No special defects.

**Dera Ismail Khan.**—Average strength 695; constantly sick rate 33·1; admission to hospital rate 699·3; death rate 31·65. There was overcrowding for 122 days during the year. No special defects.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

**Nagpore, Central.**—Average strength 1,043; constantly sick rate 33·6; admission to hospital rate 1,007·7; death rate 61·36. The heavy mortality is due to the sudden outbreak of the epidemic of influenza. Special wards for the treatment of cases of dysentery and pneumonia are required.

### BOMBAY.

**Hyderabad, Central.**—Average strength 977; constantly sick rate 62·4; admission to hospital rate 2,662·2; death rate 78·81. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The high death rate is due to the epidemics of pneumonia and influenza.

**Karachi.**—Average strength 438; constantly sick rate 34·2; admission to hospital rate 1,032·0; death rate 164·38. There was overcrowding throughout the year.

**Yerrowda, Central.**—Average strength 1,968; constantly sick rate 36·6; admission to hospital rate 976·1; death rate 35·57. High death rate due to epidemic of influenza. There was overcrowding throughout the year.

**Bijapur.**—Average strength 397; constantly sick rate 35·3; admission to hospital rate 748·1; death rate 73·05. The sickness and mortality were due to influenza. There was overcrowding throughout the year.

**Deccan Gang.**—Average strength 1,306; constantly sick rate 30·6; admission to hospital rate 1,310·1; death rate 84·23. The heavy mortality was due to the epidemic of influenza.

**Thana.**—Average strength 509; constantly sick rate 35·4; admission to hospital rate 992·1; death rate 27·50. Influenza was responsible for the high death rate. There was overcrowding throughout the year. The solitary cells and the female hospital should have concrete or paved floors.

### MADRAS.

**Bellary, Central.**—Average strength 740; constantly sick rate 48·6; admission to hospital rate 910·8; death rate 41·89. Influenza was the chief cause of the high death rate. Water supply is poor, mosquitoes breed in quarry pits between the jail and the Fort. Latrine accommodation is insufficient.



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXIX.

## TABLE XXX.

## TABLE XXXI.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

MALARIA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

PYREXIA of UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

*JAILS AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		
Mergui . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	1	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Shwegyin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Toungoo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6		
Rangoon, Central (Indians) . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	7	..	3	25	2	3	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16		
Maubin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Myaungmya, Central . . . . .	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	4			
Bassein . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	3	..	3	2	2	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Insein . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	11	2	2	4	6	2	22	3	3	10	3	8	8	73	8	8	9	7	8	12	11	5	7	11	3	3	25			
Henzada . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Sandoway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Akyab . . . . .	..	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	15	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	15	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	..	2	..	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	20	9	16	19	17	12	27	17	13	19	23	15	23	215	11	13	15	15	12	21	11	11	16	22	8	5	154		
Prome . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Thayetmyo, Central . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	10			
Taungdwingyi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2			
Magwe . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Yamethin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pagan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Myingyan, Central . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	7	..	1	3	3	3	..	..	1	3	22	5	5	..	1	3	2	6	..	..	5	9	8	44			
Mandalay . . . . .	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	12	6	6	8	1	5	9	5	2	5	5	15	80	..	2	6	5	3	10	11	4	1	6	5	5	5	58			
Monywa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1			
Shwebo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
Mogoke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4			
Bhamo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2		
Katha . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	..	..	..	1	6	3	2	2	2	1	..	17	9	9	15	9	8	12	14	14	5	6	6	21	128	6	9	7	7	6	12	20	6	6	14	15	13	121			
Cachar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..																	



## PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE XXIX—*contd.*

*ENTERIC FEVER by months, Fails, Groups, and Administrations.*

TABLE XXX—*contd.*

*MALARIA by months, Fails, Groups, and Administrations.*

TABLE XXXI—*contd.*

*PYREXIA of UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by  
months, Fails, Groups, and Administrations.*

[illegible]







# PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE XXIX—concl'd.

TABLE XXX—concl'd.

TABLE XXXI—concl'd.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, Fails, Groups, and Administrations.

MALARIA by months, Fails, Groups, and Administrations.

PYREXIA of UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, Fails, Groups, and Administrations.

JAILS, GROUPS, AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH												ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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\* Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad and Mercara and excluding Andamans.

† Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.



PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXXII.

## TABLE XXXIII.

### TABLE XXXIV.

*CHOLERA by months, Fails, Groups,  
and Administrations.*

*DYSENTERY by months, Fails, Groups,  
and Administrations.*

*DIARRHŒA by months, Fails, Groups,  
and Administrations.*

[illegible]

\* Jails where neither Cholera, nor Dysentery nor Diarrhoea occurred are not shown in these tables.



PRISONERS, 1918.

TABLE XXXII—*contd.*

TABLE XXXIII—*contd.*

TABLE XXXIV—*contd*

*CHOLERA by months, Fails, Groups,  
and Administrations.*

*DYSENTERY by month, Fails, Groups,  
and Administrations.*

*DIARKHÆA by months, Fails, Groups,  
and Administrations.*

[illegible]



JAILS AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH.																			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.					
A																																												
Peshawar . . . . .	7	8	11	11	2	3	..	..	5	6	3	..	56	..	2	3	..	8	3	2	3	9	2	2	1	35	..	2	3	..	8	3	2	3	9	2	2	1	35					
Kohat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Bannu . . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	11	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Shahpur . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Mianwali . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Lyallpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Jhang . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Montgomery, Central . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	29	34	20	31	12	12	11	6	21	22	18	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Multan, Central . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	24	26	18	1	82	..	8	1	..	..	..	2	8	8	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" District . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	3	..	1	3	3	..	2	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	3	2	5	2	3	2	1	2	4	5	6	3	38	..	1	1	3	..	..	3	1	3	..	2	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Dera Ghazi Khan . . . . .	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
B																																												
Sibi . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
C																																												
Shikarpur . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sukkur . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sind Gang . . . . .	6	5	1	..	..	1	4	6	8	6	3	7	47	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hyderabad, Central . . . . .	3	6	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	17	24	5	9	6	6	13	13	6	4	4	1	7	98	..	..	3	1	..	3	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	15	..			
Karachi . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	10	..	..	3	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
GROUP VII.— N.-W. FRON- TIER, INDUS VALLEY AND N.-W. RAJ- PUTANA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28	24	16	8	13	11	27	46	50	36	14	298	49	47	58	40	54	34	43	39	30	31	34	37	505	..	..	..	..	..	..
A																																												
Rajkot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Ahmedabad, Central . . . . .	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	3	..	20	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
B																																												
Ajmer . . . . .	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Muttra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Agra, Central . . . . .	1	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	16	14	8	11	57	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	8	4	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" District . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Jhansi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Lalitpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
GROUP VIII.— S.-E. RAJPUT- ANA, CENTRAL INDIA AND GUJARAT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	7	2	3	2	5	4	21	19	12	13	98	2	2	1	..	4	2	4	1	8	12	4	7	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
A																																												
Saugor . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Jubbulpore, Central . . . . .	2	..	8	5	3	1	6	5	1	1	2	..	34	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Narsinghpur . . . . .	..	1	2	4	1	5	6	7	3	..	2	..	31	..	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Bilaspur . . . . .	..	1	1	6	2	2	10	14	4	6	2	1	49	..	..	..	2	3	5	4	2	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sambalpur . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	10	1	..	1	1	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Raipur, Central . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Chhindwara . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hoshangabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nimar . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nagpur, Central . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	5	5	1	3	..	1	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Bhandara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
B																																												
Secunderabad . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Yeotmal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..																



# PRISONERS, 1918.

## TABLE XXXII—concl'd. TABLE XXXIII—concl'd. TABLE XXXIV—concl'd.

CHOLERA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

DYSENTERY by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

DIARRHŒA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

JAILS, GROUPS, AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.												ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		
<b>A</b>																																									
Bellary, Central	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	...	...	1	3	2	2	6	2	3	4	30	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...		
Salem "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Coimbatore "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>B</b>																																									
Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Madura	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	4	6	7	9	35	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	10		
Trichinopoly, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	4	5	3	9	5	8	4	17	26	6	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Vellore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	8	4	8	2	2	2	10	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras Penitentiary, Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	5	3	5	4	5	10	13	23	22	79	179	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	1	3	6	4	2	25		
<b>C</b>																																									
Rajahmundry, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	
Vizagapatam, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	5	2	5	5	2	2	...	2	34	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	10	
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	3	...	...	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
<b>GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA</b>	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	26	10	13	22	29	27	32	34	31	55	77	168	464	3	2	2	7	2	10	6	8	6	13	9	3	71		
<b>GROUP XII.—HILLS</b>																																									
Maymyo, Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	
Kohima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	1	2	...	12	1	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	12		
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	3	...	1	15	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	10		
Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pauri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abbotabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	6	25	...	3	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	5	2	...	3	...	17		
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4		
Mercara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																														

\* Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, and Mercara and excluding Andamans.  
† Including Delhi, Sibi, Quetta, Ajmer, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.



# TABLE XXXV.

## DETAIL of DISEASES.

DISEASES.	EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.											INDIAN ARMY.*						JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA 120,215.
	BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS 4,524			MEN 87,982				WOMEN 1,481		CHILDREN 2,624		BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO INDIAN TROOPS 3,968			MEN PRESENT ENROLL-ED. { 341,458 464,344			
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.†	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	
GENERAL DISEASES.																		
INFECTIVE DISEASES :—																		
Anthrax . . . . .	...	...	...	3	'08	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackwater fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	2	8
Beri-beri . . . . .	...	...	...	11	1'15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	7	2	36
Cerebro-spinal fever . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'02	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	64	...	59
Chicken-pox . . . . .	2	...	...	25	2'77	...	...	1	...	46	...	9	...	...	882	...	1	878
Cholera . . . . .	6	...	1	91	6'13	37	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	85	45	...	101
Cow-pox . . . . .	1	...	...	10	'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
Dengue . . . . .	22	...	...	377	13'19	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	241	...	1	236
Diphtheria . . . . .	11	...	...	90	6'42	2	2	...	...	7	2	10	...	...	3	2	...	...
Dysentery . . . . .	152	...	24	1,217	110'70	22	49	9	1	13	1	76	2	...	4,351	98	56	8,937
Endocarditis, infective . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'02	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Enteric fever‡ . . . . .	8	1	1	97	22'31	23	1	2	1	4	...	15	2	...	255	94	4	120
Enteric group . . . . .	22	...	...	349	70'01	31	2	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis, infective . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'06	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	59	25	...	126
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	...	...	21	1'57	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	38	5	...	97
Epizootic stomatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gangrene, acute infective . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	2
German measles . . . . .	4	...	...	30	2'02	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	45	...	1	3,078	565'96	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	8,406	3	483	450
Influenza . . . . .	1,442	36	6	19,308	747'93	775	16	122	12	140	4	815	16	...	46,715	5200	164	30,345
Kala-azar . . . . .	...	...	...	3	1'69	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	32
Leprosy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	53	85
Madura disease . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1
Malaria . . . . .	686	1	15	23,687	1,040'86	57	147	66	...	135	1	703	2	...	44,274	341	393	29,483
Mediterranean fever . . . . .	1	...	1	...	0'13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles . . . . .	7	...	...	31	1'67	...	...	3	...	53	...	17	...	...	1,211	39	...	10
Mumps . . . . .	4	...	...	35	1'89	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	12,825	2	2	1,184
Osteo-myelitis and periostitis, acute infective.	...	...	...	1	'18	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	2	3
Paratyphoid A . . . . .	26	...	1	209	35'22	8	5	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	21	2	...	1
„ B . . . . .	3	...	...	8	2'55	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	1	...
Phagedæna . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	1
Plague . . . . .	1	1	...	8	1'07	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	62	...	30
Pneumonia . . . . .	35	8	5	273	23'21	52	3	12	7	11	4	22	6	...	6,678	2054	80	2,032
Pyæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	4	'38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	1	13
„ Puerperal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin . . . . .	32	...	...	109	8'00	1	...	4	...	9	...	57	...	...	1,018	19	2	1,742
Rabies . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2
Relapsing fever . . . . .	1	...	...	6	0'48	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	632	69	8	262
Rheumatic fever . . . . .	20	...	1	316	31'10	2	35	5	...	1	...	11	...	...	1,718	9	199	656
Sandfly fever . . . . .	252	...	...	2,638	7'17	...	...	3	...	...	...	254	...	...	4,322	1	...	4
Scarlet fever . . . . .	16	...	...	23	2'82	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	19	1'94	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	30	31	...	10
„ Puerperal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox . . . . .	19	2	...	117	12'63	18	...	7	1	7	2	10	2	...	329	46	2	62
Syphilis . . . . .	37	...	...	987	180'77	3	8	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	2,622	12	377	1,075
Tetanus . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'02	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	...	11

\* Excluding troops on Field Service.

† Information not available.

‡ Typhoid fever.

# TABLE XXXV—continued.

## DETAIL of DISEASES.

DISEASES.	EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.											INDIAN ARMY.						JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.			MEN.				WOMEN.		CHILDREN.		BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO INDIAN TROOPS.			MEN.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
INFECTIVE DISEASES— <i>contd.</i>																			
Tubercle of the lungs . . . . .	14	2	6	155	21'40	18	126	5	3	2	...	3	...	...	865	215	368	1,408	47
Other tubercular diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	44	7'26	3	21	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	88	30	26	143	41
Typhus fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
Whooping-cough . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yaws . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
INTOXICATIONS—																			
Alcoholism . . . . .	20	1	4	42	1'81	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	1	...	...	...
Delirium tremens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morphinism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	23	3
Pellagra . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Effects of mercury . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumbism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Diseases not classified as above:—																			
Anæmia . . . . .	2	...	...	76	4'66	...	1	7	...	3	...	9	...	...	2,463	7	260	679	33
„ chronic splenic . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'06	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	111	...	5	...	...
„ pernicious . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	4	5	3
„ and debility . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...
Chlorosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Debility . . . . .	137	...	14	1,611	84'77	...	114	184	...	80	...	31	...	...	2,292	1	253	892	29
Old age . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	1	1	...	12	'88	3	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	4	5	15	3
Exophthalmic goitre . . . . .	...	...	...	12	1'16	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gout . . . . .	3	...	...	22	1'65	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	1	2	...
Hæmophilia . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
Leucocythæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
Lymphadenoma . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'43	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	...	...
Myxædema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Obesity . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteo-arthritis . . . . .	...	...	...	31	2'21	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	...	9	4	...
Purpura . . . . .	...	...	...	9	'57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Rickets . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	225	6	7	132	5
Morbid conditions incident to various parts:—																			
Malformation, not defined . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	2	...
„ undescended testicle . . . . .	...	...	...	7	1'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
„ foramen oval persistent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ penis demunitive . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Supernumerary ribs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	'22	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



DISEASES.	EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.											INDIAN ARMY.						JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.			MEN.				WOMEN.		CHILDREN.		BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO INDIAN TROOPS.			MEN.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Morbid conditions incident to various parts—concl'd.																			
Malformation Index finger . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Growths Malignant (n. d.). . . . .	...	...	...	13	'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Carcinoma . . . . .	1	...	...	18	2'21	8	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	22	2
" " Epithelioma . . . . .	1	...	1	2	'24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	14	7
" " Sarcoma . . . . .	...	...	...	6	'77	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" " Cyst . . . . .	3	...	1	61	3'22	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	6	2
Mixed tumour paroted . . . . .	1	...	...	2	'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	2	21	1
Mixed tumour Right Testide . . . . .	...	...	...	3	'17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodcut Meer . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New growth, non-malignant . . . . .	4	...	...	109	6'52	1	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Not defined . . . . .	2	...	...	8	'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasites :—Ankylostomum duode- nale. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	127	...	4	44	2
" Bilharzia Hæmatobia . . . . .	1	...	...	2	'36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	7	6	...	...
" Ascaris lumbricoides . . . . .	...	...	...	9	'34	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
" Bothriocephalus latus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	2	...	123	...
" Cysticercus Acanthotrias . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	11	...
" Cercomonas hominis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
" Davaine. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cercomonas intestinalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" Echinococcus hominis . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Entomœba pistolytica . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Favus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Filaria Sanginis homi- nis. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	58	...	1	14	...
" Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	7	...
" Tænia Cruris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	2	63	249	1
" Hymenolopis nana . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
" Strongylus duodenalis . . . . .	...	...	...	8	'71	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	41	...	1	1,389	38
" Oxyuris vermicularis . . . . .	...	...	...	3	'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	13	...
" Pediculus capitis . . . . .	...	...	...	2	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
" Amoba Coli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Trichomonas intestinalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
" Phthirius inguinalis . . . . .	1	...	...	15	'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rhabdonema Strongy- loides. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" Ringworm . . . . .	12	...	...	249	10'85	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	969	...	2	154	...
" Scabies . . . . .	8	...	...	505	29'13	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	19,405	...	78	1,482	...
" Tænia barbae . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Tinea versicolor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
" " vestimenti . . . . .	...	...	...	7	0'15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tænia saginata . . . . .	...	...	...	19	0'99	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...
" " solium . . . . .	11	...	...	201	5'15	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	...	49	...	...	68	...
" " Elliptica . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
" Trichocephalus dispar . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
" Distomum Conjunctum. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES.																			
NERVOUS SYSTEM—																			
Nervous . . . . .	158	1	36	1,428	94'62	13	194	21	2	14	5	62	...	...	1,639	63	363	677	57
Mental . . . . .	9	...	6	157	21'89	2	136	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	270	3	128	67	4
Eye Diseases . . . . .	50	...	8	514	34'20	...	69	5	...	16	...	44	1	...	8,653	...	351	1,801	1
Ear Diseases . . . . .	49	...	3	1671	50'40	1	115	7	...	6	...	17	...	...	1,318	7	99	339	4
Nose Diseases . . . . .	77	...	...	520	22'56	...	8	1	...	6	...	80	...	...	3,999	1	5	247	...
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—																			
Aneurysm (including all varieties) . . . . .	...	...	...	12	1'07	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	3
Disordered action of the heart . . . . .	29	...	6	903	94'51	...	109	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	490	4	123	16	...
Valvular disease of the heart . . . . .	20	2	6	419	49'32	18	179	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	199	47	58	164	39
Varix . . . . .	7	...	...	155	111'83	...	8	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	67	...	6	8	1

# TABLE XXXV—concluded.

## DETAIL of DISEASES.

DISEASES.	EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.											INDIAN ARMY.						JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.			MEN.				WOMEN.		CHILDREN.		BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO INDIAN TROOPS.			MEN.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—concl'd.																			
Other circulatory diseases . . . . .	26	2	7	157	12'80	22	52	3	1	1	..	10	2	...	152	45	26	112	56
Diseases of the Respiratory System . . . . .	184	3	7	2,407	138'82	18	123	33	...	137	6	137	...	...	19,852	635	617	4,320	146
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—																			
Abscess of the liver . . . . .	6	2	1	64	11'42	22	9	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	22	8	1	5	5
Appendicitis . . . . .	51	1	2	391	47'55	15	4	11	2	3	1	27	2	...	109	13	1	30	1
Biliary colic . . . . .	...	...	...	3	'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	...
Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . .	...	...	...	4	'27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	66	34
Colitis . . . . .	131	...	8	966	62'01	4	31	9	...	8	...	115	...	...	7,876	45	122	853	35
Diarrhœa . . . . .	334	...	4	2,150	102'26	...	2	17	...	63	3	228	...	...	7,712	12	61	6,350	106
Enteritis . . . . .	35	...	1	243	16'01	2	3	3	1	21	7	8	...	...	784	62	17	259	37
Gastritis . . . . .	121	...	4	950	62'32	...	38	8	...	3	...	40	...	...	328	9	4	90	5
Hepatitis . . . . .	31	1	4	289	22'90	2	8	3	...	...	...	31	...	...	292	7	8	73	2
Hernia . . . . .	20	...	...	486	48'59	1	12	3	...	4	...	10	...	...	331	...	71	88	6
Jaundice . . . . .	94	1	...	535	33'47	3	1	1	...	3	...	81	...	...	1,851	11	20	297	8
Peritonitis . . . . .	...	...	...	5	'44	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	12	8
Sprue . . . . .	1	...	1	15	1'34	1	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	223	2	3	8	4
Other diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	411	...	4	5,507	237'54	18	50	77	2	118	1	306	...	...	9,826	45	249	3,610	55
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM—																			
Elephantiasis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of lymphatic glands .	13	...	1	256	21'99	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	...	2,039	...	29	308	...
„ „ vessels . . . . .	2	...	...	14	'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	73	1	8	...	...
Other diseases of the lymphatic system . . . . .	1	...	...	48	3'73	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	2	46	206	5
Diseases of the Thymus . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND—																			
Goitre . . . . .	...	...	...	14	'97	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	11	3	...
Inflammation of the thyroid body .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Thyroidism . . . . .	...	...	...	1	'03	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM—																			
Bright's disease . . . . .	...	...	...	32	2'97	4	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	62	18	16	237	50
Calculus (including all varieties) .	4	...	1	42	3'80	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	14	1
Cystitis . . . . .	12	...	1	80	8'04	...	5	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	59	2	8	27	1
Hæmaturia . . . . .	4	...	1	59	5'46	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	29	...	...	19	...
Renal colic . . . . .	8	...	2	47	3'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	64	2	1	32	1
Other diseases of the urinary sys- tem . . . . .	17	...	3	228	20'90	4	25	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	218	8	23	98	11
DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION—																			
Soft chancre of the penis . . . . .	10	...	...	1,433	170'16	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7,097	...	282	109	...
Other diseases of the male organs of generation . . . . .	49	...	1	922	58'89	...	6	...	...	19	5	20	1	...	3,289	2	96	648	8



DISEASES.	EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.											INDIAN ARMY.						JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.			MEN.				WOMEN.		CHILDREN.		BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO INDIAN TROOPS.			MEN.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION--																			
Abortion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Other diseases of the female organs of generation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3
Diseases of the female breast .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCO- MOTION--																			
Lumbago . . . . .	2	...	...	21	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	132	...	5	79	...
Myalgia . . . . .	74	...	1	995	49'23	...	11	6	...	3	...	12	...	...	842	...	39	341	...
Other diseases of the organs of locomotion . . . . .	91	...	1	815	58'12	...	31	3	...	4	1	56	...	...	2,488	8	172	427	9
Diseases of the connective tissue and male breast . . . . .	226	...	1	2,657	143'54	2	6	22	...	14	...	96	1	...	7,224	11	58	4,928	41
DISEASES OF THE SKIN--																			
Boil . . . . .	77	...	1	792	31'58	...	...	1	...	7	...	70	...	...	3,017	...	1	1,167	...
Carbuncle . . . . .	6	...	...	47	4'41	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	32	...	...	131	...
Delhi boil . . . . .	6	...	...	53	5'10	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	875	...	5	8	...
Ulcer . . . . .	7	...	...	82	4'98	...	...	2	...	...	...	31	...	...	6,018	...	31	3,614	1
Whitlow . . . . .	3	...	...	71	2'71	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	685	...	2	391	...
Other diseases of the skin . .	66	...	2	1,406	81'43	...	15	11	...	6	...	28	...	...	3,134	2	39	943	...
INJURIES (General and Local)--																			
Sun-stroke and heat-stroke . .	24	1	1	911	34'58	97	19	...	...	1	1	25	5	...	765	115	1	153	32
Other general . . . . .	23	...	2	415	13'53	13	8	...	...	2	1	5	2	...	739	11	4	126	7
Local . . . . .	393	7	10	3,385	193'11	33	86	19	...	27	...	360	...	...	19,497	85	307	5,490	59
Suicides . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	25	...	2	8
Homicides . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	51	...	...	6
Poisons . . . . .	7	1	...	52	2'27	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	12	...	135	3
Effects of anti-typhoid vaccine	1	...	...	14	'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague inoculation . . . . .	2	...	...	2	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anti-rabic treatment . . . . .	9	...	...	104	4'51	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Deaths while on leave, etc. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
No appreciable disease . . . .	21	...	1	230	9'09	...	...	37	...	20	...	1	...	...	67	...	...	75	...
Not yet diagnosed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Cause unknown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
All other causes (detail not available).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	1,465	...	10	...	...
All causes . . . . .	6,083	72	221	90,637	5,286'61	1,424	2,007	893	37	1,136	53	4,168	50	...	292,393	10,038	6,471	124,447	5,171

\* 52 transfer cases N. Y. D. Venereal remained undiagnosed on the submission of the report.







